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R. E. Speer
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July 27th,1904.

Rev. J. J. Lucas, D.D.,

Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

Your good letter of June 16th, enclosing copies of your letter to Miss Johnson and Mrs. Taylor was duly received. As you will learn from the letter which goes to the Mission by this mail, the Executive Committee's action in regard to Miss Johnson is thoroughly approved. I hope she may gain some valuable experience, and then come back a wiser andmore efficient worker. You will remember, of course, Mr. John Forman's experience a few years ago, when he felt that he ought to withdraw from the mission andundertake work on a different plan, and the same course was pursued as you suggest in Miss Johnson's case, with results most happy and blessed.

With reference to the letter to Miss Taylor, I could hardly wish that the result might be hopeful. I am writing to her, explaining why we did not send her your previous letter, and telling her that we shall be very glad to forward it to her, but had only felt debarred from doing so by her intimation to Mr. Hand when she was last here. I think there is one element in the matter which might easily lead to some confusion, namely, the proposition that the Board should buy Saharanpur Seminary Buildings for the Boys' Orphanage. There is no prospect whatever of the Board's doing this . If special funds are given to build the seminary at Dehra, the Board would approve of their use there, with the understanding that the old buildings should be available for whatever other mission purposes might be deemed wise. The essential thing is, however, in the judgment of the Mission, to have the Seminary laid at Dehra. How the funds are to be provided for that is a matter of indifference, only so that they are provided. I only write, however, to remove any impression there may be that there is any hope of the Board providing of them in whole or part by purchasing from itself

No. 2, J. J. L.

the Seminary Building at Saharanpur, in order to give them back to itself for the Boys' Orphanage. The Board could, of course, go through the fiction if special funds are given for the removal to Dehra, or taken out of the regular funds which are indicated for theneeds of the Mission, and build thenew Seminary at Dehra.

Of course, Mrs. Taylor should be consulted with reference to any removal, but, as I think you understand, there is no possibility of effecting the removal even with her consent, unless there should be some special gift for the purpose, such as that which Mrs. Taylor so generously made for Saharanpur. I wish Mrs. McCormick of Chicago would take to the idea of establishing a belt of Mccormick Seminaries, supplementing the one in Chicago; one in China, one in India, and perhaps similar seminaries in other fields.

I thank you very much indeed for the reference to Dr. Mitchell in Western India with its proposition and criticisms of Mr. Bowen.

I have received from someone three volumes of the Sensus of India, Volume I. containing ethnographic appendices, Vol I., part 1, containing the general report, and Vol. XVI., Part 1, containing the General Report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Your letter containing thenote for Mr. Velte was received in June, while I was away from New York, but your letter was given to Mr. Velte before he sailed. I had talked some with him on the subject of the Seminary, and had urged on him the great importance of this work. My convictions on that point are strengthened steadily. I enclose herewith a table which I think will interest you. It is very encouraging to note such a growth of our missionary work. There have at times been setbacks, but on the whole there is a steady movement upwards. If the last four years were added the growth would be even more remarkable so far as receipts are concerned and thenumber of communicants. The distressing column is the one I havemarked. According to this column our growth has been less satisfactory in the matter of ordained ministers than almost anywhere else. The report for 1904 shows 176 ordained natives, while our total receipts and expenditures

No. 3, J. J. L.

havebeen more than $1,100,000. This is only six more ordained men than we had four years ago. There must be some mistake, I think, for 1899. I am going to have that looked up. But one great need in our Missions, surely, is for more ordained men, and more careful attention should be given to the raising up of such men. I know some missions where there are no ordained men, and others, old and large missions, where no new man has been ordained for perhaps six or eight or ten years.

This emphesis upon the importance of more trained native men does not in the least qualify the emphesis pn self-support and independence ofthenative church. As I understand it, there are a number of churches in your Synod looking for pastors and psepared to support them, but unable to find suitable men. I believe we need also a very much larger number of trained workers, unordained and unsupported by the Missions, but skilled in personal work, specially trained for it and for work in Sunday Schools and classes of inquirers.

It is always such a pleasure to get your letters. It is like hearing from a dearly beloved elder brother.

Dr. Halsey is expecting to get off in about six weeks to visit the Mission in Africa, which is greatly in need of a visit from someone outside to counsel with it. Dr. Ellinwood is away for the summer. He is very much troubled with physical trembling, which I think now makes it impossible for him to feed himself, but his mind is as clear and genial and progressive as ever.

With warmest regards,

Affectionately yours,

July 27th,1904.

To the Furrukhabad Mission.

My dear Friends:

I have very much pleasure in reporting the appointment to the Furrukhabad Mission of Miss Rubina M. Cuthbertson for the evangelistic work of the Mission. Miss Cuthbertson has had a thorough training as a nurse, but her heart is thoroughly in the evangelistic work, and it is for that, and to use her nurse's skill as may be possible in that work that she is going out to the foreign field. She has been here in New York during the past year, and the ladies of the New York Board, and all who have met her have been very much pleased by her earnestness, her spirit of devotion, and her readiness for duty.

I would report, also the acceptance of the Board of the resignation of Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Tracy. They are in California, as you know, where I hope Mr. Tracy will soon be settled in a charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forman are fully expecting to return to the field this fall, and hope to sail from England on September 29th. I do not think that Mrs. Forman is perfectly well, or as strong as we would all wish, but I hope to spend a Sunday soon in Doylestown, where they are, and shall be able to see them then. The pastor of the Doylestown Church was a brother of the Rev. Benjamin Labaree who was murdered in Persia this spring, and he is going out to take his brother's place. You will be sorry to hear that Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Forman's mother, who was expecting to return to the Punjab Mission this fall, has met with a severe accident, injuring her arm, making it imprudent for her to think of going out to India this year.

I am glad to be able to write that the action of the Executive Committee with reference to the resignation of Miss Josephine Johnson is cordially approved. The matter will be held in abeyance, in the hope that in

No. 2, Furrukhabad Mission.

accordance with the suggestion of the Executive Committee Miss Johnson will return to her membership in the Mission.

I suppose the Mission is having a difficult time in adjusting its inadequate appropriations to its work. This is a matter in which the Missions and the Board can readily sympathize with one another. What each individual missionary has to go through in his field each Mission experiences in deciding what must be done, and what can be left undone in its larger field. The Board has the same experience over a yet larger range of need. We can all only pray and work for a steady increase of gifts. If each one of us could succeed in securing an increased gift of $500 to the general treasury of the Board, it would mean an increase of nearly $50,000, which would make all the difference between advancing and stationary work.

Letters from Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Smith have been received, explaining the extra medical charges on account of the illness of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence in Lahore, for which special appropriation has been asked, and in view of all the circumstances under the exceptional necessity, an appropriation of 300 rupees, the amount named in Mr. Lawrence's letter, has been made.

We are sending you by mail enough copies of a new edition of the Manual of the Board to supply each man and each single woman, save the missionaries appointed this year, who have been supplied here. Will you please see that the copies are so distributed. There is little new in the manual that has not already been communicated to the mission from time to time, but we would suggest that each missionary read the whole carefully, and keep it at hand for reference.

With warm regards to all,

Your sincere friend,

No. 3, Furrukhabad Mission.

P.S. I almost omitted the most important item, which has been so much in my mind to write to the Mission about that I was persuaded that I had done so, namely, the appointment of Miss J. E. Cody, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is engaged to be married to Mr. Higginbottom. Miss Cody is commended in the warmest terms by those who know her, and will be supported by her own Church, which also supports Mr. Higginbottom. She sails from Philidelphia on September 17th, and from Liverpool October 4th, on the Steamship Massilia.

No. 3. Furnished Missions.

P.S. I almost omitted the most important item, which has been so much in my mind to write to the Mission about that I was persuaded that I had done so, namely, the appointment of Miss J. E. Cody, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is engaged to be married to Mr. Higginbottom. Miss Cody is commended in the warmest terms by those who know her, and will be supported by her own Church, which also supports Mr. Higginbottom. She sails from Philadelphia on September 17th, and from Liverpool October 4th, on the Steamship Massilia.

"The vigor of our spiritual life will be in exact proportion to the very place held by the Bible in our life and thoughts. I can solemnly state this from an experience of fifty-four years. In July 1829, I began this plan of reading from the Old and New Testaments. I have read since then the Bible through one hundred times, and each time with increasing delight. When I begin it afresh, it always seems like a new book. I cannot tell how great has been theblessing from consecutive, diligent, daily study. I look upon it as a lost day when I have not had a good time over the Word of God. Friends often say to me 'Oh, I have so much to do, so many peopleto see, that I cannot find time for Scripture study'. There are not many who have had more to do than I have had. For more than half a century, I have never known a day when I have not had more business than I could attend to. For forty years, I have had annually about thirty thousand letters, and most of them have passed through my own hand. I have had nine assistants always at work, corresponding in German, Fremoh, English, Italian, Russian and other languages. As a pastor of a church with twelve hundred believers, great has been my care; and besides these, the charge of five immense orphanages, a vast work; and also my publishing depot, the printing and circulating of millions of tracts and books; but I have made it a rule never to begin work until I have had a good season with God, and then I throw myself with all my heart into this work for the day with only a few minutes interval for prayer."

There is a very striking passage of the same sort in the life of the late General Armstrong of Hampton. Armstrong was about as different a type of man from Muller as can be imagined, and yet he speaks of spending one-tenth of his waking time in prayer, and of regarding his prayers as the best work he ever did. Surely there must be a living connection between the immense fruitfulness of the livesof Muller and Armstrong and this unusual feelowship with God nourished on His word and in prayer.

With kind regards to you both and hoping soon and often to hear from you, I am

Your sincere friend,

H.

July 29,1904.

The Rev. C. W. Forman, D.D.
1409 So.Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Dr.Forman:

I was delighted to receive your letter yesterday of the day previous, telling of your safe arrival. I had been hoping to see you here in New York, but can well understand that you felt it desirable to go on at once. I am glad you have had such a thoroughly pleasant voyage. You found the second class on the Columbia altogether comfortable, did you? We should be glad to have your frank judgment about it, as some of the missionaries have complained of the second-class accommodations on some of the ships. They vary gratly, of course, with different boats, and we should be glad to have your opinion regarding the second-class on the Columbia.

I brought up here, when it came, your letter of June 25th. with its suggestion regarding your future plans. The problem which you are facing is the same problem which Mr.Velte faced, only in a little more difficult form. Mr.Velte has felt so strongly in the matter from the point of view of children, and also from the point of view of the disadvantages of so long an absence from the field, that he wrote me a long statement, advocating a change of plan, by which there would be a six months' furlough at the end of five year terms of service. He thought the Mission would not care to adopt any such plan, but personally he felt it would be preferable, and he desired to know if at the end of five years, he felt that he ought to come back to the United States on account of his children, he might be allowed to do so. I brought the matter up before the Board and think I might quote the letter which I wrote to him afterwards, reporting the Board action, and also comment-

The Rev. C.W.Forman,D.D.

ing on his proposition:

"I brought up at the meeting of the Board yesterday the matter of your furlough, so as to have it definitely settled, and am so glad to quote the following action:

'The return of the Rev. H.C.Velte of the Punjab Mission for a furlough of six months, after his next five years of service was authorized, in view of special circumstances connected with the education of his children.'

I have made a little calculation with reference to the furloughs on the present basis and the basis you suggest. The present basis is 3 1/2 years term of service with sixteen months furlough, plus two months for travel. The proposed basis would be five years term of service with six months furlough, plus two months for travel. In the actual working out of the latter scheme, I think there would be a gain in the case of the five year term of a few months.

Three terms of service on the present basis would result accordingly about as follows: 25 1/2 years' work on the field, 48 mos. furlough in the United States and six months' travel, or a total of 54 mos. absence from the field. The proposed basis (covering the same period) would result in about 25 or 26 years on the field with 30 mos. furlough and ten months travel, or a total of 40 months absence from the field.

The amount of field salary for the period on each basis would be the same and the amount of home allowance would be $1300 less on the 5 year plan than on the present, while the travel would be $1200 more for a man and wife.

In other words, the proposed basis would save 14 months time and home allowance, and $100 in money, supposing, of course, that things carried through for as long a period.

Just about the time your letters came, Mr.Harris of the Laos field appeared before the Committee on that field to argue for the same plan which you have suggested."

Your plan is a little different and I brought it up here and it was agreed to, namely, in your words:

"I return to India next January or February for four years, and at the end of that time (the exigencies of the work permitting) I again come home and take the remainder of my furlough. The travelling expenses both ways to be paid by myself, but the home allowance to be paid for as many months as are deducted from my furlough now."

I shall hope to have the privilege of meeting you before long and meanwhile with kind regards to Mrs.Forman and yourself, I am

Very sincerely yours.

M.

July 19,1904.

The Rev. Ray C. Smith,

Fatehgarh, U.P. India.

My dear Mr. Smith:

I received a little less than a fortnight ago your excellent letter of June 9th. and am very grateful to you for all the help that such an admirable letter gives. I can understand how you feel that the labor of grouping your estimates, as you did this last year is thrown away, when there is no increase of appropriations, and yet, even so, I think the classification of work must have been useful to you on the field, and we shall all of us live in the hope that the future will see constant steady increase of appropriations. You will notice in the new estimate sheets , that have been sent out, provision for a division of the estimates, which corresponds to the principle of your arrangement.

With reference to the matter of the Monmouth ladies' money, I would say that I have had nothing whatever to do with that. As far as I know, the matter has been taken care of through Mrs.Wood, from whom I gained a very clear idea that the Monmouth ladies supposed that the Dispensary was part of the regular appropriations, so that by giving to its support, they would be making regular contributions to the work deemed of first importance. If their idea was to send the money out as an extra through the Board as a banking concern, as you say, we were not so informed. Of course, we are constantly sending money in such a way and if any money had come from the Monmouth ladies, accompanied by such instructions, it would have been forwarded to you. I shall give Mrs.Wood your letter, so that she can correspond with the Philadelphia Board in the matter.

in case there is any misunderstanding. I hope if Mrs. Sandy does write to the ladies, a copy of her letter will be sent, as you thoughtfully promised, to us.

I think we should not disagree in the matter of the relationship of new missionaries to the question of appropriations for native work. The Board holds to the general theory that the appointment of new missionaries ought to mean an apportionate increase in contributions, because of the increased home constituency. At the same time, this is a principle you cannot build on too rigidly. Last year, for example, the receipts of the Board were $1,085,000. from the various home sources, and the total number of missionaries was 837. In 1893, the income from home sources was about $1,000,000. and the number of missionaries 623. You see there has been proportionate increase of the funds corresponding to the increase of missionaries. At the same time, I do not think theline ought to be drawn too sharply between funds for new missionaries and funds for the native work. My other point was that I thought there was a risk in the form in which appeals were coming from India and fromsome of the other fields, lest the churches might get a wrong impression and lest a pressure might be created which would distort the work, and even in the end collide with the policies of development, which have been controlling in the Missions.

If you had been at the Assembly this year, I think you could not have felt but that we did not make the Church see what [illegible] of the deficiency means in the way of curtailment and what the deficit of last year meant in this regard. I pointed out as clearly and as definitely and as vigorously as I could, what this small deficit stood for in the way of work that had been done and not paid for by the Church, but even more, what it stood for in the way of work that had not been done because the Board knew that the Church would

Re Rev. Ray C. Smith, p. 3.

ot pay for it.

I know that in this matter, the Board is between two mill tones. The Missions on the one hand, feeling that they ought to have deficits and the Church, on the other, rebelling against. I o not know how vividly you recall the atmosphere in the Church a w years ago of revulsion against constant deficits, but if you ill look at Schedule 13 in the new report of the Board, you will ee what I mean. From 1869 to 1897 inclusive, there were deficits very year, save one, ranging from $18,000 to $174,000. Since 1897, w have had no deficits until this last year. As to which of these to periods has most deeply influenced the Church toward sympathy in Missions, I have no doubt whatever in my mind. I think the Church has been far better satisfied with the last years, as its increasing contributions have in part indicated. An occiasional deficit is not a bad thing, but a continual deficit, especially when it amounts up to nearly $200,000., if the Board operates on the policy of a deficit, is a thoroughly bad thing. Personally, I feel about the whole matter, just as I feel about my own personal expenses. Nothing is more horrible to me than the idea of debt. I have never been in debt in my life and never will be, if I can help it. If I came out at the end of the year in my own personal account, short, I should be filled with shame and I should certainly cut in on my expenditures, at whatever pain or cost, to come within my income. That is what my sense of personal honor requires. I know that there is a certain difference of opinion between such a case and the case of organizations like the Board, but for my part, I would rather apply to the fullest possible extent, the same principles of personal honor in connection with the Board, that in my own personal case. The Board is no more the servant of God than I am, and the principles of faith are no more to control it than they are to control me.

The Rev. Ray C.Smith,p.4.

You are perfectly right in your feeling that the Church can easily get a wrong impression from constant reports of surplus at the end of the year, unless the matter is carefully explained to it, but I think the Church is given its chance to understand the real situation I read to the General Assembly an extract from the letter from Mrs.Holcomb, in which she referred to this very matter in the strongest and most earnest way.

What you say about the small amounts that even a generous spirit of giving on the part of the native Church would yield, is doubtless true. I think there is a great peril in a withdrawal, too. The peril, namely, that though these amounts are small in our eyes, they are just as large in the eyes of the givers and just as important in the education of the Church, as though they were big in our view; but I know that you realize this peril as well as I do.

With reference to the shoe lasts, I am writing to a shoe establishment in the hope of being able to get something for you.

I can sympathize with you in your perplexity because of the lack of all appropriations in Class VIII, but not one dollar was appropriated in that Class for any Mission. Of course for all emergency repairs, there is nothing to do, but to make them. If you cannot make these repairs in the property destroyed by flood, out of your regular budget by transfers and economies, report it at the end of the year, and I have no doubt we can get it cleared off.

We are greatly rejoiced at the tidings of the revivals at Etah and Fatehgarh and pray that God may move by His Spirit in this way in every Station all our fields.

I was thinking the other day over one of my favorite Bible verses in the last chapter of the first letter of Paul to the Corinthians: "I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost, for a great

door and effectual is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries ." That word "and" is the essential word. Most people would have said "but". They are willing to take advantage of any opportunity that presents, in spite of the adversaries that need to be overcome, but they regard the latter as a drawback. Paul seems to have regarded the existence of the adversaries at Ephesus not as qualifying, but as constituting the opportunity there. It was, in a word, for the purpose of vanquishing the adversaries, and he heartily relished the prospect of encountering the host of them who were waiting at Ephesus, and whose presence there made Ephesus seem to him like a great door and effectual. I like to think of this truth, both from the point of view of character and of service. It is good to know that we get all the better character from the conquest of difficulties, and that it is a fine thing that it is so hard to be a Christian. You remember how Browning puts this:

"And so I live you see,
Try, Prove, reject,
Prefer still struggling to effect
My warfare.
Happy that I can
Be crossed and thwarted as a man,
Not left in God's content apart,
With ghostly smooth life, dead at heart
Tame in earth's paddock
As her prize.
Thank God
No paradise stands parted
To enter, and I find it hard
To be a Christian,
As I said."

And partly with reference to character and partly with reference to service, Browning is putting the same truth in one of the stanzas in Rabbi Ben Ezra:

"Then welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each thing that bids nor sit nor stand,
But go
Each joy be three parts pain,
Strive and hold cheap the strain,

Learn, nor account the pang,
Dare, never grudge the throe."

All this is surely just as true in the realm of work as it is in our personal life. Our work gains an added glory from the difficulties which confront it, and which it must overcome. I have always liked to recall a saying of Stanley's regarding the young African explorer, Slave, "He was one of those men who relished a task for its bigness and greeted hard labor with a fierce joy:" The consciousness of having hard work to do is a vast one of the greatest joys of life; far better than any of those factitious joys, such as the sense of being seen by spectators, or winning what the world calls prizes.

With kind regards to Mrs.Smith,

Your sincere friend,

P.S. Since writing the above, I have received your good letter of June 20th. You will find in the Mission letter, an action regarding the Lawrence's medical expenses. We could not understand, wholly, the situation at Lahore,- why Dr.Marston might not have cared for at least Mrs.Lawrence. Typhoid fever is not a specially difficult disease to treat.

We are very glad that Mr. and Mrs.Lawrence are so well and I trust that they may grow strong and be able to do a very useful work.

I am glad that with all your Station work, you still get out into the districts and I hope you may be able to do more and more such work, both for the work's sake and because of its reflex influence on all the Station work.

I am afraid I am bringing down and avalanche of shoe-lasts on us. I have had a reply to my letter to a shoe dealer here about lasts and he says that he has written to several manufacturers and

The p.. R.C.Smith,p.7.

that they are going to send several heavy cases of second-hand lasts! I am writing to them, trying to stem the tide! We may need to charter a ship to send them out to you all that seem to be coming in on us!

August 2nd, 1904.

Rev. J. M. Simington, M.D.,

Residency P.O., Gwalior, India.

My dear Mr. Simington:

Your good letter of June 2nd, telling of the birth of your little daughter was received some weeks ago. I rejoice to hear the good tidings, and trust that Mrs. Simington is quite recovered from the little fever which she had, and that little Nancy is strong and flourishing. It will make a great difference in your home in Gwalior to have this new little life in it. You will tell Mrs. Simington, will you not, how heartily we rejoice with her and you, and I expect that Mrs. Wyckoff is well pleased with the newcomer, and her name. I will give a memorandum of this advent to Mr. Hand, so that he can note the suitable appropriation.

We received yesterday a letter from Mr. Edmondson, one of the pastors in Belvidere, N. J., and a friend of Dr. Wilkie's, enclosing a letter from Dr. Wilkie, in which he asked Mr. Edmondson whether he knew of any likelihood of our Board's being willing to turn Gwalior over to him. I have, of course, written to Mr. Edmondson that our mission has considered the matter, and is well satisfied with the present arrangement, and is not disposed to make such a change with reference to the Gwalior field.

I have been looking over again some of the papers of General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton, whose admirable biography by his daughter I have been recommending in many mission letters. The more I read of his sayings, and feel the personality of the man, the more stimulating and helpful does his example become. Starting with practically nothing but his own energy and faith, and his own confidence that any man who tried to do right and help the world, by the strength of God would succeed, he built up his great institution,

No. 2, J. M. S.

and left his abiding impression on the lives of those men, and made a great contribution to the effort to work out the great problem of the negro. Just yesterday I came upon some copies of the memoranda found among Armstrong's papers after his death, copies of which Dr. Frissell, his successor sent to some of his friends several years ago, and id now embodied in the biography. If you saw this memoranda at the time you will be glad to have it recalled to your memory:

"Now that all is bright, the family together, and there is nothing to alarm and very much to be thankful for, it is well to look ahead, and perhaps to say things that I should wish were known should I die suddenly.

I wish to be buried in the school graveyard, among the students, where one of them would have been put had he died next.

I wish no monument or fuss whatever over my grave, only a simple headstone, no text or sentiment inscribed, only my name and date. I wish the simplest funeral service, without sermon or attempt at oratory - a soldier's funeral.

I hope there will be enough friends to see that the work of the school shall continue. Unless some shall make sacrifice for it , it cannot go on.

A work that requires no sacrifice does not count much in the fulfilling of God's plans. But what is commonly called sacrifice is the best, happiest use of one's resources, the best investment of time, strength and means. He who makes no such sacrifice is most to be pitied. He is a heathen, for he is not living for God.

In the school, the great thing is not to quarrel, to refrain from hasty unwise words and actions, to unselfishly and wisely seek the best good of all, and to get rid of workers whose temperments are unfortunate - whose heads are not level, no matter how much knowledge or culture they may have. Cantankerousness is worse than heterodoxy.

I wish no effort at a biography of myself made. Good friends might get up a pretty good story, but it would not be the whole truth. The truth of a life usually lies deep down - we hardly know ourselves. God only does, I trust His mercy. The shorter one's creed thebetter, "Simply to Thy cross I cling", is enough for me.

Prayer is the greatest thing in the world. It keeps us near to God - My own prayers have been most weak, wavering and inconstant, yet it has been the best thing I have ever done. I think this is theuniversal truth. What comfort is there in any but the broadest truth.

I am most curious to get a glimpse of the next world. How will it all seem? Perfectly fair and natural, no doubt. We ought not to fear death, it is friendly.

The only pain that comes at the thought of it is for my true wife and blessed children. They will be brave about it all, and in the end stronger. They are my greatest comfort.

It pays to follow one's best light - to put God and country first, ourselves afterwards.

Taps has just sounded.

S. C. Armstrong.

mpton, Va.,
New Year's Eve, 1890."

I am glad that you have regained the favor of the Maharajah, and trust that

nothing may be done by anyone to imperil your standing.

Let me know how you finally came out in the matter of the native man, and do not think that I am not interested in everything that affects you and the work. It is always a pleasure to hear from you.

With kindest regards to you and all,

Very sincerely yours,

August 2nd, 1904.

Rev. C. A. H. Janvier,
Bayside Farm,
Weymouth, N. S.

My dear Mr. Janvier:

Dharmatala is one of the Hindoos, I believe, speaking considerably in this country. I thought you might know about him. I believe he is now back in India.

I am glad you are in Nova Scotia, and wish you the best of summers.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Janvier and Ernest, I am,

Affectionately yours,

M.

Aug.3,1904.

The Rev. J.S.Woodside,
Landour,
Mussoorie, U.P. North India.

My dear Mr.Woodside:

I was very glad to get sometime ago your letter of May 20th dealing further with the Dehra troubles, and referring also to the general question of the administration of the work in India. With reference to the former, I understand that there is a proposition that the whole question should be taken up afresh at the Fall meeting of the Synod, and I hope that whatever course may be pursued, such adjustment may be reached as shall wholely meet all just ends and promote the harmony and unity of the work.

With reference to the latter question, I would say that there is no point on which I am writing more constantly in the letters to India. It seems to me that the supreme need of India is for the development of a genuine independence; independence which consists in a full discharge of its own proper functions by the native Church, delivered from the undue preponderance of missionary authority in the presbyteries, and delivered also from the responsibility for duties which are distinctively the duties of the Mission. The troubles, the Missions have clung to rights which belong to the presbyteries and have sought to atone for this inability by transferring to the Presbyteries, duties belonging to the Missions. I believe there would be less urgency to appoint leading natives members of the Missions, if the native Church, itself, were developed into a bona fide autonomous independence of its own & the discharge

The Rev. J. H. Woodside, D.D.

of the proper functions. India is away behind some other fields in this regard - Japan, for example, and Brazil.

I enclose herewith a table which I think will interest you. It is very encouraging to note such a growth of our missionary work. There have at times been setbacks, but on the whole, there is a steady movement upward. If the last four years were added, the growth would be even more remarkable so far as receipts are concerned and the number of communicants. The distressing column is the one I have marked. According to this column, the growth has been less satisfactory in the matter of ordained ministers than almost anywhere else. The report for 1904 shows 178 ordained natives, while our total receipts and disbursements were more than $1,100,000. This is one six more ordained men than we had four years ago, and actually eleven less than we had eleven years ago. There must be some mistake, I think, for this. I am going to have that looked up. But one great need in our missions, surely, is far more ordained men and more careful attention to the raising up of such men. I know some missions where there are no ordained men and others, old and young missions, where no new man has been ordained for the past six or eight or ten years.

It is always a pleasure to hear from you and with kind regards to Mrs. Woodside and yourself, I am

Very cordially yours,

August 5th, 1904.

Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

Bay Side Farm, Weymuth, Nova Scotia.

My dear Mr. Janvier:

I had a good talk last evening with Mr. G. H. Cole, a graduate of McGill University, but is now employed in electrical work in New York. He impresses me very favorably, and if you are going to be in the city at all on your way back to Philadelphia you might arrange to see him. His address is 42 West 24th st.

Very cordially yours,

M.

August 5,1904.

The Rev. W.T.Mitchell,

Rainpure, India.

My dear Mr.Mitchell:

Your good personal letter of June 7th. was received the beginning of last month. It was very good to hear from you in this friendly, personal way.

I think you are thoroughly right in your feeling of satisfaction at the growth of the mission in spite of the limitations of the appropriations. What you say of your Mission is true of the work as a whole. It has grown in efficiency & in extent much faster than it has grown in its financial support. Some work has been closed, as you say, in order to make this possible, but in the main, as many missionaries have written, the necessities have involved a thorough sifting of the work as to its quality, and as a rule, the best has survived.

I suspect that we have no divergence of view as to the matter of the relative importance of native work and new missionaries, on the one hand, and on the other, the absolute importance of both. My only point was that there seemed to be some risk in the form of the statements that the new missionary side would wholly obscure the other. I think some of the people on the field felt this, for I noticed several paragraphs on the subject in the "Mukhtar".

There is one statement that I am not altogether clear about. You say that the Mission feels that "when it comes time for the Board to make plans for another year's work, it should only appoint so many missionaries as can be done without

"The Rev. W.T.Mitchell,p.3.

in any way cutting Native Work Classes". Do you mean by this, without reducing the actual appropriations of the preceding year, or do you mean without reducing the estimates of the Mission? If the latter, there will be no possibility of the appointment of new missionaries, as the excess of estimates over actual appropriations amounts to a hundred thousand dollars, I suppose, at least.

With reference to the expenses, I wish the unmarried men would do what you refer to, namely, present an itemized expense account. That is the only way in which the matter can ever be satisfactorily settled. General statements do not help.

I am glad to know that the Mission action about sick-leave was intended to be in full conformity with the rule of the Board.

Only within the last week or so have we heard from Mr.Lawrence about his medical expenses and you will before this reaches you, have seen the Mission letter announcing the appropriation of the necessary amount.

With reference to the Monmouth Presbytery gift, I have written to Mr.Smith as follows:

"With reference to the matter of the Monmouth ladies' money, I would say that I have had nothing whatever to do with that. As far as I know, the matter has been taken care of through Mrs.Wood, from whom I gained a very clear idea that the Monmouth ladies supposed that the Dispensary was part of the regular appropriations, so that by giving to its support, they would be making regular contributions to the work deemed of first importance. If their idea was to send the money out as an extra through the Board as a banking concern, as you say, we were not so informed. Of course, we are constantly sending money in such a way and if any money had come from the Monmouth ladies, accompanied by such instructions, it would have been forwarded to you. I shall give Mrs.Wood your letter so that she can correspond with the Philadelphia Board in the matter, in case there is any misunderstanding. I hope if Mrs.Bandy does write to the ladies, a copy of her letter will be sent, as you thoughtfully promised, to us."

Mrs.Wood is taking the matter up with the Philadelphia ladies. She told me she never heard from them that it was to be a special contribution over and above the present appropriations.

I do not agree with you that special gifts are forces, unless

they are outside of the regular appropriations. For e
are supported by the Basking Ridge Church & Sunday School.
comes to us, specially, from this source and undoubtedly you
the field. It is not the identical money which we receive he
Neither do we receive the identical money which is given. It a
passes through intermediate banks and is just as much credit whe
reaches us, but it is all turned into actual money in your hands, e
alent to what is originally given here. And the same thing is true o
other special objects with this limitation, namely, that(as the enclos
leaflet will indicate to you and is necessary in view of the liberty of
transfer given the missions by the Manual) all special contributions
for native work are subject to transfer by the Mission, as the contri-
butions for missionary salaries are not. Every Mission gets every
dollar that is given as a special object gift for that Mission, and it
gets a great deal more, beside, out of general undesignated funds. If
the Mission prefers not to spend the money that comes to it in
accordance with the desires of the givers, it is at liberty to do so.
Our experience is that if our missionaries are to be trusted with the
money, they must be trusted to do what they think best, unless donors
are absolutely unwilling to allow this, in which case special arrange-
ments must be made. You say the special objects never benefit you a
rice; but that is because you do not look through the intervening mach-
inery of the Board's treasury. If the gifts did not come to the
Board, you would soon discover on the field whether they did not bena-
fit you. The credit of the Board, which is pledged at the begin-
ning of the year in anticipation of these special gifts would be impair-
ed, just to the extent that they are not received and the year would
close with a deficit, which you would feel the next year in a very tang-
ible reduction of your appropriations. The fact that I, as an individ-
ual, keep, say, $1000. ahead of my expenditures always more or less

The Rev.W.T.Mitchell,D.D.

conceals from the the significance of each dollar I earn, and so the credit of the Board, which acts in behalf of the Missions as its reserve, conceals from you the significance of the special object gifts, but they are the money which you get, nevertheless, and if they stopped coming, you would stop receiving them.

I have been looking over again some of the papers of General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton, whose admirable biography by his daughter I have been recommending in many mission letters. The more I read of his sayings and feel the personality of the man, the more stimulating and helpful does his example become. Starting with practically nothing but his own energy and faith, and his own confidence that any man who tried to do right and help the world, by the strength of God would succeed, he built up his great institution and left his abiding impression on the life of those men, and made a great contribution to the effort to work out the great problem of the negro. Just yesterday, I came upon some copies of the memoranda found among Armstrong's papers after his death, copies of which Dr.Frissell, his successor sent out to a number of his friends some years ago, and is not embodied in the biography. If you saw this memoranda at the time you will be glad to have it recalled to you memory:

"Now when all is bright, the family together and there is nothing to alarm and very much to be thankful for, it is well to look ahead and perhaps to say things that I should wish known should I die suddenly.

I wish to be buried in the school graveyard, among the students, where one of them would have to be put had he died next.

I wish no monument or fuss whatever over my grave, only a simple headstone - no text or sentiment inscribed, only my name and date. I wish the simplest funeral service, without sermon or attempt at oratory - a soldier's funeral.

I hope there will be enough friends to see that the work of the school shall continue. Unless some one shall make sacrifice for it, it cannot go on.

A work that requires no sacrifice does not count much in fulfilling God's plans. But what is commonly called sacrifice is the best, happiest use of one's resources, the best investment of time, strength, and means. He whomakes no such sacrifice is most to be pitied. He is a heathen because he knows nothing of God.

In the school, the great thing is not to quarrel, to refrain from hasty, harsh words and actions; to unselfishly, and manly, seek the best good of all, and to get rid of workers whose temperaments are unfortunate - whose heads are not level, no matter how much culture or knowledge they may have. Sanctimoniousness is worse than heterdoxy.

I wish no effort at a biography of myself made. Good friends might get up a pretty good story, but it would not be the whole truth. The truth of a life usually lies deep down - we hardly know ourselves - God fully does. I feel the worry. The shorter one's creed the better. "Simply to my Cross, I cling" is enough for me.

Prayer is the greatest thing in the world. It keeps us near to God. My own prayer has been most weak, wavering, inconsistent, yet it has been the best thing I have ever done. I think this is a universal truth - what comfort is there in any but the broadest truth?

I am curious to get a glimpse of the next world. How will it seem? Perfectly fair and perfectly natural, no doubt. We ought not to fear death. It is friendly.

The only pain that comes at the thought of it is for my true wife and blessed dear children. They will be brave about it all, and in the end stronger. They are my greatest comfort.

It pays to follow one's best light - to put God and country first, ourselves afterwards.

Taps has just sounded.

S.C.Armstrong.

Hampton, Va.
New Year's Eve, 1890.

It is a fine thing to think of Armstrong, the man above all strong and a man of action and energy, feeling his life of power in these last years of prayer. I think it was his practice to give one-tenth of his time to prayer. But it was his conviction, as you will see, that that was the best work he had ever done.

With kind regards and trusting that you and Mrs.Mitchell are in good health, I am

Very cordially yours,

[illegible]

August 9th, 1904.

Mr. Sam Higginbottom,

Allahabad, India.

My dear Mr. Higginbottom:

My last word from you was a brief note dated May 12th, written at Landour. It contained two items, one joyful and the other sad. Of Miss Cody's appointment and her expected departure for India this fall you have already learned from the letter to the Mission. I trust she may be able to get easily acclimated, and that you may quite recover from the effects of the heat, and be as strong as you have ever been. I hope you take every precaution in the matter and run no risks. I remember of some one telling me in China of when Dr. Nevius first reached Ningpo as a young man, he was seen going down the street one day with a sun umbrella, a pith hat and blue eyeglasses. Somebody seeing him remarked "There goes the young man who intends to stay here!" That was just Dr. Nevius' spirit. He ran no needless risks, and yet he [illegible] himself, and had [illegible] of himself to spend out in his work, because he never needlessly wasted himself. Even though it may be slow work getting back the strength and vigor which you have had, I hope you will hang to it and get them back, because things come slowly they come none the less certainly.

A friend sent me some time ago a little leaflet entitled "Spinning our own Fates" containing a quotation from William James' Psychology, it is from a chapter on habit which I read long ago, and which is one of the most helpful sermons I have ever read. I enclose a copy of the little slip herewith. What a lesson there is for each

M. L. E. M.

[illegible] us, and how clearly our experience testifies to its truth. If we look at our own life of bible study and prayer, or inner atti-[illegible] of [illegible], our conversation with strangers or friends, we realize at once that what we are doing or neglecting to do is the consequence of our old past ways, but we are in our spiritual lives just sums in arithmetic. There is something terrible in the inexorableness of it, but there is also something stimulating in the thought that being faithful now in little ways and small things we can before long reach the great character of spiritual power and goodness of which we so often dream.

Hoping to hear from you with greater length, and with kind regards,

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

August 5th,1904.

Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, D.D.,
Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Ewing:

Your two good letters of April 7th and June 30th were both duly received. I am sorry about the failure to get Orner, but nothing came of Janvier's approaches to Mr. Wanamaker on the subject I have been hunting after other men, and have now laid the question before Mr. G. H. Cole, a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, of whom I wrote to you some time ago. He felt unqualified for the work then, and has been in New York working in an electrical establishment here. I had a long and most satisfactory talk with him last evening. He distrusts his abilities, but I think his distrust springs from a good Scotch reticence and self depreciation. He tells me that he is going back to Montreal this fall to secure a position as demonstrator in one of the scientific departments of McGill. I told him that was a very poor evidence of his lack of the qualities which we were looking for. I have written to Mr. Janvier, hoping that Janvier will be able to see him on his way back from Nova Scotia, where he is taking his vacation, and I shall try to see him again, and also keep up other inquiries.

I wish we could have a long talk over some of the points raised in your letter of June 30, first, with reference to publinghouse rent for missionaries in Class I., so as not to make them a cut on native work. But, as a matter of fact, everything that goes in Class I. reduces the amount available for the other classes, so long as the income of the Board is not adequate to provide for both. All the

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expansion of the mission force involves the diminution of the funds which the Board can grant for the native work class. Each spring the Finance Committee determines on the limit of the budget. Then we subtract from that specified sum all that is going to be required for Classes I. and II., the fixed charge for home administration, and the balance is what is available for new property, the native work and new missionaries. The last few years, we have saved the situation somewhat by eliminating the new missionaries, and require that they be provided for by special increased contributions. We have not found it difficult to take care of them in this way, and I think the increase kept up for a few years, although to the extent that it has not been kept up permanently, the appointment of new missionaries is an increased charge on Class I. and Class II., and accordingly a decrease of the amount that would otherwise have been available for the native work classes.

I thoroughly agree with you that we do not want to think for a moment of having our work shut up to the throttling choice of new missionaries or native work, - the choice of one excluding the other. We must keep in view as the dominant principle in all our planning, of course, the confidence of a steadily expanding development.

With reference to the houses at Etah and Jhansi, I guess we were all mislead a little bit by hopeful words from Philadephia. I had an inquiry the other day for one of our secretaries as to what I meant in some letters with reference to the subject, indicating that my hopes had been rising on assurances that perhaps were not as official as I had supposed.

With reference to your reply to my inquiry about Mr. Allison and the college, was it not a fact that in approving the

No. 3, A. H. E.

College, the Mission specified that it was not to interfere with the staff of missionaries, except that you were to be devoted to it. Mr. Allison was appointed to the Mission as a regular missionary, for the regular work of the mission, so that his assignment to the college would be in contention to what I supposed was the idea of the mission at the beginning. Of course, if the mission feels that it is more important to have him in the college than in the district work, I do not think any objection would be raised here. I suppose the only legitimate inference would be that the mission was not depreciating the need of evangelistic reinforcements at all, but simply recognizing the supreme importance of having the college rightly manned.

With reference to your plan of administration for the college, I doubt whether our Board would feel like seeking a charter as a special Board of the Allahabad College. It is competent, of course, under its present charter, to establish as many colleges as it sees fit. The sole advantage of the plan you suggest would be the possibility of giving a few individuals a sense of responsibility in case any could be found who would have a special interest. I doubt whether this would be worth while. The MacKenzie College in Brazil and the Canton Christian College are both separately incorporated, although there are members of the Board on both Boards, and [illegible] introduced, but so far as financial assistance is concerned there is no gain whatever. Dr. Alexander, the [illegible] President of the Board of the MacKenzie College has to carry the whole, with practically no help from his associates so far as [illegible] is concerned, and Mr. Grant carries the Canton College, outside [illegible]

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having brought no accession of strength. Our home colleges do not get their support from men who are on the Board of Trustees. The money is given by outsiders, and I do not think that the bait of membership is worth digging. The thing to do is to get hold of the men and interest them in the work for its own sake. Other things will take care of themselves.

Regarding the woman question, perhaps I might quote a paragraph from a recent letter in answer to one I received from Mr. Wherry on the subject.

'Thank you very much for what you wrote regarding the status of the missionary women. It is a vital question, and we have not got to the end of it. I know of several denominations here at home, where the question of the relationship of the women's organizations to their Missionary Boards has become a very acute question. A devout man connected with the American Board, I might say to you in confidence, told me the other day that he and half a dozen others have formed a little circle of prayer to pray that the delicate and embarrassing problem which had arisen in the Congregational and Methodist Churches, and I believe the Baptist Churchs, might be harmoniously adjusted. Thus far, the relationships in our own Church have been most beautiful, but only because of the great self abnegation of the women, who have been content to raise money, the administration of which has not been in their hands. Every now and then murmurings are heard to the effect that perhaps the women's organizations, having no real authority had better go out of existence. Thus far these have been very scattered and I think all our relations personally with all the Women's Boards are unqualifiedly clear and harmonious and efficient, but any enlarged development of feeling in any of the missions on the part of the women that they are not justly treated would inevitably communicate itself to the home agencies and we should be facing the difficulties which some of the other churches are involved in. All this, of course, is a very minor consideration. The main question is What is right?

I cannot help but feel sometimes that the problem would be much simpler in India and would be relieved of its embarrassment if the native church were more of a bona fide autonomous body. The trouble is that so many of the functions of the native church are discharged by the Mission. I have wondered sometimes whether the addition to have strong native men, like Dr. Chatterjee and Mr. Uppal appointed full missionaries by the Board, did not derive its life from the same fact of the mission's overshadowing the native church. There is no proposition in Japan that any of the Japanese leaders should be made missionaries and there is no difficulty there between the women and the men in the mission, nor any feeling on the part of the women that they are hedged in or deprived of any of their rights. I should like to see, as I have said before, the missionaries with-

No. 5, A. H. B.

draw from from the native presbyteries in India, except as corresponding members, and the native presbyteries acting as free autonomous organizations. I should like to see this large Presbyterian Church which is growing up, a bonafide national church. That is what the Japanese church is. That is what the Church in Brazil is. I wish all the missionaries would withdraw from active pastoral membership. To this, of course, the natives themselves would object. This is all the more reason for the missionaries doing it, first because the natives ought to be thrown on their own independence, and second, because some day, they will exact it, and it is better for the missionaries to withdraw now, when it is not desired, than that they should remain until they are invited to leave.

In speaking of the independence and autonomy of the native church I do not mean that the administration of monies given in America should be turned over to it. I have dealt with that problem fully in a report which I presented to the Board some years ago, on Japan, a copy of which I venture to send you herewith. The native churches in India are already dependable enough, financially; what they need is to be drawn to more robust and lofty self reliance. In the way to do this, it seems to me, is to reorganize the ecclesiastical independence. There will be points, of course, where the functions of the mission will be confused with those of the native church. Such problems have arisen in Japan, but there we have been able, foreign missionaries doing their own work, harmoniously, and a vigorous independent church doing its own work, as free from the control of the Presbytery of Jersey City. If the Presbytery of Lahore is from the Presbyterian Church in India, the native church in India is not ready to stand on its own feet in this way, how long will it be before it will be ready? It is probably the oldest native church in any of the mission fields.

I was talking yesterday with Mr. Mitch, who has just come back from India in connection with his work with the Christian Endeavor Society, and I was glad to get his comparative impressions. He had come away with the idea, which I find many have, that few self-sustaining churches in the dominions of the church in India are as free and independent as ours in the North."

I told Dr. Ellinwood when he showed me the draft of his letter on the native agency, that you and Robert Mateer would read his letter with glee, and I suggested a few sentences to him which he inserted. I would call your attention to the one at the bottom of the second page: "The Board retains unqualified its [illegible] connection with providing self support, and the economical use of funds, and yet the relative total expenditure for our work be." If you should talk with Dr. Ellinwood you would find him fully capable of defending energetically his unchanged conviction as to the wisdom of Dr. Nevius' principles as worked out in the Korea Mission. At the same time, he feels that we

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should have a large native force. The minutes of the East Synod of India reported a number of churches ready to support their own pastors, but looking for them in vain, because you have no qualified men. There is need of many more native workers than we have, without the expenditure of another dollar on our native work. Better men would mean more self-supporting fields than we have now. Furthermore, Dr. Ellinwood is not appealing for any promiscuous support of native workers from mission funds, but is simply pointing out that we have only between an average of two and three native workers for each missionary. You will look in vain, I think, through any statements our Board may have made for anything that would warrant the view that the Board did not feel that there should be a larger percentage than this. I have steadily contended in my letters that missionaries could adequately superintend five or six native workers, and strong men could supervise more. What we have resented has been, 1st, the employment from Mission funds the native agents who ought to be otherwise supported, and 2nd, the employment from mission funds of more native agents than could be properly cared for by the superintending missionary.

Dr. Ellinwood's statement, I believe, might be regarded as something of a pendulum emphasis on his part on a view which the India missionaries were emphasizing a few years ago. From our side have swung to a pendulum emphasis on the thing which Dr. Ellinwood was exalting a few years ago.

I have been looking over again some of the papers of General Havelock, the founder of Naughton, whose admirable biography by his daughter I have been recommending in many mission letters.

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The more I read of his sayings and feel the personality of the man, [illegible] with practically nothing but his own energy and faith, and his own confidence that any man who tried to do right and help the world, by the strength of God would succeed, he built up his great institution, and left [illegible] and made a grand contribution to the effort to work out the great problem of the negro. Just yesterday I came upon some copies of the memoranda found among Armstrong's papers after his death, copies of which Dr. Frissell, his successor, sent out to a number of his friends some years ago, and is now embodied in the biography. If you saw this memoranda at the time you will be glad to have it recalled to your memory.

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I want no monument or fuss whatever over my grave, only a simple headstone, no text or sentiment inscribed, only my name and date. I wish the simplest funeral service, without sermon or attempt at oratory - a soldier's funeral.

I hope there will be enough friends to see that the work of the school is carried on. Unless some shall make sacrifice for it it cannot go on.

A work that requires no sacrifice does not count much in fulfilling God's plans. [illegible] called sacrifice is the best, happiest use of one's resources, the best investment of time, strength and means. [illegible] to be pitied. He is a heathen, [illegible] of God.

In the school, the great thing I want to do is, to refrain from hasty words and actions, to refrain from hasty unwise words and actions, to unselfishly and wisely seek the best good of all, and to get rid of workers whose temperaments are unfortunate - whose heads are not level, no matter how much knowledge or culture they may possess. Conservatism is worse than heterodoxy.

I wish no effort at a biography of myself made. Good friends might get up a pretty good story, but it would not be the whole truth. The truth of a life usually lies deep down - we hardly know ourselves, God only knows. I trust his mercy. The shorter one's creed the better, 'simply to thy cross I cling' is enough for me.

No. 6 . A. H. E.

Prayer is the greatest thing in the world. It keeps us near to God - my own prayer has been most weak, wavering and inconstant, yet it has been the best thing I have ever done. I think this is the universal truth. What comfort is there in any but the broadest truths?

I am most curious to get a glimpse of the next world. How will it seem? Perfectly fair and natural, no doubt. We ought not to fear death, it is friendly.

[illegible] that comes to [illegible] as I think of it is [illegible] and blessed children. They will be very brave about it all, and in the end stronger. They are my greatest comfort.

It pays to follow one's best light - to put God and country first, ourselves afterwards.

Taps has just sounded.

S. C. Armstrong,

Hampton, Va.,
New Year's Eve, 1890.

With warm regards,

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

August 12th, 1904.

The Rev. Henry Forman,

Doylestown, Penna.

My Dear Forman:-

Your kind note of yesterday has just come. I sent a little note yesterday to Mrs. Forman, thanking her for your most kind hospitality, which I greatly enjoyed. I had a very pleasant day, and was especially happy for the opportunity of having the day with you.

Very affectionately yours,

October 14th, 1911.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.,

Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

My Dear Dr. Lucas:-

Your good letters of June 28th and September 1st have come since I last wrote to you. I want to thank you heartily for the valuable information and judgment contained in your letter of June 28th, regarding salaries in [illegible] is a question on which of course there will be many minds, because [illegible] different types and standards and experiences; but I think your [illegible] correct, and I am glad to have your letter to put in the file on that [illegible]

[illegible] later word from Miss Johnson than that contained in your [illegible] last, and shall await with interest further report as to her state of mind.

[illegible] very much for your great kind efforts in connection with the [illegible] quite clear from the letter which you forwarded, or from [illegible] the office of the Superintendent of Government [illegible], just received, whether we are to get the entire Census Report and [illegible] or only the volume containing the General Report with its appen- [illegible] being sent book-post, I suspect it may be the latter. I shall be very glad to receive it in either case, however, and [illegible] shall put it in the Library. Of course I will acknowledge the volumes or volume, as the case may be, directly as soonas they are received.

[illegible] long known of Dr. Murdock's books, and have for my own use a [illegible] two-thirds of them; but if you could get an edition of an entire set for our library, we would very much appreciate it.

[illegible] was glad to read of John Fermon's meetings, and of what you wrote [illegible] the necessity of our giving yet greater heed to raising up

a body of strong independent workers. [illegible] seems to become [illegible] important, the more I think upon it; and many of our leaders are [illegible] this [illegible] problem in a very lax and inadequate way, giving no attention to the [illegible] raising up actual working men. I wish all our Mission plans could include a larger element of emphasis upon the training of every convert as a worker in his sphere, and the development as fast as possible of the superior [illegible] of distinct leadership.

I am very sorry indeed for the attitude of the Scotchman in the matter of the Native Church. Duff was very clear and positive in his day as to the distinctness of function of the missionaries, which seems to me to be clearly involved as a corallary, even if the vital principle is obscured otherwise, that the Native Church should grow up with a distinct function and [illegible] from the beginning. The analogy of child training seems [illegible] The more I see of our own little children, and their signs of [illegible] ment, the more convinced I am of our duty to try to train them [illegible] the same way. We let the little children walk alone though they constantly fall down. We devolve constantly work upon them which we [illegible] but which we let them do in an inferior way, because only [illegible] how to do better themselves. We run the greatest risks, and often suffer for it, and for no other reason than because if we do not take these risks, we would run greater ones, namely, of making our children morally incompetent and destroying what is vital in their personalities.

Thank you very much for the copy of the tentative program [illegible] ference to be held in Allahabad in December. I hope it may be a most useful meeting.

With warm regards.

Very affectionately yours,

Miss Mary Fullerton,
[illegible] South Franklin St.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Oct. 27th., 1904.

My dear Miss Fullerton:

It was very good to get to-day your note of October 28th and to know that there is a prospect of seeing you soon. I write at once to say that I shall not be here on the [illegible] of November, but expect to be here on the second. I [illegible] attend a conference however, at ten o'clock, which may last all day until I have to leave in the afternoon to speak at [illegible] in the evening; but the conference will undoubtedly [illegible] at noon for lunch. If you are in the city and will be [illegible] the offices about noon, we could at least go out to lunch together, and I should hope I might be able to get some little time away from the conference.

[illegible] regards,

Very [illegible] yours,

[illegible]

November 10th, 1904.

Miss Mary Fullerton,
604 Laurel Avenue,
Bridgeport, Conn.

My Dear Miss Fullerton:-

Your kind and characteristically considerate note was received on Wednesday, and I think you will already have heard [illegible]. Spee[illegible]

We shall certainly count on your spending Monday night next with us [illegible] or. The children are all very happy, and their coughs are very [illegible]. [illegible] do not feel a bit [illegible] at leaving you and Dr. Fullerton with us [illegible] or [illegible]. We live in Englewood, New Jersey, and I go out on a train a little after five o'clock, which requires me to leave the office about quarter of f[illegible]. Will you and Dr. Fullerton be here by that time, so that we can go together? [illegible] it would be more convenient for you, I would say that the train which I shall [illegible] to take, leaves the Erie Ferry at the foot of West 23rd Street, at seven minutes past five, and I could meet you there in the ferry house in time for that [illegible].

Very cordially yours,

November 18th, 1904.

The Rev. Ray C. Smith,
Fatehgarh, N. W. P.,
India.

My Dear Mr. Smith:-

I have the greatest pleasure in introducing herewith Mr. Edward P. Sturgis, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, of whom you know well, and some of whose children are under your care. Mr. Sturgis is visiting India, as he has already visited Japan and China, and he wants to look over the ground and see his children, and be able to form a judgment I think with reference to the future. He is one of the best friends of the missionary work and of all good causes, and I know it will be a great pleasure to you to meet him, and that you will be delighted to have the opportunity of showing him the results of the work which he has made possible by his gifts, and also the other departments of the work in which he is scarcely less interested. I count it a privilege to be able to introduce Mr. Sturgis to you. And with kind regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

December 13th, 1920.

The Rev. A. H. Ewing, Ph. D.

Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

My Dear Ewing:-

Your letter of October 27th, with reference to Mr. Branesfeld, was received and laid before the Board at its last meeting. I gather from your letter that you would like to have an answer immediately, even though no reply could reach you until after the meeting of the Mission. Still, I suppose the question of Mr. Branesfeld would come up at the meeting of the Mission, and it seemed to me well to bring the matter before the Board at once, so that there might be no delay in your knowing just what to expect. This seemed the more important as you stated in your letter that you had felt justified on the basis of Dr. Halsey's letter, in employing Mr. Branesfeld, and would venture on that ground to ask the Board to meet the expense involved. I suspect that you wrote this with a little malicious smile, for you know as well as I do that Dr. Halsey's letter did not constitute any such warrant. And if it had not been that the expense could be met by using part of Miss Johnson's salary, as allowed in the action of the Board, the Mission would certainly have been left I think by the Board to make up for this expense in employing Mr. Branesfeld out of its regular native work appropriations. The action of the Board in the matter was as follows:

It was voted that that the Board could not authorize the appointment of the Rev. Charles Branesfeld as a member of the Furrukhabad Mission, or his employment by the Mission under Class I, the Board having already considered this question carefully while Mr. Branesfield was still in the United States, and feeling unable to depart from its general policy of not appointing on the field candidates whom it had declined to appoint here at home. It was voted, however, to approve of the Furrukhabad Mission's employing Mr. Branesfeld in evangelistic work under Class II, within the limit of its present appropriations if it decides to do so, and that for the present year the Mission was authorized to transfer from Class I any unused balance of Miss Johnson's Johnson's salary that there may be for this purpose. After May 1st, however, in case the Mission desires to continue the employment of Mr. Branesfeld, the Board cannot promise any help beyond the regular grant which it will make as large as possible, for the native work of the Mission.

Mr. Laing. 2.

As a matter of fact, Miss Johnson's resignation has not been accepted. The Executive Committee asked the Board to defer action, but we gather from your letter that she was not drawing the salary, so that the amount would be available as indicated. If this is not the case, and she has been drawing a salary, then, so far as the action of the Board is concerned, the Mission is authorized to employ Mr. Bransfield only on condition that it can do so within the regular appropriations for Classes IV to IX.

I trust Mr. Bransfield may continue to commend himself.

With reference to Cox and Orner, I would say that we get all their testimonials, and they are all in Jawler's hands. We submitted the matter to him in order that he might pick out that one of the two who would be best for you. I have been looking everywhere I could for another man. Only last Sunday I was at the University of Pennsylvania, and had talks with two men there, neither one of whom, however, was prepared to accept.

I hear that the Punjab Mission has appointed a Committee to take under consideration the whole question of the relation of the women to the Mission. I am glad of it. I find that the Women's Organizations at home are getting increasingly sensitive with reference to the conditions in the northern India Missions. I hear no complaint whatever regarding the conditions in China or Persia or Japan, either from the Missions on the field, or from the Women's Organizations at home. And I hope that the problem will work out harmoniously in India without any unnatural divisions.

I am glad that you were not unfavorably inclined to the idea of the missionaries withdrawing from the Native Church. I firmly believe in the wisdom of such a course, both in principle and as a matter of policy. I believe that Dr. Chatterjee is strongly in favor of the Missions allowing the new Church to be set up as a home for the Native Church, the missionaries merely helping and influencing it from without. I suppose that our American missionaries would be the more ready for this than some of the others, and I think I have been told that the Scotch would not consent at all. I believe they will make a great mis-

Dr. Fryer, 3.

take. For the missionary element to stay in will I fear result in one of two [illegible] either in crushing [illegible] the real independence of the Church, and so that it is Native only in name, but dominated by the missionary element, or at least hindered by the missionary element from its own proper development [illegible] the other hand, the Native element will grow strong and fret against the foreign control and influence until at last it break loose; as it has done in Brazil and in Japan. And indeed, the spirit of anti-foreign dependence and control seems to be breaking out in a more violent form in the Church of Christ in Korea than for many years past. As I have often said, the wisest course seems to me to be for Mission and Native Church to keep their functions quite distinct, neither encroaching on the other, the Mission doing its own preliminary and supplementary work, but passing over into the hands of the bona fide Church those duties which properly belong to it, and which it will only learn to discharge by the education of discharging them.

I am exceedingly glad to see from the Makhzan for November 15th, that the Jumna Church has called Mr. Lewis, and that the Kutra Church has increased its contributions toward pastoral support.

I wish we could find such a man as you mention to go out at his own charges to teach English in the school. I shall keep that in mind. Moreshead wants to go out as a regular missionary of our Board to work among school boys all over India. How would he do if he could go out as a self-supporting man for the English work with you?

I wish you could get the student building. I think Janvier is trying to get Mr. Cleveland Dodge to do something along that line, but in vain. You will be interested to hear that Mr. John H. Converse, after a visit to Mexico, offered to give $[illegible] for the college and theological seminary there, with the understanding that the board would be free to apply some of it elsewhere if it was felt there was greater need. After looking over the whole field, and having in mind of course the origin of Mr. Converse's gift, and his special interest in the work which he had promised, the board applied about $40,000 [illegible]

D. Ewing, E.

[illegible] $10,000. to a hospital and dwellings in Nunun and to a training school for [illegible] workers in [illegible] which you could get a visit from someone like Mr. [illegible] in Allahabad [illegible] would give such a gift. It may be that you could use [illegible] fact as an argument with Mr. Wanamaker, to get his to give you $100,000. [illegible]ard of his turning other appeals down on account of the interest which he [illegible] in Allahabad, and the responsibilities which he has assumed there. I hope [illegible] feeling toward your work may materialize in some such great gift [illegible] that would put [illegible] end to the rain and skimping of these [illegible] years.

With warm regards.

Very affectionately yours,

V

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,
1403 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

December 20th, 19[illegible]

My Dear Janvier:

I agree with your estimate of both Orner and Cole, and think we might to be able to find better men than they are, and also men who do not [illegible] the little crotchets, either, with reference to w[illegible]ecomation or denominationalism which they have. I should not be in favor of appointing either of them now, but think we should continue to search in the hope of finding and sending out the right men.

[illegible] received a letter from Mr. John Hay Kuhns, of 2433 Franklin Street, [illegible], Pa. He is a graduate of the State University, where he took his degree [illegible]. He is of missionary ancestry, I am told, and has been [illegible] work. I have given him information regarding the need at the College, and [illegible] him the blanks, and told him he could ask any detailed questions he wished of you. If you care to write to him, I think it might serve to clinch [illegible].

I was interested in the leaflet which you enclosed. I have sometimes thought that it would be a good thing if we could, at [illegible], to take the Allahabad College, and make it a Princeton Mission, just as Yale is establishing a College in Central China, and as Harvard has undertaken a mission of its own. I have sometimes talked over such a project with some of the recent graduates, and should not be at all surprised if the development of Yale and Harvard Missions would make many Princeton men think that they must have a College Mission also. If that feeling [illegible] realizes, I should think it might be wiser to give it some such expression as this, rather than have it launch out in an entirely new enterprise. I shall be glad to contribute my mite. The best way to make out a list of names would be to take a catalogue of the Alumni and go over it.

With best wishes for a Happy Christmas to you all.

Very affectionately yours,

December [illegible]

J. Sam Higginbottom

Allahabad, [illegible]

My Dear Mr. Higginbottom:

Your good letter of July 20th was received toward the close of August. I have been slow in acknowledging it and thanking you for it. I was sincerely glad to get your view of the single man's salary. The Minutes of the Mission meeting have not come yet, but I gather from references in some of the letters that the Mission took action on the question. I suppose that both the other India Missions considered it also, and of course the Board is entirely ready to take up the question and to make any adjustment that may be wise and necessary. Of course a great deal in such matters depends on one's yard stick. Persons accustomed to measure [illegible] shorter yard stick will make [illegible] while those with a longer yard stick will be much shingled. [illegible] such things, both as seen and spoken is partly in con[illegible] we have no contrast, and partly in our own subjective view. It is a very difficult thing to strike the [illegible] right balance, and I suppose that some will [illegible] salary inadequate, [illegible] to be able to get along on that salary which might be established. The very [illegible] thing is of course to find the combination of comfort and frugality of [illegible] necessarily and that economy which [illegible] the [illegible] on the mission field. In the case of the Korea and [illegible] Missions, [illegible] fifths salary has been settled on as about right. I do not know what is proposed in the Minutes of the Farrukhabad Mission, or what the other Missions will suggest but possibly this figure might cover the necessities.

So on October 20th your hopes were all happily consummated, were [illegible] I trust that you and Mrs. Higginbottom are both very well [illegible] your work and your life in Allahabad. Will you give her my very kindest regards please, and you both have my best wishes for the future.

I saw Mr. Moody frequently. I was present recently at a joint meeting of the Boards of Trustees of Northfield Seminary and Mt. Hermon, called to discuss the financial problem. The schools have been running behind, and the question was raised as to whether the time had not come to increase the tuition from $100. to $150., on the ground that the latter sum represented now just about what $100. was intended to represent when Mr. Moody established the schools, and that if he were alive to-day, and establishing the schools now, he would probably fix on $150. or more, instead of $100. Will Moody did not take this view; believing that even if it were necessary to lower the grades of the schools, and to give up all college preparatory work, it would be better to keep the tuition as at present. He is a good fellow, and has got lots of his father's hard sense.

Do you get any time to read books? If you do, I think you would enjoy Dr. Alexander Whyte's "Appreciation of Cardinal Newman," which is not all appreciation by any means. The Cardinal gets about as severe a dissection as one man could receive at another's hands. At the same time, it is an extremely timely lesson in Christian charity and sympathy and love. It was a real help to me personally, as confirming, from the joyful experience of such a noble old Christian as Dr. Whyte, and from the sad experience of Newman, the great truth that, whether an evangelical theology is the only theology which a true interpreter of the Gospel can endure intelligently, it is at any rate the only theology which will answer our own personal needs. Our experience teaches us that we are not going to be able to do anything in driving out the sin of our life, and realizing the ideal of the perfect righteousness; that if we make any headway on that road at all, it is going to be because the grace of God accomplishes things in us, because we come to know Christ and the power of His resurrection, and winning Him are found in Him, not having a righteousness of our own, uncertain, unreliable, fictitious, but a real righteousness, even the righteousness which is of God by faith. I do not know whether you feel the temptation so much as one feels it here at home; but it is so easy to drop into the current of the merely ethical construction of Christianity, and feel the influence of this, not alone in our preaching to others, but also in our personal

experience. I do not see how anyone of honest heart, however, can follow this error very long; for the time is sure to come when these reliances collapse, and when we are lost unless we have God to lean upon and a righteousness not our own. Dr. Whyte's book sharpened all this into clearer outlines for me.

With kind regards to Mrs. Higginbottom and yourself.

Yours sincere friend,

[illegible]

which they [illegible]

[illegible]at you have been [illegible]

[illegible] oldest missionary [illegible]

[illegible], are you not? If indeed [illegible]

think of any other [illegible] provoke you, [illegible] Dr. McGilvary

of Iowa. Dr. Wilson went out in 1858, and Dr. McGilvary the same [illegible]

Henry Jessup went out in 1855, Dr. Lobaugh to Persia in 1860, Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] in this country, went to China in 1852, and Mrs. Nevius

[illegible] Peking went the same year. Dr. Thompson of Japan, [illegible]

of China, went out in 1858, and Dr. Nassau to Africa in 1861. The[illegible]

the oldest missions des. I hope that your eye may be clear and you [illegible]

[illegible] Debra [illegible], I believe the [illegible]

[illegible] the action of [illegible] passed at its called meeting.

[illegible] by the [illegible] ion to report next [illegible] to

[illegible] Mission, may [illegible]

[illegible] Mission, and be help[illegible]

[illegible] of such a [illegible]

[illegible] great [illegible]

[illegible] happy when a true inte[illegible]

[illegible] the only theology

[illegible] teacher us that we are not [illegible]

[illegible] anything to d[illegible] of our [illegible] and real ing the [illegible]

perfect righteousness. [illegible] if we make any headway on that road at all,

[illegible] to be because we come to know Christ, and the power of His righteousness

[illegible]ing Him, are found in Him, not having a righteousness of our own [illegible]

liable, fictitious, but a real righteousness, even the

[illegible] by faith. I do not know whether you feel the temptation as I do

[illegible] here [illegible] it is so easy to drop [illegible]

[illegible] constructive of Christianity, and feel the influence of this, not only

our preaching to others, but also in our [illegible] under.

anyone of honest heart, however, can [illegible]

sure to come when [illegible] reliances of [illegible]

God to lean upon [illegible] righteousness [illegible] our own. [illegible]

this all into [illegible]

I hope [illegible]

December 28th, [illegible]

Dr. Anna Fullerton,
[illegible]
Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Dr. Fullerton:-

I owe you an apology for being so slow in replying to your [illegible] would forgive me. I was glad to have an opportunity to read Dr. Noble's and Dr. Brown's letters, which I return herewith. The minutes of the Mission [illegible] not yet come, and I do not know just what [illegible] Mission action took with [illegible]ence to Dr. Noble's work. I wrote long [illegible] to Dr. Ewing with reference to the [illegible]ability of the Mission to lend some personal help of this sort to the [illegible] School, and I know that the disposition of [illegible] Dr. Ewing and Dr. [illegible] be to do everything possible to give assistance.

I believe that Dr. Brown talked the situation over with the lead[illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] illness. Of course, as you know, Dr. [illegible] is self-supporting, so that [illegible] should be located permanently at Indiana [illegible] have to be filled [illegible] it would involve an increase of expenditure. But the same thing would [illegible] course if Dr. Morris or anybody else were [illegible] to Indians, leaving [illegible] to be filled.

I asked Dr. Ewing, in [illegible] the age, to write [illegible] the Medical School and what our Mission ought to do for it, and doubtless [illegible] when it comes, will be of much service. Until then, and until the Minutes [illegible] are received, I do not know that there is anything that [illegible] I do know that your hearty commendation of the work at Indiana [illegible] suffices to establish it in our confidence here, and to secure such [illegible] and support for the school as would dispose us to be [illegible] possible assistance.

I believe Dr. Brown talked over with [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] taking the [illegible] Indiana [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I shall [illegible] urge that [illegible] medical [illegible] ing one or more of the young women whom [illegible] college, we shall have to wait to see the list [illegible] Mission, and to find out how high up [illegible] medical women are placed.

[illegible] the New York [illegible]

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

December 30th, 1904.

Miss Mary Fullarton,
302 Woodland Terrace,
West Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Miss Fullarton:-

I am sorry to have to say that we have not received yet the Minutes of the Mission meeting, nor the estimates for the next year. I look for them by any mail, and shall let you know what they have to say on the points you mention as soon as they come.

Had you heard of little Minna Watterson's death? There is a note about it in the Missionary and from that and from a few letters which have come, I learned of Miss Cuthbertson's assignment to Fatehgarh, and the disposition made of the various missionaries so as to supply all the Stations. Miss Josephine Johnson's resignation the Mission now formally asks the Board to accept.

With reference to the Monmouth Presbytery's contribution, I would say that a special appropriation was made in November, of $400. Gold, for the medical work at Fatehgarh, in view of the fact that the money from the Monmouth Presbyterial Society had then been received. The Mission did not know of this of course at the time of its meeting.

I hardly know what to answer as to the likelihood of the Board's being able to buy the house which you are building at Fatehgarh. Of course the will of the Board would be to provide in each Station all the property needed, but the limitations of funds prevent it from providing more than a fraction of what is needed, and that fraction of course has to be what is most imperatively needed. If, on one hand, the Furrukhabad Mission should ask for an appropriation for this house as first on its list of property requests, and the Board should be able to grant anything for the Mission for such a purpose, or, if on the other hand, here at home some special contribution should be made for this purpose alone, the matter could be provided for. But the Board has been able to do almost nothing the last few years in the way of new property. The only place in which money could have been

get for the purchase of her property would have been by reducing the grant to the native work, and this it was felt the Missions would not wish to have done.

I wrote the other day to your Sister about the Indiana School, telling her that no answer has come yet from Mr. Ewing.

With kind regards and best wishes for the New Year.

Your sincere friend,

January 6th, 1905.

The Rev. Thomas Tracy,

Orland, Calif.

My Dear Mr. Tracy:-

Your good note of December 21st came some days ago, and I have delayed answering until we could present to the Board the matter of a special grant to cover the cost of freight on your boxes. I am glad to report that the Board cordially appropriated the amount mentioned in your letter, $ 94.35.

I am sorry to hear that you have not got settled in any church yet, but hope that you may [illegible] soon such a field as you would be happy in, one that would give real opportunity [illegible] of [illegible] power to render.

With kind regards to Mrs. [illegible] yourself.

Very cordially yours

January 11th, 1905.

The Rev C. A. R. Janvier,
1409 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Janvier:-

I am sorry to have to say that it is wholly out of the question for me to get to Philadelphia for either the 22nd or the 29th. I have engagement of long standing for both of these dates, and do not believe in breaking engagements, and know that you wouldn't want me to do so.

Wilson has told McConnughy that the Committee wants me to come with the others for the meeting on Monday evening, January 23rd, and while it will not be convenient, I shall of course come, desiring to do everything possible to help to make the Campaign a success.

Your description of Philadelphia from the missionary view is entirely accurate. It will take a regular Port Arthur seige, and perhaps the same style of sacrifice before the forts are likely to be taken.

I have not heard of Agg. I hope that Kuhns may develop into something. In view of your judgment about Cole and Ormer, we have practically given them both up. Cole seems to have some rather stiff denominational principles in the background, which might or might not make trouble. Ewing had heard from him, and was anxious to have him sent, but his last letter was not written in very good spirit, confirming our doubt.

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

January 17th, 1905.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,
1409 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

V

My Dear Janvier:-

Your letter of the 11th crossed one of mine I think. With reference to Cole, perhaps I need not add anything to what I wrote, although I enclose his last letter to Dr. Merritt. Will you please return it? I think he is a good man, but we ought to be able to find someone who can easily work in with fullest harmony and unity of mind. I do not mind sending out Baptists if they are open-minded enough not to beat the rest of us out, but I think it would not be a happy arrangement to stock the Allahabad College with men of an exclusive tendency of mind.

Lingle is spoken of as a very effective missionary speaker, and Dr. Imbrie is a very able man. I do not think there is any need whatever of my being present at the meeting of the Presbyterian Union when you have these two and McConaughy; but, as I wrote, I shall be there because Judge Wilson has urged it.

Very affectionately yours,

H.

January 21,1905.

Miss Mary Fullerton,

C/o Mrs. Sayre,

Matthews, Duval Co. Fla.

My dear Miss Fullerton:

I have just received this morning, on returning from Detroit, your good letter of January 16th. [illegible] ing that the Furrukhabad Minutes have not yet come. Mr.Henry Foreman has written, apologizing for the delay but they are having [illegible], and that is what throws the matter over.

I received a few days ago, a note from Mr. Waldo, [illegible] not about Lahore, but about Robert College in Constantinople. I [illegible] the proper name to address here and I also told him of the [illegible] As for Lahore, Dr. Ewing has been accustomed to make arr[illegible] As you know, it has been his practice to get out a young [illegible] every three years for a three year term. Mr.Fleming was [illegible] was succeeded by Mr.Frame; Mr. Frame has been succe[illegible] who was graduated at the head of his class at Toronto [illegible] not know, accordingly, whether Dr.Ewing [illegible] a rule, I think these young men hav[illegible] sciences. I know that he would not be wanting [illegible] teach mathematics. As to Allahabad, [illegible] but this is for electrical and mechanical engineering.

We need greatly two men in [illegible] Mr. Waldo about these, as I thought the grad[illegible] would be above the work which he would do [illegible]. [illegible] there of about 200 boys, which is scarcely [illegible] more or less composite, partly commercial, [illegible] the first years of the college course. We [illegible] four or [illegible]

lege are there now, largely graduates of Park College, working under [illegible], the missionary in charge , who took his degree of Ph.B. [illegible]. Dr.Browning wants two more men. One of whom would be capable of taking the management of the school, and both of whom [illegible] of a somewhat stronger type than any whom we have thus far [illegible]. Dr.Browning writes of the kind of man he wants for the pre-[illegible] work of the school:

> [illegible] the man to be sent, I prefer to try an eastern man, if [illegible], preferably a Princeton man. One who is practical, has [illegible] as well as a knowledge of books; of adaptability; one who [illegible] a Park College graduate. I make the last stipulation [illegible] that all now here are Park men, and variety will be well. [illegible] that it might be possible to find a good man in one of the [illegible] commercial schools of New York, such as Packard's school. [illegible] training will suit our purposes as well as a University [illegible] provided that the man is possible and well-balanced. [illegible] the choice with you, as before, but the above will [illegible] of what I want. It might be summed up by saying that we [illegible] as a teacher. Of course the religious and spiritual [illegible] taken as a sine qua non".

[illegible] that Mr. Waldo would be willing to consider this work, I [illegible] glad indeed to correspond with him, or you might send him [illegible]

[illegible] you very much for the suggestion of Dr. Mary Cotton's [illegible] Dr.Boyard sometime ago of our desire to have a good [illegible] women candidates, and was expecting to see [illegible] I will give him Dr. Cotton's name, also.

[illegible],

Very cordially yours,

February 7th, 1905.

The Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, Ph. D.,

Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

My Dear Ewing:-

I hasten to send you just a note to thank you for your kindness in sending us so promptly the Minutes of the meeting of the Eighth Council of the Presbyterian Alliance, and the Minutes of the provisional General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India. I scarcely need to tell you with what joy these papers were received. They were laid before the Board at its meeting yesterday, and I have been instructed to express through the proper authorities to the new Church the Board's joy at this auspicious beginning, and its gratitude at its large measure of union among the Christian bodies of India. The Board will profoundly pray with you that this may be only the precursor of larger unions, to embrace all the Presbyterian bodies of India, and let us hope in time, every branch as also of the one Church of Christ.

We have a feeling of gratitude and pride here in the choice of Dr. Chatterjee as the first Moderator. I am writing to him to express the Board's delight in this honor which has come to him, and the bestowal of which by the Church is an honor to the Church. The account of the first Assembly which you send has been copied here and sent to all our Presbyterian papers. I am sending copies also to the Outlook, the Congregationalist and the Missionary Review of the World.

I shall open a special file here for copies of the records of these first meetings of the Presbyterian Church in India as they come to us. They will be very valuable to us some time in the distant future, and pains should be taken to preserve in full these early records. I note your desire to have the Allahabad report in the secular papers, and I am sending a copy of it to what we call the Church News Association here, and also to the Associated Press.

I would acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Mission signed by Henry Forman and yourself. It has been carefully read in the offices, but I

Dr. Ewing, 2.

will defer laying it before the Board and writing to the Mission until the Minutes of the Annual Meeting are received. We have not yet received the Mission Minutes from any one of the three Missions. I do not know that any interests are injured by the delay, but I should think that some arrangement might be made by which the Minutes could be printed immediately after the Mission Meeting, and it ought to be possible to find printing establishments that would not involve a delay of more than a fortnight in sending on the Minutes.

It appears in your letter of December seventh that you have seen Cole and were pleased with him. We also have been pleased with him in many regards, but he is a Baptist, and we began to fear perhaps a little stiff. Dr. Garritt of China, who is here in the offices in Dr. Halsey's place during the latter's absence in Africa, carried on quite a correspondence with Cole in a thoroughly amiable way, and we were a little bit afraid that there might be a stiffness that would trouble you. One of Cole's letters will suffice I think:

"Your letter of the 9th inst. was duly received. I have not answered it before, because I have been very busy, and I did not want to reply to it until I had time to think it over. Your first question has not caused me much thought (i. e. in regard to communing with your Presbyterian workers on the field) as I can at once say I would feel free to commune with them, or with any Christian person, at the Lord's Table. But your second suggestion came as a decided surprise, for if anything was to be said on this point, I had expected it to be the first thing you would have mentioned in asking me to consider the work.

"When first approached in regard to Allahabad I mentioned the fact that I would be a Baptist in a Presbyterian College, and I was given to understand that this would make no difference in the case of college work. Having been in Y. M. C. A. work for some time, I have been accustomed to work with men of other denominations, forgetting our differences in a common love for a common Master, and I assumed, as well as was given to understand, that our relations in this case would be the same nature. In reply to your question, then, I would frankly and in love say, that I must go as a Baptist or not at all. I am not in the habit of forcing my views upon anyone in this matter, as I believe the time for that is past, but nevertheless it would be a weak man who had not decided for himself one way or another. And having a belief, a conviction, I cannot give it up until I see differently.

"We can plainly see that God is wonderfully using men of both our denominations in extending His Kingdom, and so I can heartily cooperate with men of either in Christian work, even though our views, or interpretations of the Bible on Church government may differ.

"Praying too that His will may be done in this matter, I am,"

Janvier was doubtful about both men, and while it may be better to send a doubtful man than none, it all depends on what the issue will be; if it turns out well, one commends himself for having taken a chance; if it turns out ill,

Dr. Ewing, 3.

one condemns one's self.

With reference to the matter of the larger salary for the teachers than the missionaries receive, I would say that I do not believe the Board would fall in with that idea. It would not go into the business of getting teachers by financial inducement. If they will not go with a missionary spirit, I do not believe that the Board will want to send them; and if they go with the Missionary spirit, they ought to go on the same basis with the other missionaries.

As for the salaries of the unmarried men of the Missions, I have no doubt that the matter will be readjusted, although I really do not see the force of the objection in the letter from you and Forman, to a clear financial statement. The adequacy or the inadequacy of the salary is not a matter of intuition or general perception. It is a question which can be set forth in the coldest and most convincing mathematical way.

Janvier was in the other day, and we had quite a talk about the college, and he was speaking of the hard time he was having in raising money. I wish Mr. Wanamaker would do something handsome. As you know, when Janvier spoke about launching a vigorous canvass, Mr. Wanamaker rather intimated that he thought he had better hold off, that he was expecting to do something, and yet your needs have not been provided for in a large way. Mr. Converse went down to Mexico a couple of months ago, and came back with a proposal to give fifty thousand dollars to the college and seminary there. I wish you could get Mr. Wanamaker to match that for Allahabad College.

You know of the Yale Mission in China, and what it is going to do in the way of building up a real college for the province of Hunan. I have been talking to the Princeton men, who naturally are anxious of doing something on somewhat a similar scale, as to the feasibility of their taking over the Allahabad College and making that a Princeton Mission. I doubt, however, whether they are in any shape to do anything of this sort now, and so you will have heard from Janvier, he has had a hard row to hoe in his effort to get a Princeton building. This matter of getting money for objects is a great deal of a mystery. Money

seems to fall into one man's lap, and there is no way to explain why that particular man should get it, and still less why the particular object which he represents should get it; while some other man and some other object will be disappointed. McGaw and Henry Forman had an experience of the situation at home, and they can tell you just how difficult it is; and yet I know, on the other hand, that in a moment, when we are never expecting it, something may come in the most wonderful way.

The estimates have not yet been taken up. If only the first column can be granted, I do not see how we can provide for the building (boarding house) as special objects. If all that is asked can be granted, then we shall rejoice to do it. You will see from the enclosed slip that we are a bit ahead of last year, and Mr. Hand speaks with a good deal of encouragement of what he feels to be the outlook.

Perhaps I had better quote what Janvier says in a recent letter after he had gone carefully over Cole's and Orner's papers:

"Now that I have gone over the papers I fear that my opinion will be worth uncommonly little, mainly because it is not clear and definite. I like many things about Orner, to begin with him, but three things give me pause: a. The suggestion of 'crankiness' given in his opposition to vaccination. b. His financial difficulties. c. Most of all, his hazy and unsatisfactory views as to Scripture, coupled with his having exchanged regular Bible reading, etc., for irregularity. Further than that I do feel it to be an objection to both him and Cole that they are Baptists, especially as we have already sent one Baptist to the College.

"Regarding Cole, the things that give pause, besides the above are: a. His doubtful health. b. His lack of experience as a teacher, though he is getting that now, and c. his lack of general education (e. g. 'privaledge'!)

"None of these things seem to me to be serious enough to wholly bar either man, and if either one were willing to start by the end of next month, I would say send him. But inasmuch as they are not prepared to go till October, 1906, so that the Department cannot be organized till the opening of the next college year in July 1907, I cannot help feeling doubtful as to the wisdom of accepting either of them just now - yet only doubtful. Personally I like Orner very much. I'm sorry I don't know Cole. I'm still more sorry that my judgment is so far from clear."

We are corresponding now with a man named Kuhns of Omaha, who impresses me very favorably. We shall keep in touch with Cole and Orner also. It may be that before long Orner will have worked his way out of his financial difficulties, and be in shape to get in less burdensome conditions.

What is there in the talk of moving the capital of the United Provinces from Allahabad to Lucknow? Is there any possibility of that being done and

Dr. Ewing, B.

If so, how will it affect the college?

I hope that you are not overdoing things in the matter of drawing on your reserve strength. It is all right for a man to work a good deal harder than several ordinary men; but then he ought not to work harder than his own high tests. If he does, other men will have to do his work for him after a while, and for the sake of his ten or twenty per cent. over-expenditure for a couple of years, he will have to knock off eighty or ninety per cent. of his productive power for a good deal longer time.

I wish I could come upon some treasure for you. We are looking for it all the while, and I keep in my mind a number of missionary investments which it seems to me ought to prove irresistible to men of means. But, as a matter of fact, there are few who have the vision of the generosity of men like Mr. Converse. It is all for the one thing, and for the thing that brings material return. But with little or much, we have got our chance to release the truth into the world, and to plant the seeds of life. And whether we do it with large equipment or with small, it is the truth and the life that we are uttering, and they will do their work.

With kind regards to Mrs. Ewing and yourself,

Affectionately yours,

M.

Feb.9,1905.

Miss Josephine C. Johnson,

Maude Cottage,

Lower Lines,

Chunar, U.P.India.

My dear Miss Johnson:

Dr.Lucas, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Mission, sent us sometime ago your note, stating that you could not reconsider your resignation, which it had been the hope of the Mission you would consider in order that you might continue in the work of the Mission. On receipt of that note, the Executive Committee of the Mission recommended to the Board that your resignation should be accepted and it has been done with regret that you have felt it your duty to withdraw. We sincerely wish you God's guidance and blessing in your work and trust that your life may be preserved and that you may be enabled to do, even though not connected with our own Mission, a good and useful work in India. Dr.Lucas writes that the question of any return of outfit allowance on your part has been referred by the Mission to the Board. The provision of the Manual, as you perhaps recall is: "Should a missionary retire from the field after a service of three years or less, for any other cause than that of failure of health, it is expected that an equitable return of the outfit allowance will be made to the Board, due regard being had to the expense incurred and services rendered. All furniture purchased with the outfit allowance will be regarded as the property of the Board."

It has also been customary when missionaries withdrew from connection with the Board, before they have been able to render any service, to consider the question of any equitable return of travelling expenditure. I have written to Dr.Lucas that we noted that this entire question had been referred by the Mission to the Board, and that we had not heard

anything from you, however, and I wondered whether any suggestion of the matter might not involve some hardship. We have no doubt that you have acted in all conscience in the matter and of course the Board realizes that in the appointment of new missionaries, it must take some risks of the sort, just as the breaking down of health. At the same time, it keenly regrets, of course, every such failure of its efforts to strengthen the Missions and make it possible for them to carry on and enlarge their work.

Our chief solicitude, however, is lest you should have been in any way misled in determining the guidance of God for your own life. We shall earnestly hope that you made no mistake and that the spirit of God may be with you.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

A.

Feb. 9,1905.

M.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D.D.
Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

Your good letter of Dec. 2nd was received two days after Christmas. I have rather delayed answering the letters from the Furrukhabad Mission with the expectation that the Minutes would be received and that it would then be possible to write intelligently regarding the various points before the Mission. The minutes have not yet come, however, save that this week ten pages of the proof of the printed Minutes arrived. There has been an unusual delay this year in the case of all three India Missions, and we have nothing yet from either Punjab or Western India, and only these few proof pages from Furrukhabad.

Your letter of the second, contained Miss Johnson's resignation and the recommendation of the Executive Committee that it should be accepted. This recommendation was at once reported to and accepted by the Board. So far as her return of part of her outfit is concerned, some such return ought in justice to the Mission and the Church to be made, in order that it may be applied toward the mission work of the Church, but I judge from what you say of her situation, that it would be a hardship to press anything of this sort upon her.

Our hearts are greatly grieved at the tidings of little Hiram Mattison's death. I can imagine something of the keenness of sorrow, which the loss of this dear little boy must have brought to Mr. and Mrs. Mattison.

I am asking your son, Edmund, whether he will not come down and lunch with me some day. That will give us a chance to talk

The Rev. J.J.Lucas, D.D.p.2.

together a little and then, perhaps, he can come out and spend a night with me in our home in Englewood.

We have all rejoiced in the happy consummation of the plans for union. I have read with great interest the articles in the Makzan on the subject of the relation of the missionaries to the new Church. I still wish that the Church might have been established as a bonafide native Church, and trust that our own Missions may have the honor of being the first to make the presbyteries, which have grown up in connection with their, general India presbyteries, where the missionaries become only advisers and helpers and aid in promoting the growth of what is native and indigenous.

I am very much obliged to you for the Pioneer, containing the article on Swami Dharmananda. I see by a recent number of the Nur Afshan that the Swami has issued a statement rather adverse to Lord Radstock's estimate of his approximity to Christianity. At the same time, it seems to me such men ought to be held on to in the most earnest and sympathetic way. In the native churches, oftentimes, men are prone to fly off and if treated unsympathetically, are sure to do so; whereas, if they are held lastfully, they come through all right. We have one interesting illustration of this in Japan , now, - Mr.Iyemura, who is probably the strongest leader of the Church in Japan of the evangelical party, and was in great danger a few years ago of swinging off into liberalism, if he had not been treated with sympathy and understanding. Is it not possible to hold on to such men as the Swami and win them to a pure light?

I think I wrote to you that we had received from Mr.Baldwin of the Printing Department to the Government of India, two volumes of the Census of India, containing the general report and the tables and Ethnographical appendices.

The Rev. F.J.Jones, D.D., F.

I hope that the work will move forward steadily and that you will find encouragement and comfort in it.

I have got a great deal of satisfaction lately in the matter of one's work, from thinking of an idea suggested to me in a passage in one of Newman's sermons. I have never read the full sermon, but the passage to which I refer I saw in a book by Dr. Alexander Whyte on Newman. It was entitled there, "On the World's Benefactors". The thought which it suggested to me, however, was one on which I straightway wrote an editorial for the Sunday School Times, entitled, "The Oblivion of Great Work". I venture to enclose [illegible] of the extract which Dr.Whyte quoted, because I think you will be glad to see it. But how true it is [illegible], while there are a good many notorious and a good many famous people in the world, [illegible] those who are tolerably well known for good or for ill, yet the great mass of the best and truest and most constructive work [illegible] in oblivion. The work of mothers, of country school teachers, of missionaries, of the innumerable agents of organizations who are trained in the work which they are doing - all this is the [illegible], but it is done in obscurity. I think of the [illegible] words of life the world is possessed to-day, of the words in [illegible] preserved and communicated. Who first discovered these [illegible] these words? Or who gave to each the new developements [illegible] them to their present completeness? These [illegible] unknown. And yet this has been a part of the world's best work. [illegible] hand, think of how much has been a part of the world's best evil. On the other hand, think of how much bad work or [illegible] activity has made the people who have done it known to the world. It almost makes one shrink from the thought of publicity or conspicuous praise to observe from history how much more [illegible] mistakenly accorded than rightly given. [illegible] who [illegible] it, it seems to me, is impelled to more fidelity, and [illegible] own experience the value of so many words of our Saviour, regarding

The Rev. J.J.Lucas,D.D.p.4.

the obscurity of the finest work.

With warm regards,

Your affectionate friend,

February 21st, 1905.

The Rev. G. A. M. Janvier,

1409 North Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Mr. Janvier:

Mr. Speer has asked me to say to you that Mr. Rehmelhorst can be addressed care of Dr. Brenton Greene at Princeton, until Thursday of this week.

Mr. McConaughy has gone away not knowing just where he will spend the next Sunday, having offered himself to two different places. But on Thursday he will be back, and will write you in the morning at which place he will be for that Sunday.

Very sincerely yours,

Edith C. Dickie.

Feb. 21,1905.

M.

Miss Mary Fullerton,

C/o Mrs. Sayre,

Matthews, Duval Co. Fla.

My dear Miss Fullerton:

We have received now a proof copy of the Minutes of the Farrukhabad Mission or the North India Mission, as it desires hereafter to be called, and we have also the estimates for all the work. The only reference in the Minutes to your house is in the report of the Property Committee, which states:

"October 21st. your Committee again visited Rakha, at Miss Rodgers's request, and did not for the present, feel that it could recommend the erection of another building for consumptive patients. At this time, we saw the site for Miss Mary Fullerton's house. We had previously seen the site and had approved the plans for house and outhouses. While this is not being built by the Mission, your Committee [illegible] to advise regarding the plans."

They will doubtless send you a printed copy of the Minutes, [illegible] of your interest in the Fatehgarh station, you will probably be interested in the following petition from Rakha:

"The report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Fatehgarh missionaries regarding a petition from Rakha was approved and ordered to be incorporated in the Minutes:

'The Committee appointed to confer with Miss Rodgers and the Farrukhabad missionaries as to certain complaints against the management of the Rakha Girls' School, did so. The result of these conversations was an impression on the mind of your Committee that the difficulties which have arisen between the school on the one hand and the girls' parents, the Church-sessions and the residents of the village on the other, are such as may be obviated by a freer consultation with the better element of Rakha and with the other missionaries of the station in all troubles which may arise. At the same time, we would be glad to express our sense of satisfaction with the general management of the Rakha Girls' School in Miss Rodgers' hands, as to efficiency, improvement in the teaching staff and in sanitary matters, and trust that all parties may work together for the best interests of the work as a whole at Rakha.

A brief letter was drafted also and ordered sent to the petitioners."

I cannot find that the Mission has asked either in its minutes or in the estimates for any hospital for Fatehgarh. The only re-

Miss Mary Fullerton, p.2.

grants for property were [illegible], for house and land at Etah and 30,000Rs. at Cawnpore.

There is an estimate for the Furrukhabad City Girls' School, asking for 540 Rs. for Miss Diamonds, 918 Rs. for other teachers and 210 Rs. for a horse.

Your kind note of Feb. 8th. was received last week. I am sorry that the need of which I spoke did not appeal to your nephew, and I hope he may find a good opportunity for work in Robert College.

I was very glad to hear about your plans and am glad you are going to get a real rest in Europe before returning; and I was very interested to hear that Louise Allerton would go out from Europe with you. Are you certain that the Furrukhabad Mission is the best Mission for her and that India is the best field? I notice that the Furrukhabad Mission is very anxious for a kindergartner to work in the Mary Wanamaker School in Allahabad. Would that be a good work for Louise to look forward to and has she studied kindergarten work at all?

We have had some correspondence with the ladies in Philadelphia regarding a letter, in which they have asked the Board to instruct the India Missions to give the single women a vote on all matters coming before the Missions. The letter has not yet come before the Board as we have been trying to dig out all the facts regarding the past regulations as to the constitutions of the missions and the right to vote.

I hope the opening of the matter may not make it worse, but may really lead to progress.

With kind regards,

Your sincere friend,

M. Feb. 27, 1905.

Miss Mary Fullerton,

C/o Mrs. Sayre,

Pattiey, Duval Co., Fla.

My dear Miss Fullerton:

[illegible] letter [illegible] just received and I was on the point of writing [illegible] when I had written last week and had gone out of town [illegible] ments, I found among some papers that had [illegible] which I took along with me to read, five or six extra [illegible] of the Farrukhabad Mission. I had rather [illegible] Forman wrote, in sending the preceding [illegible] represented the entire minutes and he, himself, thought he had sent practically all, before. In these extra pages occurs the following action:

"RESOLVED that we ask the Board to authorize Dr. and Miss Fullerton to secure funds to the extent of $10,000. for a hospital and dispensary at Fatehgarh".

No letters from the Mission have as yet come touching on the matter and perhaps they look to you and Dr. Fullerton to present the case to the Board. I judge that the Mission regards the need for the two mission houses in Etah and also for the Cawnpore property to be even greater than the need for a new hospital, as the first two have been embodied in the estimates, but Fatehgarh hospital left to be provided, if possible in this special way. Do you know of any one or any few friends who would be likely to give this amount, if the Board approves of the plan?

Thank you very much for the light you have thrown on the trouble at Pakka and also for what you say regarding Louise Atherton and the place of the women in the Farrukhabad Mission. I have confidence to believe that the matter will work out satisfactorily, if we

Miss [illegible] Fullerton, p.3.

[illegible] - [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] Mr. Fullerton and yourself,

[illegible] friend,

A.

March 8, 1905.

The Rev. J. S. Woodside,

Sandour, India.

My dear Mr. Woodside:

Your good letter of Jan. 23rd. was received last month. I was very glad to get it with its most interesting reminiscences of the past work and past workers in India, and its brief references to the status of the single women in the mission. I shall be very glad if you will write more fully on that subject sometime.

Others beside yourself have suggested the connection between the troubles at Dehra and Mrs. Stebbin's illness. I hope the troubles are now deemed satisfactorily settled and am glad that Mr. and Mrs. Jones are succeeding so well in quieting things there.

Somebody asked me the other day whether Dr. Jessup was not the Nestor of our Missions now, and I told him about your long life in India and also of some other missionaries, who have been longer in the work than Dr. Jessup. Dear old Dr. Hepburn will be ninety years old next Monday. We are expecting to go out to see him in a little deputation to present to him a beautiful congratulatory address, prepared by Dr. Ellinwood. He is very well, I think, for the most [illegible], and full of that spirit of gentleness, [illegible] which have always made him so greatly beloved.

I am sending you a copy of a letter to the Mission, in reply to the Minutes of the Annual Meeting.

With kind regards to Mrs. Woodside and yourself from all of us in the offices here,

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

M. March 8,1905.

The Rev. S. M. Gillan,

Cawnpore, India.

My dear Mr. Gillan:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission.

I have simply referred to the Cawnpore property in the enclosed letter but acknowledge directly to you the receipt of your good letter of December 9th. regarding it. $10,000. of course is a pretty big sum and I have found that it is very seldom possible for the Board to take out of its current receipts, that amount of money to put into a piece of property. Usually the hope of acquiring such pieces of property lies in getting special gifts. Mr. Henry Foreman writes that he and Dr. Ewing have sent an appeal to Mr. Wanamaker in behalf of Cawnpore, but thus far we have heard nothing from him re-[illegible]

Have you any friend who would be likely to be open to an appeal to give the whole amount? I shall certainly keep the matter in view here, but so long as you can rent and there are mission-[illegible] in fields like Korea and China, where three or four [illegible] would for what is needed for the property in Cawnpore, it is difficult to press successfully such a need. I do trust, though, [illegible] special way the necessity of the situation may be met.

Is the work proving as successful, spiritually, as you had hoped? It must be hard to have the whole burden of it fall on your shoulders and M[illegible], but on the other hand, it is good to [illegible] responsibilities of the Kingdom [illegible] bear any burden laid upon Him.

Are you getting many of the young men at work for [illegible] to do with, [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Johnston will speak about when he comes out, and through which you could develop quite a great amount of voluntary evangelistic work. Would not the same plans that were found successful here at home, in this matter, succeed with you?

With warm regards,

Very cordially yours,

M. March 1, 1[illegible].

The Rev. John Symington, M.D.
Residency Post Office,
Gwalior, India.

My dear Dr. Symington:

It has been quite a long while since I wrote to you, longer I think than it has been since you wrote to me, and longer I am sure, since I got Mrs. Wyckoff's most interesting letter of last November. It is now in the possession of Dr. [illegible], who is here helping us in the absence of Dr. Halsey, and who is copying out some parts of this letter for use in the papers.

I am glad, as always, to get your last letter. I was [illegible] the Mission took action, instructing you to put every effort to secure building site near the railroad station at Gwalior. Has your [illegible] acquiesced in the wisdom of this plan?

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission, in answer to the Minutes of the Annual Meeting.

I have got a great deal of satisfaction lately in the matter of God's work from thinking of an idea suggested to me by a passage in one of Newman's Sermons. I have never read the full sermon, but [illegible] I [illegible] by Dr. Alexander Hoyle on Newman. It was entitled there, "On the World's Benefactors". The thought which it suggested to me, however, was one on which I [illegible] may make an editorial for the Sunday School Times, entitled, "The Oblivion of Dead Work". I want to embody [illegible] of the sermon which Dr. Hoyle quoted, because I think you will be glad to see it. I believe it is true that while there are a goodmany nobor-

The Rev. [illegible]

ious and a good many famous people in the world, and many others who are tolerably well known for good or for ill, yet the great deal of the best and truest and most constructive work is done practically in oblivion. The work of mothers, of country church workers, of missionaries, of the innumerable agents of organizations who are buried in the work which they are doing - all this is the world's greatest work, but it is done in obscurity. I think of the great truths of which the world is possessed today, of the words in which these truths are preserved and communicated. Who first discovered these truths, or coined these words? Or who gave to each the new developments which brought them to their present completeness? These people are really unknown. And yet this has been a part of the world's best work. On the other hand, think of how much bad work or positively harmful activity has made the people who have done it known to the whole world! It almost makes one shrink from the thought of publicity or conspicuous praise to observe from history how much more often worthily it has been mistakenly accorded than rightly given. Anyone who thinks this way, it seems to me, is impelled to more faithful work and is taught from his own experience the value of so many words of our Saviour's regarding the obscurity of the finest work.

Will you please thank Mrs. Wyckoff for her good letter and believe me, with warm regards to you all,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Dear,

[illegible], India.

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission. [illegible] how you must have been tried with the delay in the [illegible] of the minutes. I take advantage of the opportunity offer- [illegible] the Mission letter, to acknowledge also the receipt of [illegible] of December 2, 1924, January, 1925 and Feb.1st.

I was very much interested to hear of your letter to [illegible]. I am afraid that nothing will come of it, although I [illegible] hope that something may. He has immense responsibilities [illegible] shoulders. He is putting up now an enormous new store here in [illegible] and is also building a great building in Philadelphia on [illegible] of his present one, at the same time as the store is going [illegible]. It is wonderful how with all this on him, and he really [illegible] it without laying it off on others, he can think of so many [illegible] things. He is evidently a man with very warm and generous [illegible] and I hope that the appeal for Campore will reach him and [illegible] the response, but it is a great deal to expect.

Your [illegible] Charles has been here since Monday, and [illegible] spent Sunday in Philadelphia with Jeanvier, and came into the [illegible] waiting for a few minutes Monday afternoon, and called to-day. [illegible] Mrs. Forman and the children here. [illegible] has permission, as [illegible], to come home from India at the end of four years for [illegible] the Board's expense, or to come home at the [illegible] expense. I have told him, however, that [illegible] would be very glad to be [illegible] found the financial diffi-

[illegible]

[illegible]

I suppose you are seeing accounts of the revival in Wales, which almost all our magazines and papers, both secular and religious, are treating; and here in our own country, there are many who think there will be some great spiritual awakening. I do not know but I do hope and pray that such an awakening may come. I hope and pray that it may come also with you and that the light may move wherever it may have seemed to be so impressive and real. I suppose if only we had more faith in this matter and prayer, and were more sincere and diligent in it, we should see yet mightier things wrought. A friend in the Church of England sent me sometime ago, some beautiful little lines, which I liked very much and which I believe you would like:

"The weary one had rest, the sad had joy
That day; I wonder how?
A ploughman, singing at his work and prayer,
'Lord bless them now'.

Away in foreign lands they wondered how
Their single word had power,
At home, the Christians, two or three, had met,
To pray an hour.

Yes, we are always wondering, wondering how,
Because we do not see
Someone, and never, perhaps, and far away,
On bended knee."

How greatly we can help one another in this way, and there is a rich Christian joy too about the hidden fruit of all such service. We can help in those quiet ways which are the sweetest.

I hope that you and Mrs. Torrey and the little boy [illegible]

[illegible]

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

[illegible] on:

Your long letter of Sept. 26th. showing how well you were observing the Tord's Day was received in due time, and I have also published of postal cards from you, informing me the copies of the Tai Wan Pao which you sent, all which was a most attractive little book. [illegible] last cards we have put to work, diligently. They were distributed, I think, as you wished. I hope you are getting good [illegible] from those you sent to the colleges and seminaries and trust that [illegible] make the little book a great blessing.

I received the copies of the Masihi Kurigar. I wish I could have read it but it is beyond me! I am afraid that anything I would write would not fit very well the minds of the people you are writing for. I should think you could do infinitely better yourself, although perhaps you could adapt whatever anybody else might send you. [illegible] herewith, accordingly, a little booklet, called "Things [illegible]", which may be of use to you. Perhaps a number of [illegible] you will want to drop out, but doubtless, you can work it [illegible] of the ideas.

I was exceedingly glad to have your good long letter. Dr. Garritt of China, who is now helping in the offices during the absence of Dr. [illegible], was also happy to have it and to make abundant quotation [illegible]

[illegible] a copy of a letter, which I received last [illegible] bing some work of this sort, which [illegible] some excellent ideas. I notice

the action in the Mission Minutes regarding a school for native workers and can well understand that you must feel the need of such a school in the midst of your districts. What is the Saharanpur Seminary doing for you? Could it be made to do more? I notice the tendency of all of these Seminaries is to get up in the air, and I have known more than one case, where a training school grew into a theological seminary, and thereupon at once, it was necessary to establish another training school; the Seminary not producing the men, either because of its location in some city, or because it got the training up from the level on which the need for workers was most acutely felt. We certainly need well trained men, but would it be impracticable to train the village workers in the same institution, thus avoiding the necessity of establishing two?

I was very interested in your plan for getting out a series of letters to the people in your district. You get copies, do you not, of the Annual Report of the Board? If so, read over the West Japan reports for the last few years. You will find that they have been carrying on there a sort of correspondence work, not altogether unlike the scheme which has occurred to you. I believe it is a good thing to use schemes of this sort, provided they are not allowed to turn a man into a mere office worker.. That is the great danger here at home, and I think some of us pay a pretty heavy price for trying to escape it. I often come almost to the point of vowing to give up the outside speaking and just to stick to the office work, when I see how woefully it gets behind, but I am afraid to get swallowed up in mere office planning and manipulating. A man must be out among men. So that I should like to see you try your letter-plan, but not to allow yourself to become a slave to it, or to any other form of work which shuts you up in [illegible]. I [illegible] understand [illegible] this danger and to use this plan, purely as supplementary, and in that view, it seems to me excellent.

As to the finances, I am sure that the Mission would entirely disapprove, as I know the Board would, of your proposal to accept the Indian agency for American product to carry on the business. I hope you will not think of doing anything of the sort. The financial advantage, if it is far more than offset by its real disadvantages.

As to the other feature of bringing the churches that are not giving, I think that it is probably true that here and there, one of them might be influenced by getting a letter from the foreign field, but as a matter of fact, a pretty constant pressure is kept on these churches here and all sorts of plans are tried for getting them to do something. We use all these churches all the time for the work, but for my part, if there is any additional thing that can be done to start them up, I should like to try it. Suppose you take one Presbytery and try the churches there that do not give. I do not think that anybody would object to my advising you to go ahead to that extent. That will give us a chance to see what the results are. We have to remember, of course, that some of these churches that did not give last year, did this year or may be going to give to the regular work; but if you did have a try on this rocky soil, just pick out one Presbytery and try the non-contributing churches there.

Thank you very much for the good appendix to your letter - part of it replying to the Board's inquiries as to Executive Committees and the other dealing most interestingly with the need of a training school. I suppose the real difficulty as to the school, as in the case of almost everything else that does not get done, is that the right man is not raised up with the sufficient concern, as the Quakers would say, to carry it through. Such a school would depend upon the quality of the genius presiding over it. If some dry-as-dust teacher got in there, they could petrify the new missionary life, coming out to the

field. On the other hand, if they were the rich people, they could fill it with fire and steady it with wisdom, and send it out immensely expanded in power.

If you get an opportunity to read the little memorial sketch of Dr.Babcock prepared by his friend, Dr. Robinson, I hope you will not miss the opportunity by. It is full of such [illegible] as [illegible] one at first will discouragement of the thought of his power and [illegible] [illegible], but soon supplants this feeling with one of joyful confidence in that great Spirit, which is able to take each human life, whatever its gifts may be, and use them to the full in the loving service of Christ. Dr. Robinson quotes from a letter from one of our missionaries in China, speaking of a visit he paid to Dr.Babcock, when he was in Baltimore:

"I think I never spent a few hours in anyone's presence whose influence left such a clear and abiding impression upon me. The music, the conversation, and above all the spirit of the man which abide in my heart. I sat down at his desk and the 'do it now' motto, which he had written and pasted on the wall of his desk so very, too often have I reminded me to prove these, and above all was his freshness and his joy in [illegible] you feel it."

That "do it now" and the great unresting desire to help others, to draw them nearer to Christ, were I think his great characteristics. Of the second of these, Dr.Meigs, the head master of one of our best preparatory schools, where Dr.Babcock often went, wrote to Dr. Robinson:

"Self-effacement, that tge face of Christ might more truly appear in his life, was the law of his service. Necessarily conscious of power, to him it was the power of God working in and through him; delighting in the exercise of his gifts, he seemed alive only to the sense of the goodness of God Who made him a servant for Jesus' sake. And yet, contradictory as it may seem, the kindling , quickening radiancy of joyousness of his speech and countenance might easily have suggested to those who knew him not, the very 'abandon' of self-confidence; while those who really knew his soul found in this only the irresepressible joy of one who knew in Whom he believed and was therefore confident."

I know many who think, and I suppose that is the temptation of all of us , that we cannot hope to do what such rare spirits do. But one of the old members of Dr.Babcock's church in Baltimore, told me that when Dr.Babcock came there, he was not such a remarkable preacher, but had

[illegible]

[illegible]

or two to read it through.

I think many, many times of you and Mrs. Mattison and of the great sorrow that came to you in the death of the dear little boy, playing now in the streets of heaven. I have prayed for you both that God would comfort your hearts and keep you in His perfect peace.

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

1

The Rev. W. M. Handy,

Fatehgarh, India.

My Dear Mr. Handy:

I ought to have written to you long ago, as I received an early Fall open and letter of July 20th. and even before then, Mrs. Handy's letter with reference to the Monmouth Presbyterial Society's pledge. The matter was not cleared up then and I let Mrs. Handy's letter go out of my hands for a little while, in order that the matter might be settled. The money was given last Fall and was sent out by the Treasurer and I have referred to in the letter to the Mission, which goes to Mr. Smith by this mail.

It was through the Makzan that I heard of your mother's death. I am glad that she went out to India with you and that you were together in her last days. It must be a joy to think of her now in the land to which she has gone, beyond all touch of time and in the midst of the joys of God.

I was glad to get the notice about the work in your good letter. Copies were made of this and what you wrote was sent out to a good many.

Are you having many baptisms in your field this Fall? It was a great pleasure to see something of Miss Fullerton and her sister when they were here and hear from them in detail about the great work at Fatehgarh. I wish I could come to see it and shall [illegible]

I hope that you and Mrs. Handy were none the worse [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], and I hope you may be able [illegible] during the remainder of the Summer, and that he may be able to come back again perfectly well. It is good to believe tuberculosis is not inevitably the fatal thing it used to be believed to be, and I hope that the Summer out of doors may enable Mr. McCaw to come back to work in the Fall and to go on at least with the district work.

I hope that you and Mrs. Sandy are both very well and with [illegible]

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

I want to offer you my deep sympathy at the loss of your mother. Not I trust to the loss [illegible] as to the [illegible] day of the life for which the [illegible] may. You must have [illegible] to have the [illegible]

M.

March 8th, 1905.

The Rev. Ray C. Smith,

[illegible], Ala.

My dear Mr. Smith:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter [illegible] Missions, but cannot let it go without improving the opportunity to thank you for your letters of December 7, 20, and 27th. In your letter of December 7th. you spoke of closing the school work, because of the lack of funds, indicating that the Monmouth Township gift had not been received at that time. I hope it reached you, however, before the work had actually to be closed up.

Thank you very much for the helpful comments on the estimates in your letter of December 20th. It is a little too soon yet to be able to say just what the financial outcome of the year is going to be. What the Board will be able to do for next year will depend of course on how things come out at the end of this.

I have got a great deal of satisfaction lately in a matter of one's work from thinking on an idea suggested to me by a passage in one of Newman's Sermons. I have never read the full sermon, but the passage to which I refer I saw in a book by Dr. Alexander Whyte on Newman. It was entitled there, "On the World's Benefactors". The thought which it suggested to me, however, was one on which I straightway wrote an editorial for the Sunday School Times, entitled, "The Oblivion of Great Work". I venture to enclose herewith a copy of the extract which Dr. Whyte quoted, because I think you will be glad to see it. But how true it is that while there are a good many Indians and a good many famous people in the world, and many others who are tolerably well known for good or for ill, yet the great mass of

[illegible]

[illegible] agents of organizations who are buried [illegible] - all this is the world's greatest [illegible], but it is lost in obscurity. I think of the great truths of [illegible] the world is [illegible] to-day, of the words in which these [illegible] expounded. Who first discovered these [illegible] gave to each the new developments [illegible] to their present completeness? These people are [illegible] unknown. And yet this has been a part of the world's [illegible]. On the other hand, think of how much bad work or positively [illegible] the people who have done it known to the [illegible] world. It almost makes one shrink from the thought of publicity [illegible] praise to observe from history how much more frequently [illegible] misdebtedly accorded than rightly given. Anyone who [illegible] day, it seems to me, is impelled to more fidelity and is [illegible] experience the value of so many words of our [illegible] the obscurity of the finest work.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

The Rev. J. H. Lawrence,
Utah, N.W.F.India.

My dear Mr. Lawrence:

I enclose herewith a copy of a Mission letter, which I send to you, instead of Mr. Gaw, as he will be away from the Station. I sympathize keenly with you and Mrs. Lawrence in the heavy burdens which have been laid upon you. I have been reading "Things from Afar" with your excellent letters and the interesting letters from the Blairs in Korea. Your good letter of Dec. 14th. was just as interesting as those printed in the little paper. Dr. Garritt of the Central China Mission, who is here helping us in Dr. Halsey's absence, knowingly cut quite a good deal of that letter for use in the Church papers.

I think there has been later word regarding the pestilence in the Utah compound that has not come to me, except indirectly. Have you got rid of it by this time? I think I heard from some one that there had been a number of deaths on the compound, and all this must have added terribly to your responsibility and care, or would have done so, if you had not long ago learned to lay off all such burdens on Almighty Shoulders.

I hope very much there may come more and more the spirit of life and growth among your large Christian community and that the development of the Utah work may furnish a model for the development of similar work in other districts.

I have been studying this last year, the lives of Carey and Duff. If you have not studied them specially, I would advise you to do so. Get Smith's Life of Carey and Smith's Life of Duff. It is wonderful how full each one of those lives were of just the kind of help that we need now, and of the most direct light on everyday problems of

[illegible]

[illegible] these three lines, as [illegible] evangelistic work, and [illegible] not do herself. It takes a living, burning soul to do work - the kind [illegible] that melts other souls and wins them to the Kingdom. I know that [illegible] think that it is a matter of gifts, or of personal temperament, but I do not believe that it is really as often as we make it [illegible]. I have been very much interested in reading the last week, [illegible] by the Rev. T. F. Hawson of London, in the Sunday School Times, in which he speaks of his own awakening. He had gone on for years with his work with no great passionate, evangelistic warmth in it, [illegible] faithfully and efficiently the ordinary work of the ministry, and even some of its more than ordinary intellectual work, but lacking the possession of souls; and at last this came to him through seeing it in Kingsley Birth. Mr. Hawson has been over here before, and is here again now, carrying on evangelistic work of this quiet sort inside the churches, [illegible] not to build up any great machinery or to use any advertising [illegible], but simply to lean upon the living promises and to trust the [illegible] of the Spirit of God, who is ready to save men whenever [illegible] other men already saved who have got the longing in them and the love. The Welsh Revival is come to stir up this impulse with many. I [illegible] read to-day over a most interesting article in a Quaker paper on the [illegible] expression of Quakers principles. That is indeed what it is. No one is looking [illegible] and no one is essential to it. The spirit [illegible], and is simply carrying out [illegible] spontaneous joy [illegible] and soul-seeking. Surely this must come some day in India. I have the [illegible] terrible dead weight of the undeveloped [illegible] in India, with so much of its old Hindu feeling hanging over it. But already even there, soon [illegible] a awakening must come. It will come when there [illegible] and who live for the saving of souls.

[illegible] God and yourself,

[illegible]

A.

March 8,1905.

The Rev. A. H. Ewing, Ph.D.

Allahabad, India.

My dear Ewing:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission. I acknowledge the receipt of your good letters of January 20th and With reference to Cole, I have already written. I would say that we are now in correspondence with a man named Kuhns in Omaha, who impresses me very favorably. He has written quite a series of inquiries to Janvier. If he proves to be a better man than Cole, we shall close with him, but otherwise, we shall be glad to open the case with either Cole or Corner. Janvier, I think, rather inclines to Corner. Something will depend of course on Mr. Wanamaker's view, as he is the supporter of whoever goes. Cole could not go in any event until Fall, so that we have lost nothing in the matter of time in his case.

I quite understand your view as to Moorehead. Letters from the Punjab are in the same tenor.

You ask whether the Board as authorized the Christian Boys' Boarding house. It has not done so for the present year, for the reason that it did not understand that the Mission would wish a part of the property appropriations applied in this way. Whether or not it will be authorized within the coming year, will depend on whether it falls within the grant given to the Mission. If the Mission includes it within the annual grant made by the Board, then of course, we can go ahead and raise the money, but the Board's grant is of course not a provision of money; it is simply a pledge of credit and an authorization for the raising of the money, and until this grant has been covered by contributions or pledges, the Board is entirely unwilling to sanction

[illegible]

[illegible] included in the first grants.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mukerji's [illegible] not to divert money from the Mission. If the [illegible] amount the Board has to distribute among [illegible] amount, always short of what the Missions are [illegible] I recollect, in conflict with the action of the Mission approving the establishment of the College. But the remedy for all difficulties is an adequate increase by the Church of its contributions to the work. [illegible] Church would only increase its regular gifts 25% or 30%, then all these anxieties would be over. We are just feeling them now in their full weight, as we are wording with the estimate sheets for the [illegible] seem to lack the clearness of mind, which your Mission possesses [illegible] matter of understanding and using the new estimate sheets. Most [illegible] statements have come from some fields regarding the new [illegible] other fields seem to have utterly failed to comprehend what [illegible] new sheets call for, and this too though the matter was carefully [illegible]

[illegible] not going to kill yourself with overwork. You [illegible] and you must be very careful. I have [illegible] but you need some more of it. It is not [illegible] to Mrs. Irving and [illegible]

[illegible]

My Dear Friends:

And I fully appreciate the disadvantage the Mission meeting was under in the delay. Some of the Indian missions have had your unfortunate experience this year in the matter of delay in publishing its minutes. The Western India Mission held its meeting in October 1911 and the Minutes were not received until February 1912. Even now, we have not a page of the Minutes of the meeting of the Punjab Mission and know of what was done there only as there have been allusions to it in letters from individuals. I trust that there have been no interests of the Missions imperilled by these delays.

Immediately upon the receipt of each section of the Minutes of your Mission, the questions raised in them have been laid before the Board and I think I can report now on all of them, with perhaps one or two exceptions.

First, with reference to the name of the mission, I would report that the Board has cordially acquiesced in the suggestion of the Mission. The name will not be as satisfactory and intelligible in this country, as it will be in India, but it will undoubtedly be [illegible] than the old name and we shall all get to call [illegible] at once to the new title.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] In answering this question, will simply be replied, "Not". [illegible] In [illegible] I have spoken [illegible] to take up this matter. We realize that a [illegible] [illegible] to the Mission by the hand of a [illegible] [illegible] upon the work of [illegible] and whose [illegible] the delay of several years and [illegible] the meeting of the Mission [illegible]

I have urged the appointment of a teacher desired for the [illegible] [illegible] Department [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was adopted by the Board on December 17th, 1911:

"The following report [illegible] contained in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Furnished Missions Fund.

[illegible] section of the Manual was approved in connection with the Minutes by the General Assembly. [illegible] it became evident that the Manual was in need of some revision and all the missions were asked to make suggestions. On the basis of these suggestions, a revised edition of the Manual was prepared, which was submitted to and approved by the General Assembly. It did not seem that it would be wise to submit the Manual to a vote of the missions or the committees, but revision representing an effort to combine the best suggestions from all the missions, although on many points different missions hold divergent views. It seemed sufficient to submit the Manual to the Assembly. [illegible] all the Standing Committees, in formulating the suggestions [illegible] Board, noted; namely, that the Manual should receive the approval of the Assembly before being finally accepted as an authority on the subject it covers. Sometime after this, the question [illegible] the Board, itself, as to how far any provision of the Manual [illegible] a contract between the Board and individual missionaries, [illegible] the question was referred to a special committee, of which the Legal [illegible] of the Board was a member, and after long consideration, the following report was presented and adopted:

[illegible] Manual Contract and Board's Letter [illegible] which was adopted. "[illegible] Section of the Rev. William [illegible] adopted by the last General Assembly, [illegible] Board Letter [illegible] Board of Foreign Missions [illegible] or change in the Board to produce the [illegible] change or amendment in order to produce the [illegible] the Assembly, of salaried or [illegible] of salaried Executive Officers [illegible] consideration the question, whether or not the Manual [illegible] Board and [illegible] the Manual: As to [illegible] of the Board [illegible] contracts [illegible] the Manual [illegible] of the [illegible] Board [illegible] Board [illegible] Board

[illegible]

[illegible] Board [illegible] Manual, [illegible] contract between [illegible] Committee re-[illegible] Manual be revised; that all [illegible] that are capable of misconstruction be [illegible], and that a paragraph be added to the effect, that the Board reserves the right from time to time, to modify any or all of its provisions, as the developing of the work and its changing requirements, as well as the changing circumstances of the Board, financial and otherwise, may render necessary."

I remember that a proposition was made once to divide the Manual into two sections - one section of which should be regarded in the nature of a Contract and the other in the nature of disciplinative regulations, subject to change by the Board. The idea was abandoned, however, partly because it was difficult to draw any such line and partly because as a matter of fact, none of the provisions of the Manual had been regarded as contractual or capable of that construction. Some of them can be so interpreted, so far as the Board is concerned, but not so far as the individual missionary is concerned; and I think I have never heard any individual missionary taking the view that he was entering into a contract with the Board, in which the Manual defined the terms which were to be adhered to by each party. I think the Board, on its side, has striven, however, not to change any stipulations ni in the Manual which might look like covenanting obligations. Like the matter of children's allowance, for example. In limiting them to $300., the Board specifically stated that this rule was only to apply to missionaries appointed or commissioned since 1897. In the same way, in fixing the single men's salaries, it was the salaries of single men, appointed after a certain date, save there others, just as in the case of the children's allowance, provision, might voluntar-

ily accept the new requirement. So far as all missionaries appointed since 1900 are concerned, they have signed the following acknowledgment of the receipt of the Manual:

"I hereby acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Board's Manual, containing the rules and regulations which govern the missionaries in their work and in their relations to the Board. I have carefully read it and I promise compliance with its provisions, believing that I can thus most fully and happily serve the Lord, and in conformity with the system which is thus necessary in order to maintain the efficiency and harmony of our work.

I understand however, that this Manual is neither a compact nor a final expression of the Board's policy, but that it is subject to such additions or alterations, from time to time, as may be for the best interests of the work."

Doubtless, it will suffice as a reply to the missionary inquiry, to say that the general principles involved are set forth in the Board actions, which I have quoted and that the Board certainly shared the view that the work is an harmonious work, which should be carried on within just limits reserved in the apportionment of the responsibility, by means of the executive judgment of those engaged in it.

With reference to the matter of the salaries of unmarried men, the Board took the following action:

"A communication from the Foreign Mission Station, Kiu Kiang, in the subject of single men and married men where families are in the United States, was laid before the Board and it was moved to make the salaries of both denominations in India, thus single men salary of a married man, as adequate for the maintenance of a family, and simply made in the case of the Korea and Japan and Near Eastern missions."

No facts or figures as to living expenses have been laid before the Board, which have shown it that a salary of $600. in India is needed by single men. If it can be shown that such a salary is needed, I am confident that the Board would provide it. And this would seem to be the sort of question that could be easily settled mathematically. All the information which the Board has been able to get from individuals regarding the actual expenses, leads it to feel that the salary provided by the action just taken, would be surprising for the needs of single men in India. I earnestly hope that it may prove so.

The Furrukhabad Mission, P.T.

The letter of the Mission's Committee calls special reference to the difficult situation of the husbands remaining on the field while their families are in America, urging especially in their case, the continuance of the salary of $720. to such men, as well as to unmarried men. The Board has not felt able to make this change, but it has made another which I think will meet the Mission's view in the matter and have a much wider application. It was voted to make the home allowance of married missionaries $1000. per annum, instead of $900, and of unmarried missionaries one-half this amount. This change to take effect after May 1st. According to this change, the combined salary of a husband and wife, when the husband is alone on the field and the wife in America, would be $1148., $68. in excess of what it would be if they were together on the field.

I notice in the estimates of the North India Mission, that $60 has been added to the salaries of [illegible] missionaries. In the letter of the Mission, the request is made that this addition be approved and that it be included in Class I. Hitherto, there has been no such provision for unmarried women living alone in the North India Mission, either as an addition to the salary in Class I, or as a special allowance in Class II. These have been such special allowances in the Bengal Mission, but the ground on which they were asked was not only that the unmarried women were living alone, but that "they are the most isolated workers" - therefore in danger - and were sustaining a number of people. The action in the matter, dated February 8, 1901, was as follows:

"Certain changes in the Regulations of the Bengal Mission were approved by the Board, and it was voted to approve of the insertion in the appropriations each year, when asked, an amount not to exceed $60 Mx. for the year, for unmarried women in the case of unmarried women who live alone, so far as their contingent expenses are concerned, yet in charge of secretaries and others living with them."

The proposition to increase the salaries of unmarried women only on the ground that they are living alone, is a new proposition and of course it would apply not only to the North India Mission, but to all the Missions

throughout the world. Has the salary of $540. been found inadequate?

The reply of the Mission to the inquiry as to whether the Mission desires emphasis laid on new missionaries from America or on in- [illegible] for the native work, stating that the Mission wishes both is a natural answer, and I am sure the Board will endeavor [illegible] the requests - not to enlarge the Mission force without [illegible] the native work can be maintained at the [illegible]. In short all work and prayer is for and that both of these imperative necessities may be more adequately met.

I shall report the following action of the Board in the matter of the Lucknow Normal for women, namely the village Christians:

"In the record to measure the line of the Lucknow Mission [illegible] village women, if it further con- [illegible] Normal School for women, namely the village Christians: [illegible] Mission work, [illegible] Lucknow."

[illegible] impossible to combine such a training school with the Saharanpur Seminary?

We shall watch with interest the operation of the wise rule adopted by the Mission, with reference to the return of missionaries after their first furlough. A proposal was once made by one of the Missions to incorporate some such rule in the manual, and if it works [illegible], in the South China Mission, it might be well to propose it to other Missions.

With reference to the special scholarships, held for in the Lady Normal in Kolhapur and Ahmednagar, the following was the action of the Board:

"The request of the Northwestern Mission for special scholarships in the Lady Normal in Kolhapur and Ahmednagar, was referred, provided the scholarships are included within the budget of appropriations already granted to the Mission."

Of course, the money that we would get for these scholarships additional scholarships, outside the budget for the year, we could get just as well

[illegible]

[illegible] enlarged, of course every effort will have to be applied toward providing for the primary obligations.

The plans for the enlargement of the Sarah Howard Hospital, as suggested in the two actions of the Mission on the subject, were presented to the Board and the following action was taken:

It was voted that the Board would heartily approve of [illegible] raising the 6000 Rupees for land in Bombay [illegible] it is intended to raise this money in India, but the Board was not prepared to approve of such expenditure [illegible] information.

Regarding the use of fees for the construction often annex, the Board felt that unless such expenditure had been incurred under estimates already approved, it would prefer to defer action until [illegible] expenditure and which [illegible] the [illegible] expenditure for property belonging to the Board.

No action has been taken by the Board regarding the proposal for a hospital and dispensary at Ahmednagar, as we had not heard at the time of the Board meeting from Dr. [illegible]. A letter has come from Dr. [illegible] on the subject, from which I think it will be well to make extracts:

"By the time the Board has considered and acted upon the proposition of the Mission, my letter and a copy of the letter in the Review, we may hope to have Dr. Bridges in a [illegible] position, and then we can explore part of [illegible] the Government funds. It would be a great thing if we were able to [illegible] a well equipped hospital at Ahmednagar. My letter and [illegible] will have to wait probably for more than [illegible] but we should have in that big and city. But I do not know just what the plan of the Mission may be concerning the hospital which [illegible] establishment of a medical mission means [illegible] reports, cases of [illegible] help, etc. I can give a better idea of the [illegible] of running a hospital by quoting some figures from the accounts of the Sarah Howard Hospital, Ahmednagar, during the last year I was there. During that year, the number of visits of out-patients to the dispensary was 11,182., but in-patients were treated in the [illegible] of beds. The expenses were as follows:

[illegible] Medicines and Dressings
[illegible] Fuel, [illegible], lights, etc.
[illegible] Salaries of nurses, pharmacist and hospital assistants
[illegible] Salaries of servants and laundry

[illegible] history sheets, record books, etc.

The above included the board of such hospital officials as were in part paid as they go, but did not cover the salary of any of the missionary force. This luxury physicians sometimes add to their hospital income by being [illegible] work among the English residents of a station. It [illegible] Fatehgarh, as there are comparatively few English families there. There are also not many wealthy [illegible] who would be willing to pay for professional services. Perhaps [illegible] possibility of [illegible] the setting of a well-equipped medical mission means. An infirmary for [illegible] the Christian community could probably be managed less expensively. [illegible] of letting you learn just what is desired."

You can see from this that Dr. and Miss Fullerton will not be able to [illegible] in an effort to secure the funds, and you will see also that it [illegible] will be well for the Mission to consider the entire position and the [illegible] of the expenditures to be considered in mission work, before establishing a hospital at Fatehgarh.

I have been [illegible] in my letters from the secretary of the [illegible] of the gift of the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, for the school work in Fatehgarh. This money was to be an annual gift, and we modified the Mission's acceptance of the property and said [illegible] appropriation on December 7th. I do not know whether the [illegible] ladies considered keeping up this contribution as an annual gift or not.

The need of the new house at Etah and of the property at Dumagana will be considered in connection with the appropriations for the new year and the various calls for new property.

The following actions are in reply to the Mission's request for special appropriations:

1. Special appropriation of $75 [illegible] was made to cover

[illegible]

We shall await with interest the letter of the Mission with reference to the Board's [illegible].

I think that this covers all the actions reported in the Minutes, calling for the consideration of the Board.

I am glad the Mission found out the character of Mr. Bremsfield before becoming compromised with him.

On the basis of an urgent appeal from Dr. Ewing, the following action was taken by the Board on December 8th:

[illegible]

which was reconsidered, however, which immediately [illegible] letter from Dr. Ewing, stating new facts which had come to light:

"The Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible] reported that the Furlough Mission had recommended the Board to employ Mr. [illegible] Bremsfield, if the Board is revoked the action of December 8th authorizing his employment."

Our hearts have all gone out to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] in the death of their little boy, and we are eagerly hoping and praying that there may be no more serious illness in the family, and that Mr. [illegible] may have entirely recovered.

The Board has changed the paragraph in the Manual in a way to which you will not object, I am sure. You will remember that the

[illegible]

[illegible] Dear [illegible]

[illegible] from that [illegible]. This is a [illegible] I have [illegible] if the [illegible] have regarded as in the [illegible] to [illegible]. In connection with the special [illegible] work, however, particularly in connection with the work which Mr. [illegible] has been developing, it was felt that it would be very [illegible] if we have more regular reports from every Station, supplementing [illegible] reports, that [illegible] in part, I hope may never be [illegible]. The Board has [illegible] adopted of a bi-monthly [illegible] letter, each station sent a quarterly letter, covering the work of the station, with such interesting incident as could be used [illegible] general circle. We might have taken particular interest in the [illegible] of the Station, informed as to its work.

You will have received from Mr. Ewald's office, printed copies of an action of the Board, defining the duties and limits of power of those who may hold Powers of Attorney from the Board, and by [illegible] such agents can act only in accordance with the judgment of their Missions.

I would report what perhaps you have already learned through the Church papers, that the Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D.D. who has been pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church here, has been elected [illegible] of the Missions of the representative of the General Assembly's Committee on Evangelistic Work. I enclose a printed circular addressed to the ministers in the Presbyterian Church throughout the various parts of the world, signed by Mr. [illegible] Converse, the Chairman of the Committee, the Rev. John R. Mackay, D.D. the Secretary, which will give full explanation of the origin and purpose of this movement. Dr. Johnston is not connected in any way with our Board, and was not [illegible] as its representative, but is the representative of the General Assembly's Evangelistic Committee, and Board of Aliens acting in harmony with the Assembly's position in the matter. Dr. Johnston has been

The Furrukhabad Mission, India

very useful here at home, as many of you know, [illegible]
[illegible], and especially [illegible]
He is very anxious that the purpose of his visit should be understood, and that he should not be thought of as going out to instruct in evangelistic work the missionaries who are and have been engaged in it, and who are giving their lives to it. He is simply going to carry the greetings of the Evangelistic Committee, and to be of whatever help he can in service and conference with the missionaries, and as far as they may think wise, with Christian workers and others. Mrs. Johnston is to accompany him. She is the daughter of the Hon. Mr. Hubbard of Indianapolis, so long known as one of the prominent business men of that city, an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church and a [illegible] giver to Foreign Missions. She is the sister, moreover, of the wife of the Rev. Lemuel Comfort, D.D. the editor of the World and Everywhere. Both Dr. and Mrs. Johnston are in warm sympathy with foreign missionary work. I know you will most cordially welcome them, and I am sure that their visit will be a great pleasure to you. Dr. and Mrs. Johnston expect to have about two months in India, and hope to reach Lucknow about the last day of November.

It would be very helpful and in the line with the Evangelistic Committee's purpose, for Dr.Johnston's tour, if you could arrange a series of conferences both with the missionaries of the various stations, and with the native pastors, helpers, teachers and students. I suggest that some of the members of the Mission write at once to Dr. Johnston, addressing his corner Madison Avenue and 42nd.Street, New York City, and giving him such suggestions for his stay as may be useful. Perhaps it might be well if the officers of the Mission or some Committee would take up the matter and plan for Dr.Johnston's visit. Before making too definite arrangements, perhaps it would be well to send any

suggestions to him, and to get from him some indication of what he would be able to join view of this mission's suggestions.

I have just been reading a sermon of Campbell Morgan's on the Welsh Revival, which he had visited, and I read a few days ago Mr. [illegible] book. It is certainly a marvel of movement, and that such a natural spreading of Christianity as has occurred again and again in the history of the Church. Men who have the love and light glowing within their hearts, speak of it to their neighbors, and they speak of it to their neighbors, and so it goes from heart to heart and from [illegible] The Christian life is [illegible], and such [illegible] are [illegible], lectures, or any thing, and yet on a little scale, such movements are going on all over the world all the time. Any man who has the light is bound to give it. It is just [illegible] or [illegible] thing. It goes out from the man who [illegible] and those with whom he associates inevitably feel it.

With the Lord's prayer that all of us may have more of that light [illegible], and then may give it out to others, and give our-[illegible] to this [illegible] one great business of our life, our heart and our brain, and with warm regards to all, I am

Your [illegible] friend,

The Furrukhabad Mission, P.S.

This P.S. is not an afterthought, but simply a displaced part of the letter.

I cannot tell you with what satisfaction we have all heard of the happy consummation of the Presbyterian union in India. All the facts were promptly laid before the Board and I quote the following Minute from its records:

"The Board was informed of the establishment in December of the United Presbyterian Church in India, and of its first General Assembly in Allahabad, on December 19th, 1904. It was voted to assure this new national Church of the Board's sincere joy in its establishment, and its earnest prayer for God's richest and abundant blessing, and it was voted to express to Dr. Chatterjee, the first Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India, the Board's gratification at his selection for this office, and its cordial appreciation of his character and services in the cause of Christ in India"

I have written to Dr. Chatterjee, congratulating him on his election as Moderator and expressing the satisfaction of the Board in this action of the Church at the very outset of its history, in announcing its character as an Indian Church.

Special mention should be made of the most attractive booklets on the work of the Mission, prepared by Mr. Hattison, copies of which were received some months ago. Good use has already been made of them, and I hope the returns for the effort expended in the general increase in effort and prayer may assure you of its being a wise enterprise.

I have written to Mr. Bandy, to express our sympathy with him and of our joy in the translation of his Mother to the higher service of unbroken fellowship. May the strength of that service and the peace of that fellowship be more and more ours, both now and in eternity.

March 25th, 1905.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,
1408 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Janvier:-

I return herewith the letters you have sent me, having checked in red the names which I think it might be well to see personally. Of course this is all guess work. The man from whom you think you are going to get something may give nothing, and another man from whom you expect nothing, may give.

I do not know Aleck Moffat's address. You could reach Osborne all right by addressing him, Professor Henry Fairfield Osborne, California University.

John Boyd is the man to go for in Harrisburgh. He is Mrs. Boyd's son, and with plenty of wealth, and a firm supporter of Princeton. He could give you the names of any other Princeton men there.

That was not a bad list of names of the Committee of Fifty which Wilson appointed. You have a number of them on your list, and it might be well to follow up some of the others.

Very affectionately yours,

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NORTH INDIA MISSION.

1905-1906.

ALLAHABAD.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:		
Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.,	$ 1080.00	
Rev. A. H. Ewing, Ph. D.,	1020.00	
Mr. Sam Higginbottom,	1020.00	
Miss M. P. Forman,	540.00	
Miss Jean T. Tracy,	540.00	
Miss M. R. Morris, M. D.,	540.00	
	4860.00	
		$ 4860.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

CHILDREN:		
Dr. Lucas, (1 - 6 4/5 mos.)	$ 72.30	
		$ 72.30

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees.	
LICENTIATES:			
Seven Licentiates,		2518.	
Receipts on field,		720.	
		1798.	
BIBLE WOMEN:			
Five Bible Women,		376.	
ITINERATING:			
Pay the Station,		250.	
ANY OTHER WORK:			
Jinpickshaw Man,	120.		
City Church & Reading Room,	120.		
Makhzan i Masihi,	450.		
Mr. Barrow,	480.	1170.	
			Rs. 3596.

CLASS V. EDUCATIONAL.

	Rupees.
BOARDING SCHOOLS:	
Mary Wanamaker Girls' School.	
Total expenses,	9116.
Receipts on field,	4916.
	4200.
Jumna Boys' High School.	
Total Expenses,	7200.
Receipts on field,	4800.
	2400.
Christian Boys' Boarding House.	
Total Expenses,	3000.
Receipts on field,	2400.
	600.

Class V. Continued.		Rupees.	
Brought forward --		7200.	
DAY SCHOOLS:			
Katra Boys' School.			
Total Expenses,	2300.		
Receipts on Field,	1500.	700.	
Jumna Boys' Vernacular School.			
Total Expenses,	425.		
Receipts on field,	125.	300.	
City Church Branch Boys' School		72.	
Shahidbad Boys' School,		72.	
Mrs. Brown, teacher,		60.	
City Girls' School,		300.	
		804.	Rupees. 8404.

CLASS VI. PROPERTY IN USE.

ASSISTANTS:			
Two assistants,		1200.	
Nurses,		450.	
		1650.	
MEDICINES:			
Medicines,		1100.	
EXPENSES:			
Servants,	400.		
Furnishings,	100.		
Horses,	420.		
Repair of conveyances,	50.	970.	
		3720.	
Receipts on field,		1620.	
		2100.	Rs. 7300.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:			
Katra Compound,	150.		
Jumna Compound,	114.		
Edmonston Road,	50.		
Hospital Compound,	34.		
Girdhara Lal's House,	60.	408.	
TAXES:			
Jumna House & Water,	175.		
Girls' High, " "	200.		
Katra House & Water,	97.		
Edmonstone " "	75.		
Wheel Tax,	56.	503.	
REPAIRS:			
For Station,		1000.	
ATTENDANTS:			
Five Watchmen,	240.		
City Church Janitor,	86.	326.	
LIGHTS:			
In City Church,		25.	Rs. 2342.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

	Rupees.
MISSION MEETINGS:	
Annual Meeting,	52.
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:	
For the Station,	50.
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	
For three men,	150.
SANITARIUMS:	
For Nine Adults,	450.
PERSONAL TEACHERS:	
	250.
	Rs. 952.

SUMMARY FOR ALLAHABAD.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 4860.00	
CLASS II.	72.50	
CLASS IV.		3526.
CLASS V.		6404.
CLASS VI.		2120.
CLASS VII.		2342.
CLASS IX.		952.
TOTALS.	$ 4932.50	17324. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PATHANKOT.

1905-1906.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:	Rev. C. H. Bundy,	$1080.00	
	Rev. Ray C. Smith,	1080.00	
	Miss M. J. Morrow,	540.00	
	Miss M. E. Rogers,	540.00	
	Miss M. Binford, M. D.,	540.00	
	Miss R. M. Cuthbertson,	540.00	
	Miss M. Fullerton, (6 1/2 mos.)	292.50	
		4812.50	
CHILDREN:	Mr. Smith, (1)	100.00	$ 4912.50

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:	Miss M. Fullerton, (4 1/2mos.)	$ 187.50	
FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:	Miss Fullerton,	300.00	$ 487.50

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

			Rupees.	
INDIAN MINISTERS:	Three native Ministers,	945.		
	Receipts on field,	568.	380.	
LICENTIATES:	Nine Licentiates,	1452.		
	Receipts on field,	996.	456.	
OTHER WORKERS:	Ten Preacher-Teachers,		639.	
BIBLE WOMEN:	Eleven Bible Women,		384.	
OTHER HELPERS:	Miss Blunt,		720.	
ITINERATING:	For the Station,		200.	
ANY OTHER WORK:	Preachers travel and bicycles,	300.		
	Visiting outstation,	100.		
	Jinrickshaw,	72.		
	Books and tracts,	71.	543.	Rs. 3862.

CLASS V. EDUCATIONAL.

		Rupees.
BOARDING & HIGH SCHOOLS:		
Bakka Christian Girls' School.		
Boarding Department,	6000.	
School "	1540.	
	7540.	
Receipts on field,	4540.	3000.
Burhpur Christian Boys' School.		
Boarding Department,	5300.	
Coaching class and books,	1100.	
	6400.	
Receipts on field,	4000.	2400.
City Boys' High School.		
Eight Teachers,	5653.	
Expenses,	422.	
	6075.	
Receipts on field,	3759.	2316.
DAY SCHOOLS:		
City Girls' School.		
Teachers and expenses,	1369.	
Horse,	210.	
	1579.	
Receipts on field,	48.	1521.
Village Schools for Christians.		1800.
THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS:		
Training School,		1400.
OTHER SCHOOLS:		
Industrial School,		700.
		Rs. 10,737.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

ATTENDANTS:	650.	
MEDICINES:	50.	
HORSE:	210.	
	910.	
Receipts on field,	360.	
	550.	
		Rs. 550.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:		
Burhpur and Bakka,	122.	
House for Missionary,	450.	
Preachers Houses,	72.	
	644.	
Receipts on field,	96.	548.
REPAIRS:		
For Station,		1000.
ATTENDANTS:		
Watchman,		84.
		Rs. 1632.

(8)

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSIO N MEETINGS:		Rupees.
	Annual Meeting.	66.
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:		37.
SANITARIUM:		
	For seven Adults.	240.
PERSONAL TEACHERS:		
	For three Students.	100.
		Rs. 553.

SUMMARY FOR RATHNAGAU.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 4712.50	
CLASS II.	487.50	
CLASS IV.		3302.
CLASS V.		10737.
CLASS VI.		550.
CLASS VII.		1632.
CLASS IX.		553.
TOTAL.	$ 5200.00	16774. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STAN.

1905-1906.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARY ED:		
	Rev. A. C. McCaw,	$ 1080.00
	Rev. J. H. Lawrence,	1080.00
	Miss E. V. Prentice,	540.00
		2700.00
CHILDREN:		
	Mr. Mason, (3)	300.00
		$ 3000.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

			Rupees.
NATIVE MINISTERS:			
	Probha Dato,	480.	
	Receipts on field,	480.	
LICENTI ATES:			
	Seven Licentiates,		1450.
OTHER HELPERS:			
	Twenty-one preacher-teachers,		1476.
BIBLE WOMEN:			
	Eleven Bible Women,		524.
EVANGELISTIC:			
	For the Station,		311.
OTHER WORK:			
	Bicycles for preachers,	100.	
	Books and tracts,	50.	
	Preachers travel,	50.	
	Summer School,	100.	
			300.
			Rs. 3861.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:			
	Christian Boys' Boarding School,		
	Five teachers,	684.	
	Wood, etc.,	2300.	
		2984.	
	Receipts on field,	675.	2309.
	Christian Girls' Boarding School,		400.
DAY SCHOOLS:			
	Village Schools for Christians,		200.
THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS:			
	Training School,		
	Four Teachers,	456.	
	Stipends,	1460.	1916.
			Rs. 4825.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

MEDICAL ED:		
	Medicines and Expenses.	150.
		Rs. 150.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

		Rupees.	
RENTS:	Missionary Compound, Preachers' Houses,	140.	
REPAIRS:	For Station,	300.	
ATTENDANTS:	For Station,	84.	Rs. 524.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:	Annual Meeting.	114.	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:		15.	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:		125.	
SANITARIUMS:	Six and a half Adults.	120.	
PERSONAL TEACHERS:	Two Students,	150.	
ANY OTHER WORK:	Transfer of Mr. Lawrence, 80. Receipts on Field, 50.	130.	Rs. 524.

SUMMARY OF YEAR:

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 3000.00	
CLASS IV.		3861.
CLASS V.		[illegible].
CLASS VI.		180.
CLASS VII.		524.
CLASS XI.		384.
TOTAL.	$ 3000.00	[illegible] Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SPANAI.

1905-1906.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARY OF:		
Rev. A. B. Allison,	$ 1080.00	
Miss Emily Forman,	540.00	
	1620.00	
CHILDREN:		
Mr. Allison, (1)	100.00	
		$ 1720.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

NATIVE MINISTERS:		Rupees.	
Paran Sukh,		348.	
Receipts on Field,		348.	
LICENTIATES:			
Three Licentiates,		780.	
BIBLE WOMEN:			
Two Bible Women,	126.		
Three Helpers,	72.	198.	
OTHER WORKERS:			
Colporteur,		84.	
ITI MERATI ON:			
For the Station,		100.	
ANY OTHER WORK:			
Horse and keep,			
Tracts,	25.		
Preachers travel,	25.		
Reading Room,	60.	110.	Rs. 1272.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:			
One Teacher's salary,		84.	
Zenana Schools' expenses,		125.	
		209.	
			Rs. 209.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:			
Mission Compound,	143.		
Preachers' Houses,	84.	227.	
REPAIRS:			
For Station,		210.	
ATTENDANTS:			
Two attendants,		108.	
			Rs. 545.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

	Rupees.	
MISSION MEETINGS: Annual Meeting.	81.	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE: For the Station.	125.	
	75.	
CONTINGENCIES:	150.	
PERSONAL TRAGHEN.		Rs. 581.

SUMMARY FOR MEAPAN.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1720.00	
CLASS II.		1272.
CLASS V.		209.
CLASS VII.		525.
CLASS IX.		581.
Total.	$ 1720.00	2607. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FATEHPUR.

1905-1906.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:			
	Rev. C. H. Mattison,		$1080.00
CHILDREN:			
	Mr. Mattison, (1)		100.00
			$ 1180.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC:

			Rupees.
LICENTIATES:			
	Three Licentiates,	612.	
	Receipts on field,	180.	432.
BIBLE WOMEN:			
	Three Bible Women wanted, Two employed last year,		156.
ITINERATING:			
	For the Station,		100.
ANY OTHER WORK:			
	Visiting outstations,	50.	
	Tracts,	25.	
	Preachers travel,	25.	
	Oxcart for Bible Woman,	120.	
		220.	220.
			Rs. 908.

CLASS V. EDUCATIONAL.

DAY SCHOOLS:		
	Girls' Vernacular,	48.
THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS:		
	Training Class. Expenses,	252.
		Rs. 300.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:			
	Mission Compound,	39.	
	Outstations,	75.	114.
REPAIRS:			
	For Station,		100.
ATTENDANTS:			
	For Station,		20.
			Rs. 234.

(2)

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

	Rupees.	
MISSION MEETINGS: Annual Meeting,	100.	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE: For the Station,	10.	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	125.	
SANITARIUM:	84.	
PERSONAL TEACHER:	150.	
		Rs. 469.

SUMMARY FOR FATEHPUR.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1180.00	
CLASS IV.		908.
CLASS V.		300.
CLASS VII.		234.
CLASS IX.		469.
TOTAL.	$ 1180.00	1911. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MAINPURIE.

1905-1906.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:	Rev. W. F. Johnson, D. D.,	$ 720.00	
	Rev. E. A. Enders,	1080.00	
	Miss Mary Johnson,	540.00	
		2340.00	
CHILDREN:	Mr. Enders, (3)	300.00	
			$ 2640.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

			Rupees.	
INDIAN MINISTERS:	One Native Preacher,	360.		
	Receipts on field,	300.	60.	
LICENTIATES:	Six Licentiates,		1464.	
BIBLE WOMEN:	Three Bible Women,		228.	
SUNDAY SCHOOLS.			15.	
ITINERATION:	Including Preachers travel,		350.	
ANY OTHER WORK:	Tract distribution,	35.		
	Colporteur,	84.		
	Oxen for Bible Women,	120.	239.	
				Rs. 2356.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:	City Boys' High School.			
	Four Teachers,	5088.		
	Other expenses,	432.		
		5520.		
	Receipts on field,	3164.	2356.	
DAY SCHOOLS:	Mainpurie Boys' School,	192.		
	Jamaahgaiy " & Girls,	150.		
	Khorai,	91.		
	Bhogawu,	72.		
	Shakhabad,	96.		
	Mustafabad,	108.		
		709.		
	Receipts on field,	12.	697.	
THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS:	Training School,		950.	
				Rs. 4003.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

		Rupees.	
RENTS: Preachers Houses,		130.	
REPAIRS. For Station,	520.		
Receipts on field,	120.	400.	
ATTENDANTS: Watchmen,		96.	Rs. 626.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS: Annual Meeting,	87.	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:	5.	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE: Two families,	250.	
SANITARIUMS: Two families.	231.	
PERSONAL TEACHERS: One family.	150.	
OTHER WORK: Transfer of Dr. Johnson.	50.	Rs. 773.

SUMMARY FOR MAINPURIE:

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 2640.00	
CLASS IV.		2356.
CLASS V.		4003.
CLASS VII.		626.
CLASS IX.		773.
TOTAL.	$ 2640.00	7758. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR JHANSI.

1905-1906.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:	Rev. Henry Forman, D. D.,		$ 1080.00
CHILDREN:	Dr. Forman, (1)		100.00
			$ 1180.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

			Rupees.
INDIAN MINISTERS:	Two native Preachers,		528.
LICENTIATES:	One Licentiate,	360.	
	Receipts on field,	180.	180.
BIBLE WOMEN:	One Bible Woman,		60.
OTHER HELPERS:	Four other workers,		1884.
ITINERATION:	For Station,		166.
ANY OTHER WORK:	Light for Reading Room,	25.	
	Periodicals " "	30.	
	Conveyances,	271.	
	Tracts,	25.	
	Repair of conveyances,	20.	371.
			Rs. 3189.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:	School for Girls.		
	Teachers,	396.	
	School carts,	240.	
	Servant,	5.	641.
	Bazar Boys' School,		90.
			Rs. 731.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:	House for Miss Williamson,	180.	
	Houses for preachers,	108.	288.
TAXES:	Mission property,		70.
REPAIRS:	For Station,		170.
ATTENDANTS:	House Watchman,	60.	
	Reading Room attendant,	42.	102.
			Rs. 630.

(2)

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

	Rupees.	
MISSION MEETINGS: Annual Meeting,	27.	
POSTAGE & STATIONERY:	15.	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE.	50.	
SANITARIUMS:	90.	
		Rs. 182.

SUMMARY FOR JHANSI.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1180.00	
CLASS IV.		3189.
CLASS V.		751.
CLASS VII.		630.
CLASS IX.		182.
TOTAL.	$ 1180.00	4752. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GWALIOR.

1905-1906.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:		
Rev. J. Symington, M. D.,	$ 1080.00	
CHILDREN:		
Dr. Symington, (1)	100.00	
		$ 1180.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees.	
INDIAN MINISTERS:			
One native Preacher,		228.	
BIBLE WOMEN.			
One Bible Woman,		60.	
SUNDAY SCHOOLS:		13.	
ITINERATION:		50.	
ANY OTHER WORK:			
Summer School Travel,	25.		
Preachers Travel,	20.		
Books and tracts,	20.	65.	
			Rs. 416.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:		
Girls' Day School,	60.	
		Rs. 60.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

MEDICINES:	100.	
EXPENSES: Rent of building,	60.	
		Rs. 160.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

REPAIRS:		
For Station,	200.	
WATCHMEN:		
House and church,	120.	
		Rs. 320.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

		Rupees.
MISSION MEETINGS:		
	Annual Meeting,	52.
BOOKS:		
	For Language study,	5.
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:		
	For Station,	5.
SANITARIUMS:		
	Hill travel for three,	120.
PERSONAL TEACHERS.		150.
		Rs. 332.

SUMMARY FOR GWALIOR.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1180.00	
CLASS IV.		416.
CLASS V.		60.
CLASS VI.		160.
CLASS VII.		320.
CLASS IX.		332.
TOTAL.	$ 1180.00	1288. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LANDOUR.

1905-1906.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:	Rev. J. G. Woodside,	$ 1080.00	
			$ 1080.00

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

		Rupees.	
RENTS:	House rent during winter,	400.	
			Rs. 400.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETI NGS: Annual Meeting,	50.	
BOOKS & PRINTING:	10.	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:	5.	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	100.	
SANITARIUMS:	250.	
		Rs. 415.

SUMMARY FOR LANDOUR:

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1080.00	
CLASS VII.		400.
CLASS IX.		415.
TOTAL.	$ 1080.00	815. Rs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAWNPORE.

1905-1906.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:	Rev. S. M. Gillam,	$ 1080.00	$1080.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

			Rupees.	
LICENTIATES:	One Licentiate,	696.		
	Receipts on field,	696.		
BIBLE WOMEN:	One Bible woman,		120.	
OTHER HELPERS:	One Helper,		240.	
ANY OTHER WORK:	Tract distribution,		25.	Rs. 385.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:	House for Missionary,	960.		
	Reading Room,	300.		
		1260.		
	Receipts on field,	300.	960.	Rs. 960.

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:	Annual Meeting,	7.	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:		125.	
SANITARIUMS:		80.	Rs. 212.

SUMMARY FOR CAWNPORE.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1080.00	
CLASS IV.		385.
CLASS VII.		960.
CLASS IX.		212.
TOTAL.	$ 1080.00	1557.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SAHARANPUR SEMINARY.

1905-1906.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:		
	Rev. John N. Forman,	$ 1080.00
		$ 1080.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

CHILDREN:		
	Mr. Forman, (One)	$ 150.00
		$ 150.00

CLASS IX. MISSION & STATION EXPENSES.

		Rupees.
MISSION MEETINGS:		
	Annual Meeting,	51.
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:		5.
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:		100.
SANITARIUMS:		20.
		Rs. 176.

SUMMARY.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1080.00	
CLASS II.	150.00	
CLASS IX.		176.
TOTAL.	$ 1230.00	176. Rs.

NORTH INDIA MISSION.

GENERAL TREASURER.

HILL HOUSES:		Rupees.	
Upper Woodstock.			
Watchman,	72.		
Taxes,	40.		
Repairs,	200.	312.	
The Firs.			
Watchman,	72.		
Taxes,	40.		
Repairs,	200.	312.	
Rents.		300.	924.
TREASURER'S EXPENSES:			
Postage, stationery & exchange,		250.	
Clerk,		180.	430.
EXPENSE OF MISSION COMMITTEES.			200.
PRESBYTERIAL GRANT:			
Furrukhabad,	2054.		
Allahabad,	1766.		3820.
			Rs. 5374.

SUMMARY FOR NORTH INDIA MISSION.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
ALLAHABAD:	$ 4932.50	17394.
FATEHGARH:	5200.00	16774.
ETAH:	3000.00	9884.
ETAWAH:	1720.00	2407.
FATEHPUR:	1180.00	1911.
MAINPURIE:	2640.00	7758.
JHANSI:	1180.00	4732.
GWALIOR:	1180.00	1388.
LANDOUR:	1080.00	815.
CAWNPORE:	1080.00	1557.
SAHARANPUR SEMINARY:	1230.00	176.
GENERAL TREASURER:		5374.
TOTAL.	$ 24,422.50	70,070. Rupees.

The grant to the North India Mission for the year 1905-1906, is $24,422.50 Gold, in Classes I and II, and Rupees 60,862. for the remaining Classes, excepting III and VIII. The foregoing estimates are approved by the Board, so far as the Mission may find it possible to carry them within the limit of the grant designated. The Board has been unable to make any appropriation for Class VIII. Any grants for new missionaries, when made, will be specially reported by the Treasurer of the Board.

March 30th, 1905.

To the North India Mission.

My Dear Friends:-

I enclose herewith the appropriation sheets for the year 1905-1906. I am very happy to say that the full amount asked for and needed by the Mission in Classes I and II, has been appropriated, namely, $24,422.50 Gold. In the remaining Classes it has been possible to provide only the same amount which was granted to the Mission at the beginning of the fiscal year 1904-1905, namely, Rupees 69,832. The total amount required by all the Missions in Classes I and II is over $550,000. The total home budget needed for the year, including publishing of the annual report and all charges ordered by the General Assembly, will require at least $65,000., leaving in round numbers, about $375,000. for the native work of the Missions. This will allow not one dollar for new property or new missionaries, although it will be hoped to send out some new missionaries with money specially provided, just as any absolutely necessary property will have to be provided for in the same way. Even to do this will require a total appropriation of $20,000. more than was made at the beginning of last year, in view of the general increase of the missionary force, the extra expense involved by the increase in the home allowance from $900. to $1000. for married missionaries, and from $450. to $500. for single missionaries, beginning May 1st, and the increased cost of silver in many lands. We rejoice that no reduction of the grants for native work has been necessary, but heartily sympathize with the Missions in the difficult situation in which they are placed because of the inadequacy of the budget to allow any increase for the native work. I know the Board of course would have been glad to enlarge the budget to provide for such an increase if it could have been done wisely; but there is still remaining of the deficit for the year 1903-4, about $38,000., and an increase in the contributions for the rest of the current fiscal year of about $90,000. will be necessary in order to avoid a deficit this year.

If large gifts should be received, cancelling last year's deficit and resulting in a surplus at the end of this year, the Board would undoubtedly make supplementary appropriations to the various Missions. But it feels it would be presumptuous and unwarranted for it to appropriate more than a million dollars, which will be necessary to cover next year's budget, even on the basis of no increase in appropriations to the native work. Would it not be possible by a united effort on the part of all of us, laying aside our own special appeals for extra objects, to lead the Church, especially all those branches of it over which we have any influence, so to increase its general gifts to the cause, that the native work appropriations could be greatly enlarged? I believe that such united effort directed to this end, and absorbing much of the energy sometimes spent in appeals for personal objects, would yield real results.

I will know that the amount thus provided for the work is utterly inadequate, and that the increasing necessities of the work mean that the same amount granted this year will be even less adequate to the needs of the work than a year ago. But, more could have been provided only by cutting Classes I and II on the one hand, or by holding in abeyance the increase of the home allowance, or by an increase of the total budget, which is already $20,000. in excess of the budget at the beginning of the year 1904-5, and more than that in excess of the budget at the beginning of 1903-4, and the accounts of that year, as you know, reported to the last General Assembly, showed a deficit of over $40,000. We can only take the appropriations that have been made and do the best we can with them, to meet first necessities first. And meanwhile, we can surely, both abroad and at home, pray and labor so to bring up the gifts of the churches as to cover all these obligations, and make possible a real advance not in the force of missionaries only, but also in the native work.

The estimate sheets as sent from the Mission contained no items in Class II for Miss Fullerton's home allowance or return to the field, so we have inserted those. And as we did not know which ones of the single women might be entitled to the 180 Rupees extra allowance, provided in exceptional cases in the Punjab

Mission, no such items appear. They would not have affected the total grant in any case, so that if there are any members of the Mission entitled to this allowance, the Mission can arrange for it, if it deems best, by transfer within the appropriations. I notice that in the Punjab Mission there are only a few cases where this allowance is made. It is not made to any one at Lahore, where some of the single women live alone, and it is made only to Mrs. Caldarwood in Ambala. Where the item is provided, the Board feels that it properly belongs in Class IV, as it is practically an appropriation for the support of native workers associated with the missionary in an exceptional way.

Through some oversight, the names of Dr. and Mrs. Holcomb did not appear at all in the estimate sheets, and it was only on the second or third revision that this omission was detected. Even where the figures are not inserted, it would be more helpful if the estimate sheets should always bear the name of every missionary connected with the Mission, whether on the field or at home on furlough. Of course the estimates are always searched for omissions, but there is much less danger of mistakes in Classes I and II, if the sheets as they come from the field bear every name.

The appropriation sheets as sent to you contain only the items which were included by the Mission in column I. If the Mission prefers to do some of the work listed in Column II, it is of course free to do so under the authority granted it with reference to the liberty of transfer. Inasmuch, however, as Column I was supposed to indicate how the Mission would spend the amount which it received the year preceding, and as that is all that has been granted, it seemed wisest every way, to incorporate in the appropriation sheets only the items in this Column. The Specific Object Secretary here, in giving out objects will now be reasonably sure that the work she gives out will be done. So long as the appropriation sheets were merely a transcript of the estimate sheets, of course there were a great many of the items representing work which would not be done because of the inadequacy of the actual grant; and there was the risk that Mrs. Wood might give out some of this work, thinking that it was to be done. Of course she always endeavors to give

out work by Classes rather than by specific items, and never gave out more than she was sure the Mission would use in any one Class. But there was the possibility of mistake, which will now be practically eliminated.

Perhaps you have heard from Dr. Zwemer of the Dutch Reformed Mission in Arabia, regarding the proposed Conference on Mohammedan Work in Cairo, in the spring of 1906. An urgent invitation from Dr. Zwemer was laid before the Board, in which he asked the Board to be represented by delegated from New York, as well as from the Missions. I quote the following from the Board's Minutes:

"An invitation from the Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D. D., of Arabia, in behalf of a Committee representing the United Presbyterian Mission in Arabia, and the Dutch Reformed Mission in Arabia, requesting the Board to be represented at a special Conference to be held in Cairo in the spring of 1906, to consider the Mohammedan Missionary problem, was laid before the Board, and it was voted to express the Board's hearty interest and readiness to cooperate, and to say that, while unable at the present time to promise the attendance of any delegation from the United States, the Board would hope to be represented by missionaries from the three fields of Syria, Persia and India, where it is carrying on missionary work for Mohammedans."

The Punjab Mission at its last meeting, took an action with reference to furloughs of which you will doubtless have heard, and regarding which the Board would be glad to have the judgment of the North India Mission. The matter is presented in the following extract from the last Mission letter to the Punjab Mission:

"The action of the Mission with reference to an alternate furlough arrangement was laid before the Board, as the following Minute indicates: There is very much to be said in favor of the proposed plan:

'The proposal of the Punjab Mission with reference to a change in the provision for term of service and furlough, allowing each missionary the option of the present Manual provision, or a furlough of six months at the end of five and a half years, was laid before the Board, and it was voted that, while the Board was much in favor of the proposed plan, it would prefer delaying any action until it had been considered also by the other Missions in India.'

"It has already been in operation in some fields in a slightly changed form, as for example in Mexico, where the missionaries have a furlough of a year at the end of ten years, the Board meeting traveling expenses both ways, or of six months at the end of five years, the Board meeting the traveling expenses one way. The plan proposed by the Mission would differ from this in making the brief term of service more than half of the long, and the short furlough less than half of the long furlough, while providing for traveling expenses both ways. The Board will be glad to have the other India Missions consider the question. It is very probable that some such arrangement ought to be made in the Philippines also; and indeed in many fields, the missionaries feel that the furlough requires too long an absence from the work, and especially from wives and children at home; and now that travel is so much quicker, many feel the desirability of a short term on the field."

As already indicated, not a dollar has been appropriated for new property. Any money so applied would have had to be diverted either from the native work, or from the support of the missionary staff; which means that there is no provision for the new property so urgently required at Cawnpore, or for the new house at Etah. If at any time during the year the money needed for these purposes can be secured from contributions unmistakably special, and not obtainable for the evangelistic or educational work, every effort will be put forth to secure it. I hope the presentation of the need at Cawnpore to Mr. Wanamaker may enlist his interest and help.

With the earnest prayer that God may restore to health and strength such members of the mission as have been ill, and may defend you all from all sickness, and grant His most abundant blessing on the work of the year, I am,

Your sincere friend,

April 20th, 1905.

Rev. G. A. R. Janvier,
1429 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Janvier:-

Thank you very much for your note of the 18th, enclosing Ewing's letter. I had heard from him to the same effect. I shall write to him exonerating Garritt. I have already written to Cole telling him of Ewing's letter, and asking him to go out this coming fall. If he accepts the next step will be to have him meet Mr. Wanamaker. I return herewith Ewing's letter.

The Mitchells have not yet arrived. I had a note from Mitchell last Saturday, dated Mainpurie March 15th, stating that they were sailing from Bombay on March 21st by the Circassia. From England they were coming by the Anchor Line from Glasgow. He did not know the ship, but estimated that it would take them thirty days from Bombay to Liverpool; they were to have a week in England before starting over the Atlantic. We may have a word from them from England by a fast steamer regarding their route from Glasgow. We will keep your letter here for Mitchell on his arrival.

Do not hurry with the Census book or the Educational Report. I have had no need for them.

I am sorry I cannot come over the first week in May, but I already have as many engagements that week as I ought to make. Things have been running altogether too full. This week, for example, I am speaking seven times, not counting the Sundays at either end.

Ewing does not write very favorably of my idea that if Princeton wants to take up a Mission like the Yale Mission, they could take the Allahabad College; but he is thoroughly in favor of a Princeton building.

We hope to have Dr. Halsey back about the middle of May, and have both written and cabled him to this effect.

Very affectionately yours,

April 22, 1905.

Dr. C.A.R.Janvier,
1409 So. Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Janvier:-

I enclose herewith Cole's reply to my letter and copy of my reply to him; I am inclined to think that on the whole it is better for him not to go. This letter shows just enough of captiousness to give us some misgivings as to whether he would have fitted in full harmony in Allahabad.

We are all under heavy responsibility now to find the right man.

Very affectionately yours,

M. April 25,1905.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Janvier:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to one of the students in Mc Cormick Seminary, who was appointed and assigned to go out to India this Fall. Could you drop him a note, making any suggestion, either in the way of supplement or correction, to what I have written?

Very affectionately yours,

May fifth, 1905.

The Rev. C. A. P. Janvier,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Janvier:-

Garritt tells me that he did not attempt to exact of Cole a promise that he would transfer his membership to our Church as an essential prerequisite to his appointment. I am glad you have written to him to clarify his mind, and I shall be anxious to know your reply.

I think we had better give up Kuhna. I enclose herewith some correspondence in his case that you may know the facts, which I will ask you to return when you have read it. He seems to be a good deal of a "Miss Nancy." I have written to him, that, not distinctively on physical grounds, but on those temperamental and psychological grounds that are not so easily distinguished from physical, it might perhaps be well not to go further in the matter.

I know Waggenseller very well, but have not kept in touch with him. I hope that you will do so, so that if Edwards comes home and does not return to India, we can send out Waggenseller.

There are several other engineers we are following up the matter with, but none of the clues are very encouraging. I hope you may succeed. I have put another notice in the Intercollegian, and am getting some replies to it.

Very affectionately yours,

May 15th, 1905.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,
1408 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Janvier:-

I return herewith Mr. Cole's letter. He might have made a good man for Allahabad, just as Kuhns might make a good man, but I feel very shaky about both of them. Still, I must say I felt shaky about Edwards, too, even after talking with him, and would feel more confidence with reference to Cole's going out than I did feel with reference to Edwards.

If we have authority from Ewing to engage a man definitely as Edwards' successor, why not go ahead with Waggenseller? I had supposed, however, that Edwards might still return. I have written to him expressing this hope. Yet, by that time Ewing may need still another man.

I hope you may have a good time at the Assembly. I am glad I do not have to go.

Very affectionately yours,

May 8th, 1906.

Mr. Preston M. Edwards,

Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

My Dear Mr. Edwards:-

Although I have not written much to you, that is no sign that I have not thought very often about you, and rejoiced in the good work that you have been doing. I wish that every man who went out to teach in the foreign field commended himself to his associates as thoroughly as you have done. We rejoice greatly that it has been so.

It will not be very long now before you will be coming back, at the expiration of your term of service. I hope that this will not be the end of your missionary service, but that the work may have been to acceptable both to you and to Dr. Ewing, that he will be wanting you back, and you will be wanting to go back. If we are as likely to have as difficult a task to fill your place, as we have had to find a man for the engineering work, I should almost be disposed to advise Dr. Ewing to fasten you to Allahabad, so that you could not think of coming away at all.

We have been very glad to hear of the growth in the college, and of the energetic and efficient way in which it has been developed. I hope that in its inner life and the strength of its influence for uprighteousness and purity of character, its work may be a model. It has often seemed to me that there was a splendid chance in educational missionary work for a man who would deliberately sacrifice quantity for the sake of quality; who would sift his material until he had the kind of work which would best reward him, and that he would then lay himself out on that material so as to impress it ineffaceably. An institution that would turn out in the course of a generation, one hundred, or even fifty, or even twenty-five men who would be leaders, strong, fearless, devoted to Christ, would do far more than other institutions that would turn out four or five hundred of men , plated, or only superficially washed. One greatest need of our Missions

now is just at this point. Leaders are wanted among the young men of the right stamp, who will give their lives to the Christian Church. And that is just the kind of men that we run the risk of not getting. I was interested in a passage of a report of one of the Young Men's Christian Association Secretaries, of a visit he had made to the work in Manchuria. He went first to Tientsin and Peking, and then to Shanghai, and in his letter from Tientsin, he writes:

"The native city was of special interest to me for other reasons also; for an experiment is being worked there in practical Christianity which I believe will be of far reaching importance. G------- haslighted a candle and set it up in the centre of the city where it cannot be hid. Instead of adhering to the method of attempting to draw the Chinese to the settlement for instruction, he has gone to them and will take his family there to live with him. It will undoubtedly be hard for them, but I am convinced that it is the right method.

"Judged from the surface, the missionary method in the open ports of China seems to have failed at just this point; viz. in contact with the people. The substantial compounds of many of the missions in the foreign settlements are conspicuous even in cities of handsome buiddings like Shanghai. The methods seems to have been to attract the Chinese to the schools and churches of the settlements, rather than to carry the schools and churches to the people. This fact, together with the evident assertion of denomination on the part of the foreign worker over the native assistants, may explain the underlying and vital weakness of missions in China, - the lack of trained native workers, men of independence of thought and reliability of character. It is no exaggeration to say that the missionary enterprise in China, which was begun years before Japan was accessible, is at least a generation behind in this fundamental point of trained men."

Doubtless there is much to be said in qualification of this, but there is a great deal of truth in it, and I believe that oftentimes we are not getting the men, simply because we are not going after them with a resolute purpose to win them, and hold them after we have won them. I am sure that this is in your own heart, and I trust that your influence may be very fruitful in this direction.

There is a truth of which I have thought very much lately, which my own thoughts and my observation of others have combined to emphasize for me; and that is, the superior value of the kind of work which is as a rule unobserved, and which lacks the spectacular elements and the more or less fanciful features which generally explain the prominence of work. After all, work that accomplishes things, that goes deep, that leaves enduring results behind, is the work that is done in inconspicuousness, unobserved. I was thinking of this recently in connection with Christ's last account of the last judgment, when, in reply to His questionings and statements, both the righteous and the unrighteous, He says,

Mr. Edwards, S.

will ask Him, "Lord, when saw we Thee?" The incidents on which He proposes to rest the judgment are absolutely forgotten by them. Yet in that day Christ will proclaim these forgotten trivialities to have been the vitally important things, and for all eternity the everlastingness of character will have been determined by these attitudes ofmen toward small opportunities, - the attitudes of acceptance and the attitudes of rejection, taken in obscurity and oblivion by those who were thus handling Christ without knowing it, and settling their own destinies. I saw some lines in one of the Southern papers a little while ago about "Chinese"Gordon, which put this whole principle of the right secret of great work and great character on its proper basis:

"He was not great
By wealth or kingly state,
By bright sword or knowledge of earth's wonder;
But more than all the race
He saw life face to face,
And heard the still, small Voice above its thunder."

It seems to me this is one of the fine missionary thoughts. It comes to one each year in reading over the reports. Some men who are doing the best work in the world, send to the Board simple and reserved reports; but one who knows them, knows that behind all this curtain, unnoticed, unpraised, thought lightly of by the man himself, the great and everlasting work is being done, - the work of fulfilling in quietness the ministering will of God. You know that is the thought that is put on Mr. Moody's grave stone in Northfield, on the little hill just back of his house, where very evening during the summer time, an open-air meeting ishelc just as the sun goes down. Beneath the name and dates, the only inscription is -

"He that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

It will be a pleasure to hear from you at any time.

Very cordially yours,

May 16th, 1905.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.,

Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

My Dear Dr. Lucas:-

I was delighted last week to get your letter of May eighth, and to learn that you were recovering from your long illness. I am glad that they have sent you off to the Hills, and trust that you may have a thorough rest there, and be able to come back in the fall entirely refreshed and reestablished again in your accustomed strength.

I was very glad that you wanted to make use of the sentences in my letter in the Makhzan. I wrote out that truth a little more fully in an editorial for the Sunday School Times, entitled "The Oblivion of Great Work," and enclose a copy of that editorial herewith. It has been a great comfort to me to think of that truth, and I have been putting it in various ways in a number of Mission letters lately.

I was glad to read the little incident of that missionary long dead who had left his impression on your heart by the delicate way in which he had insisted that another should have the honor that was within his own reach. If you wouldn't mind telling, I should like to know the name of that man. Young Walter Lowrie, who was Dr. John Lowrie's nephew, and who was Dr. Wilton Merle Smith's assistant for a number of years, and who was drowned while bathing at Newport, was just that kind of man. He would not accept any position that was desirable so long as he thought it could be given to another. He refused a position in Pennsylvania because he wanted another man to have it; and he would not accept the call to Dr. Smith's church so long as there was the least prospect that an acquaintance of his would be considered for it.

Thank you very much for the hint about Mr. Allison. I should be glad to write him a letter, cheering him up, and congratulating him on the language examination.

Dr. Lucas, L.

I have not seen Edmund for some little time, but hope to see him again before the students have all scattered.

Mr. F. B. Meyer is here in New York now, having been conducting meetings all the way across the Continent. There seems to be a great deal of real religious feeling in the country, but there has been no such outbreak as almost all Christian hearts rejoice over in Wales. I said all Christian hearts, at first, but then I remembered a little paper published out in Kansas which I had seen, the editor of which refused to see in the revival in Wales any signs of its Divine origin. He is the only one of this kind, however, of whom I have heard. Would that there might be such a down-pouring of God's blessing on all churches in all lands!

Rejoicing that God has spared your life, and with the earnest prayer that you may soon be entirely restored to health and strength again, I am,

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

May 16th, 1905.

Miss Emily N. Forman,

Etawah, N. W. P., India.

My Dear Miss Forman:-

I have just been writing a letter to Mr. Allison, and before I knew it, I got to telling him of a noble character in Chicago, whose pictures in her advertisement in The Review of Reviews have always very weightily impressed my mind. This character was the beautiful name of Susanna Cocroft, and she was no simply readers. I believe she would have done you more good than all the doctors, because she seems to be just an exercisest. Her advertisements are so attractive that Mrs. Speer says she is almost tempted to become one of her pupils. Well, somehow she got hold of your name, and sent you some of her circulars. I was not going to forward them at first, but Susanna is such a joy to us at home, that it seemed to me it was not right to withhold her beautiful essays from you, even though it cost several good stamps to send them. So I enclose them herewith. All except a picture which I am going to send in Mr. Allison's letter, because it is such an uncontrovertible demonstration of what Susanna can do.

I never heard of but one person who could do more, and that was in my old home town in Pennsylvania, where we had a good woman who had a theory that if you held your body in just the right attitude you could float up stairs almost without touching your feet to anything. I often tried it, but I never could find just the right attitude. I never saw this good woman find it, either. She was a good solid chunk of a woman, and if she had lifted up her feet off the stairs when she didn't find the right attitude, there would have been some trouble! Still, she could almost do it, and it was grand to see her go up stairs; just grand! It filled one with the missionary spirit; that is, it made one willing to endure almost anything.

But Susanna truly is wonderful. You should read her advertisements

[illegible]

in The [illegible] of Reading. [illegible] letter [illegible] verses that contain the funny [illegible]

We often think of you, and remember with pleasure your little visits in our home. I wish we could count on another one soon, both from you and from Miss Mary.

I presume you and Mr. and Mrs. Allison will have your hands more than full [illegible] Friend, [illegible] be doing all [illegible] ought to be doing, and doing it in that spirit that hides all that you are doing from others, which is the right Christian spirit. I can imagine how almost hopeless you feel at times as you think of the immense ranges of work that might be overtaken, the limitless opportunities that might be embraced; and then, on the other hand, your own inadequacy and the terrible obstacles that need to be surmounted. One is often tempted when in this mood - at least I can speak for myself - to let himself slump up some, to be an invitation for sympathy or pity or admiration because he is attempting to much. At such times I often recall some rules of Archbishop Benson's that we keep hanging up on one of the office walls here:

"Not to call attention to crowded work or petty fatigues or trivial experiences.
To heal wounds which in times past my cruel and careless hands have made.
To seek no favor, no compassion to deserve, not ask for tenderness.
[illegible] to [illegible] aside."

When in one of these moods once, I drew up some little rules, on "How a Conscientious but Unsatisfied Man May Find Freedom and Peace of Heart," and I venture to enclose a copy. Of course I realized as soon as I had got them drawn up that they were no good except as they got themselves automatically fulfilled in consequence of the presence of the living Spirit and the Spirit of life. But simply preparing such rules is helpful, if it makes us more conscious of this great principle; - a principle which I remember hearing Principal Drury express once in an address which he made at the Student Volunteer Convention in London in 1900, when he quoted the old Latin lines -

"Si Christum discis, nihil est si cetera nescis,
Si Christum nescis, nihil est cetera discis."

I do pray [illegible] we all more perfectly learn that wonderful secret.

[illegible] Mrs. Green and myself.

Your sincere friend,

May 16th, 1905.

The Rev. A. B. Allison,

Etawah, N. W. P., India.

My Dear Mr. Allison:-

Your note of April 13th was received last week. It was a pleasure to hear from you, and I hope now that you are in Etawah, we may hear more fully and frequently from you. You will have a pretty heavy burden of responsibility, doubtless, but I am glad that, having passed such good examination in the language and finishing the second course, you can take up these responsibilities and bear them.

Perhaps at times you may feel pretty far away from everybody in Etawah, and you will be out of your old world and working away almost unperceived. But there is a truth of which I have thought very much lately, which my own thoughts and my observation of others have combined to emphasize for me; and that is, the superior value of the kind of work which is as a rule unobserved, and which lacks the spectacular elements and the more or less fanciful features which explain the prominence of work. After all, work that accomplishes things, that goes deep, that leaves enduring results behind, is the work that is done in inconspicuousness, unobserved. I was thinking of this recently in connection with Christ's account of the last judgment, when, in reply to His questionings and statements, both the righteous and the unrighteous, He says, will ask Him, "Lord, when saw we Thee?" The incidents on which He proposes to rest the judgment are absolutely forgotten by them. Yet in that day Christ will proclaim these forgotten trivialities as have been the vitally important things, and for all eternity the everlastingness of character will have been determined by these attitudes of men toward small opportunities,- the attitudes of acceptance and the attitudes of rejection, taken in obscurity and oblivion by those who were thus handling Christ without knowing it, and settling their own destinies. I saw some lines in one of the Christian papers a little while ago, about Chinese Gordon, which put

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

> "He [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible] or knowledge of earth's wonder;
> [illegible] all the race
> He saw life face to face,
> And heard the still, small Voice above its thunder."

It seems to me this is one of the fine missionary thoughts. It comes to one each year in reading over the reports. Some men who are doing the best work in the world, send to the Board simple and reserved reports; but one who knows them, knows that behind this curtain, unnoticed, unpraised, thought lightly of by the man himself, a great and everlasting work is being done - the work of fulfilling in quietness the ministering will of God. You know that is the thought that is put on Mr. Moody's grave stone in Northfield, on the little hill just back of his house, where every evening during the summer time, an open-air meeting is held as the sun goes down. Beneath the name and dates, the only inscripsion is -

"He that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

I am glad you have Miss Emily Forman with you. I would rejoice to have her for a fellow-worker. Will you please tell her that I have received from Miss Susanna Cocroft, of the Physical Extension Society at Chicago, a package of communications addressed to her which I suppose she would not care to have forwarded. Susanna offers to put twenty-five pounds of flesh on anybody who wants it, or to take eighty-five pounds off. She will give anybody any kind of carriage desired; also rosy cheeks which are more beautiful than cosmetics. She will make women over entirely new so that they wont know themselves; they can walk on the air. She can do this all by mail, and it doesn't matter how far away the patients are, either. She says some of them are in New Zealand, and some in the Island of Tasmania. If Miss Forman doesn't believe this, just show her the enclosed pictures of "before and after taking." Mrs. Speer and I have read Susanna's advertisements in the Review of Reviews, and we pray greatly [illegible]

[illegible] feel it would not be right to withhold

Mr. Allison, 3.

from Miss Forman the interesting documents which Susanna has sent us, so I shall send them to her instead of taking them home to Mrs. Speer.

Of course you have seen what is printed about the Welsh Revival, and possibly you have already received one of Campbell Morgan's sermons, but I send you a copy herewith. One of the most hopeful signs in our own country is the increasing spirit of prayer. Here in New York City a great deal of prayer has been made; there is a general feeling that nobody wants to work up anything. Whil a certain measure of organization will be necessary when life begins to stir, nothing will be accomplished by building up wheels until life itself is present and begins to make its presence felt.

I have been at some of the most helpful prayer meetings recently I have ever attended, and am sure that this great volume of prayer must inevitably accomplish those spiritual results which God has assured us prayer will achieve. And the response that comes in answer to such prayer is likely to be such a spiritual awakening of individuals as constitutes the charm and power in this revival in Wales, where the fire is carried from heart to heart and from house to home, where no great preachers do the work, but each man speaks to his neighbor, and each woman to her friend. May we not hope to have this spirit even more present in the Churches on the Mission fields, where there is so much less restraint in the matter of religious conversation, and where from the beginning it ought to be possible as it has been possible in Korea and Uganda, as it was found possible in the Early Church, to have each believer a missionary from the beginning.

With kind regards to Mrs. Allison and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

May 16th, 1905.

Miss Elizabeth V. Prentiss,

Ntah, N. W. F., India.

My Dear MissPrentiss:-

I am open to reproach for my long delay in writing to you. My only excuse is that I have been just as bad in many other cases. If you knew how many times I have thought about you, though, and how nice it is to think about you in the work, and doing it in just your good spirit and fidelity, you would be forgiving.

First of all, let me enclose a postal card which came for you quite a little while ago. A reply was requested to Miss Mary Watson Green. Even though so far away, doubtless you are interested in all that goes on in your old College.

I suppose your Aunt is on her way home now, and that it will not be long before we see her, and that by the time this letter reaches India, if not indeed by this time, you are up in the Hills. I wonder what you will all be doing this summer, in view of the wreck of Upper Woodstock. Perhaps it will not have been possible, however, to get it in shape in time for the largest necessities of the Hill season.

A friend, who is a clergyman of the Church of England in Canada, sent me recently a little bit of poetry which has been a great comfort to me, and which I think you will be glad to see:

"The weary one had rest, the sad had joy
That day; I wondered 'how'?
A ploughman, singing at his work had prayed,
'Lord, bless them now.' -
Away in Foreign lands they wondered how
Their single word had power,
At home, the Christians, two or three, had met
To pray an hour.
Yes, we are always wondering, wondering how,
Because we do not see
Someone, unknown perhaps, and far away,
On bended knee."

What a difference it would make if all of us who love Christ, and in our hearts

truly believe in Him, would accept His word about prayer, and use the power that He has offered us in behalf of others and the work which they are trying to do. If it is a wrong to others to take away from them that which they have, it surely is a wrong, also, to them not to secure for them that which we might secure; and undoubtedly it is within our power to bring great blessing to the spiritual life of others and great fruitfulness to their work by intercessory prayer. A short time ago, Dr. C. R. Newton of the Punjab Mission, who is now in this country with Mrs. Newton, wrote that Mrs. Newton, who had been very ill, had begun to gain on a certain day, and that that day had been the day when the Church was called to prayer for her in the Year Book of Prayer. Ought we not all of us in this missionary work, to covenant together more faithfully to remember one another in prayer? It would draw us all nearer together in sympathy and in judgment if we were intimately bound together in the fellowship of intercessory prayer.

We are very near the time of the Summer Conferences now. It is only a little time until the New Missionaries' Conference will be held, and after that comes the Students' Conferences and Young People's Missionary Conference at Silver Bay, the Northfield Conferences, and the other summer meetings. I expect to go on quite a round again this summer. Each summer, before I have got all around, I have felt that I would never do it again, and then when the next summer comes I am just as ready as ever. It does freshen one's life wonderfully to get out among these student gatherings, to feel the strength and hope of them, and to try to improve the mighty opportunities they give for planting in open and fruitful hearts the good seed of true ambitions.

I hope that you yourself are very well, and with warm regards, I am,

Your sincere friend,

May 17,1905.

The. A. G. McGaw,

Etah, U.P. India.

My dear Mr. McGaw:

Your good letters of Dec.6th and Feb.7th., the latter enclosing a letter to Dr. [illegible] for the Assembly Herald, were both duly received. The letter for the Herald was too late and did not come until the 6th of March. Dr.Halsey was still abroad, but Dr.Garritt took charge of it and we will make use of it in some of the Church papers.

Mrs. Wood has put Miss Lucie Vane on her list to receive your letters and I will see that Mr.Gaylord's name is put on too.

I am too glad to tell you how grieved we were to hear of your illness and how rejoiced we are to know that you believe that you are really gaining. I trust that a real rest in the hills during this hot season may enable you to go back to your work in the Fall, with all traces of your disease gone and with full strength for your work.

I hope you are not overtaxing yourself. It is easy to take on too much strain and to crack under it. You must be very careful in the midst of your hard work, with the feelings of isolation and solitary responsibility, and it must often seem to you, to keep in the tranquil peace of Christ's perfect grace.

I often re call the Keswick hymn, which I heard for the first time while on a visit to Keswick:

I.

"Like a river glorious is God's perfect peace,
Over all victorious in its bright increase.
Perfect, yet it floweth fuller every day,
Perfect, yet it groweth brighter all the way.

Chorus.

Stand upon Jehovah, hearts are fully blessed,
Finding, as He promised, perfect peace and rest.

II.

Hidden in the hollow of His blessed hand,
Never foe can follow, never traitor stand,

The Rev. A.G.McGaw, p.2.

Not a shade of worry, not a touch of care,
Not a surge of hurry, reach the spirit there.

Chorus.

III.

Every joy and sorrow cometh from above,
Traced upon our dial by the Sun of Love.
We may trust Him wholly all for us to do;
They that trust Him wholly, find him wholly true."

Keswick was a place where the spirit of his hymn was almost tangibly present. There was a great tranquil peace there. I was reading the other day some extracts from the life of George L.C.Macgregor, in one of which he described to his sister his impressions, after his first visit to Keswick:

"Sunday evening, July 25, 1909: The Convention is now over and to-morrow we go back to the world. To say that I have enjoyed it is to say nothing. To call it heaven may seem hyperbole, but it is perhaps the best and shortest way of speaking of it. I fear I shall never be able to speak of it. The joy is unspeakable and full of glory. I have learned innumerable lessons, principally these: my own sinfulness and shortcoming I have been searched through and through, and hard and exposed and scorched by God's searching Spirit. And then I have learned the unsearchableness of Christ. How Christ is magnified here, you can scarcely have an idea. I got such a view of the goodness of God to-day, and could not control myself, but had a fit of weeping. And I have learned the absolute necessity of obedience. Given obedience and faith, nothing is impossible. I have committed myself into God's hands and He has taken men, and life can never be the same again. It must be infinitely brighter than ever. To-morrow, D.V. I go to Glasgow, and then pass on as rapidly as possible to Inverness. I want to have some time with George Ross. Then to Dingwall, where I shall get your letters. I hope you have had a good day. God bless you all. Love from your boy, George".

Why should such a heavenly frame as this however, be possible only in one place? It is possible in more than one place. Would that it might be ours under ~~other~~ circumstances, in other exigencies, at other times, in other places.

I hope that Mrs.McGaw and the children are all well.

The missionary conference, preceding the General Assembly, is in session and to-morrow the Assembly, itself, will be opened. I do hope that it may be a good missionary gathering and that all who come to it may go home with a deeper devotion to the cause of causes.

The Board closed this fiscal year at the end of last month, having had a very good year, but yet not quite good enough, as there was a deficiency of between three and four thousand; and the deficit

The Rev. A.G.McGaw, p.2.

of the previous year not having been cleared off, this leaves about $40,000 deficit. Would that the Church might arise to her privilege and meet all these obligations, and make possible also that advance which is so necessary to provide all the facilities, without which it seems almost impossible to do the work which calls to us from every side.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

May 17, 1941.

Dr. [illegible]

My Dear Dr. Hanford:

Things are pretty even between us in the matter of [illegible] writing, don't you say? Your letter of [illegible] was here [illegible] days from [illegible] and I [illegible] with [illegible] this [illegible] your [illegible] letter [illegible] glad to [illegible] you delight and [illegible] in [illegible]; [illegible] you [illegible] around, [illegible] [illegible] got acquainted [illegible] [illegible] things [illegible] are really poor [illegible].

Another point that I hope you will be careful about from the beginning is the matter of exercise. [illegible] many people [illegible] down at home and abroad, not because they have [illegible] to do, but because they [illegible] their work [illegible]; they do not take the out-of-door [illegible], which they ought to believe that it was [illegible] to them. In addition to [illegible] many opportunities [illegible] your [illegible] and [illegible], you ought to be equally considerate about some [illegible]. I [illegible] that [illegible] of all our [illegible] fellows in the [illegible] [illegible], in Africa. [illegible] young [illegible] [illegible] there [illegible] [illegible] long and [illegible] to [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]

to be in bed by nine o'clock in the evening, never to drink anything boiled water, always to wear flannel underclothing. There are many such little [illegible] which yet are essential [illegible] preservation of health and strength for the work.

It has been a great pleasure to see a good deal of Dr. [illegible] while he was here on furlough, and to talk over the work in India. [illegible] Tuesday we expect to go [illegible] Fla., [illegible] to [illegible] work.

I hope that you are not [illegible] to [illegible] work, with the feelings of [illegible] and entire [illegible], which [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] which [illegible] the fact that [illegible] a vacant [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] peace.
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] and rest.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] true."

[illegible] thoughtful [illegible] there. [illegible] the other [illegible]

Dr. [illegible] Conference, [illegible].

My [illegible] from the life at Keswick [illegible], in which he described to his sister his impressions, after his first visit to Keswick:

"Sunday evening, July 28, 1889: The Convention is now over and [illegible] go back to the world. [illegible] full [illegible] grace of Christ. [illegible] and [illegible] have learned the one [illegible] How Christ is magnified here, you can scarcely have any idea. I got such a view of the goodness of God to me, and so did not condemn myself, but had a fit of weeping. And I have learned the absolute necessity of obedience. Given obedience and faith, nothing is impossible. I have committed myself into God's hands and He has taken me, and life can never be the same again. It must be infinitely [illegible] bless you all. Love from your boy, George".

My [illegible] such a heavenly frame as this, however, be possible only in one place! It is possible in more than one place. Would that it might be ours under ~~all~~ circumstances, in ~~other~~ exigencies, at ~~other~~ times, in ~~other~~ places.

I shall be interested to know what will come of the political work in Fuzhengarl, in view of the receipt of the money from the Nonmouth Presbyterian Society. The last letters which [illegible] referred to the war, spoke of its curtailment because of your not having this money. I know how hard it must be to work without adequate facilities and equipment, but that is an experience which missionaries have all known, and I suppose will always know; and I suppose it must be that God means to have His power more fully tested by it, more fully shown forth through us.

Hoping to hear from you again soon, I am

Very cordially yours,

[illegible]

M.

May 26,1905.

The Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, Ph.D.

Allahabad, India.

My dear Ewing:

Your good letters of March 16th , April 14th and 20th. have been received.

First of all with reference to Cole, I think there has been a little misunderstanding, perhaps naturally enough, but it revealed to us it seemed to me, just enough impetuosity in Cole to raise the question. I was very much pleased with my talks with him and in our correspondence together and perhaps his letter, finally declining to go , was only expressive of strong principle and character, but I read over Garrett's letters and while they may have given Cole the impression that he would have to become a Presbyterian, if he were going to Allahabad, I do not think Mr. Garrett said that. The points that were in our mind were, first, that you were very urgent for a man to be sent this last Spring and as Cole could not go until Fall and we were strenuously looking for a man to send to you at once, we had the matter of clear not to commit ourselves to sending him in the Fall, when if it were possible to send a Cochran in the Spring, and then to you had the chance of supplying him.

In the second place, it was only fair also to intimate that we were looking for other men and that we wanted the very best, and also that if we could find a man who was a Presbyterian, other things being equal, we would prefer him. I do not think Mr. Garrett meant to press anything more than just what Dr. Hewitt is giving. In writing to Cole, after it became clear that we were not going to get any body to go in the Spring, and that we were not on the track of any well qualified Presbyterian

Rev. [illegible] D.D.

by return, I held his [illegible] letter and [illegible] that he might [illegible] available. When he wrote, declining the matter, in view of [illegible] Dean Gregory's letters and added that he was going [illegible] with Mr. Young's [illegible], I wrote in an explanatory way:

> I have just been [illegible] Dr. Garritt's letters to you, [illegible] heavily stressed in this [illegible]. Perhaps it was on this account that the two considerations [illegible] and our minds may not [illegible] press the matter of our correspondence [illegible] some one who would go out at once, and it made it impossible to speak to you with any great positiveness as to next Fall.
>
> But as the desirability of having [illegible] if you would [illegible] the [illegible] Dr. Garritt clearly indicated in his letters that he was satisfied so far as the denominational question was concerned.

I have had a great deal of correspondence with a man named Kulms of Omaha. He struck me very favorably at first, but his correspondence developed a streak of "Miss Nancyness" as to his health, which led our medical adviser to report adversely, and which made me very shaky about him. I now have the papers of a man named Agg, of Iowa State College. His testimonials are admirable. He has taught in the mechanical department of the college, has been active in Young Men's Christian association [illegible] completed the electrical engineering course, and the Professors speak of him as one of the strongest and most promising of their men. I [illegible] some of the men and judge as to whether he [illegible] to his textile [illegible]. He is from an episcopal family, [illegible]

the Yale Alumni Magazine.".

Though he, himself, is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. [illegible] is not in the county field, so we cannot consult him, although it would be very desirable for him to see any man who is to be sent. He was at the Young Men's Christian Association in Paris and promised one hundred thousand dollars for three Young Men's Christian Association buildings in Japan, Korea and China. I will be in given you this amount for the college.

As soon as the recommendation from the Property Committee regarding the Sampson property and necessity is received, I will see that it goes to the Finance Committee, and will report if any action can be obtained at this time, but I see no hope of any large grants for new property, except as the money is specially given by interested individuals, and I hope Mr. Hodgkin may respond to the appeal which you and Mr. Gillam have made to him.

I have passed Mr. [illegible]'s communication regarding the loan of your next annual meeting but also of your request to be kept a little better supplied with funds. I will call his attention also to what you say regarding the credit in your favor partially chargeable to Mr. Tracy.

I am delighted to hear of the action of the Board of the University and trust that the University may forge ahead. There is a good man, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who would be capable for a scientific work of Minerals here and expect to continue after his present engagement. His name is Tagamelline. I have known him for some years as a very capable man. He would want to get out married, however, so we shall have with him to take [illegible] place. What is your wish in the matter?

Do you know how any [illegible] Mr. [illegible] stand his support of you and other support for the college?

With reference to the Church and the Simeons, I would say that I received a few days ago from Mr. [illegible] the following letter, dated April [illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible] Church. [illegible] deal of correspondence [illegible] of the people of this country. I think it is just and proper that you should know the attitude of [illegible] missaries working under the [illegible] be given. After a long [illegible] Rev. [illegible] performed the services. [illegible] after ordaining the new Pastor, formally relinquished the pastoral charge. The Church [illegible] was to be dependent [illegible] with Rev. Dr. A.H. Ewing who was the Principal of the Christian College. After the [illegible] service, a grand dinner was given by the party of the reverend gentlemen and before a gathering of Indian Christians of other denominations the Rev. Dr. A.H. Ewing publicly saying that he had given up the charge. Now, sir, what do you imagine as to the future of the Church [illegible] - within five months this Indian pastor has ceased to exist. [illegible] Indian pastor was [illegible] nominally but Dr. Ewing had the control. I am very sorry to tell you that I saw myself in the matter of sitting of Presbytery. [illegible] by Dr. A.H. Ewing was simply astonishing. Dr. Ewing [illegible] Now a petition was presented to the Presbytery [illegible] these very men who had called him. The [illegible] that the sermons were not satisfactory. No spiritual [illegible] in the Session. So this [illegible] was [illegible] so far as I was concerned. I have been Elder of the Church [illegible] years and since the quarrel with Dr. Ewing, I had abstained [illegible] services in the Church and my party also did not attend. [illegible] that a Pastor should be elected and I agreed to [illegible] and cited by the other party led by Dr. A.H. Ewing. On the [illegible] ordination I was informed by the new Pastor that as an elder [illegible] I should join the service. I gladly accepted and hoped [illegible] would be effected if Dr. Ewing gave up the charge [illegible] was said from the pulpit and also before the [illegible] joined the Church services hardly anticipating the [illegible] 1908 there was a [illegible] Church on which occasion some members [illegible] Church for a long time appeared. I had several to vote for [illegible] list of the members. Mr. Barrow the new elder [illegible] the list in the church. I objected and said you ought to [illegible] the register. Then I [illegible] the moderator to place all the [illegible] Dr. A.H. Ewing in [illegible] interest as before. I retired [illegible] whatever they liked. Now, Sir, we have [illegible] with Jamna Church, finding it wholly [illegible] free to do whatever [illegible] we are the old members of [illegible] the old Church. We will

The Rev. A.H.Ewing,p.6.

excuse this long letter - it could not be helped.

Your sincerely,
(signed) [illegible] Thomson,
Vakil, High Court,
Allahabad, India."

I am simply acknowledging the letter and telling him that the Presbyterian Church in India is entirely independent and that no ecclesiastical appeal from its proceeding can lie to the United States. I notice a statement in your letter of April 20th. with reference to the fact that the new missionaries did not think of the question of salary, which seems a little at variance with the statement in a letter signed by you and Henry Forman in behalf of the Mission, to the effect that young men are likely to be deterred from going to India by the consideration of the amount of salary offered.

I think the statement in your letter of April 20th. is entirely true. I do not remember a single where good men have been paid any attention to the salary question, unless perhaps it was men who had some home obligation that needed to be met, and who will only ask whether or a matter of fact men on the field were succeeding in saving anything out of their salary.

I think that Janvier thinks that the salary now provided for single men is ample, if indeed, it is not in excess of the amount he had at hand, and the various perquisites should also be kept in view, when thinking of the salary. The salary is all that is to be covered by the house, medical expenses, summer [illegible] in the hills all provided, the salary of unmarried men in India does not compare unfavorably, I think, with what they would receive at home. Some single men either were strongly with this.

I can imagine how full your hands are, and how almost hopeless you must feel at times in view of the limited wages of men who might be [illegible], the liberal opportunities that might be embraced; and then on the other hand, your own heart-hungry and the terrible difficulties

[illegible]

that need to be surmounted. One is often tempted when in this mood - [illegible] an invitation for sympathy or pity or admiration because he is attempting so much. At such times I often recall some rules of Archbishop Benson's that I keep hanging up on one of the office walls here:

"Not to call attention to crowded work or petty fatigues or [illegible] experiences. To heal wounds which in times past my cruel hands have made. To seek no favor, no compensation; to deserve not to ask for benefactors. And to feel any [illegible] of my advice or opinion is not [illegible] to be."

From the end of these noble rules, I drew up some little rules on "How to [illegible] an Unselfish Life" and "Find Freedom and Peace of Heart", and I have them by me in a copy. Of course, I realized as soon as I [illegible] them up that they were no good except as they led themselves [illegible] fulfilled in consequence of the presence within of the [illegible] Spirit and the Spirit of Life. But simply preparing such rules is helpful, if it makes us more conscious of this great principle, - a principle which I remember hearing Principal Fairbairn express once, in an address [illegible] the [illegible] Student Volunteer Convention in London in 1906, when he quoted the old Latin lines)

"Ex Christum discis, mihi est ut cetera noris,
Et Christum nescis, mihi est ut cetera discis."

I do pray that we may all more perfectly learn that wonderful secret.

I am sending you a little pamphlet, entitled "An Oxford [illegible] Bell," which I think will interest you.

With kind regards,

Very affectionately yours,

June ninth, 1905.

The Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, Ph. D.,

Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

My Dear Ewing:-

We have at last, I hope, found the right man for the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering - Mr. T. R. Agg, who graduates this spring from the Iowa State College, and has already taught there in the Mechanical Department, and who goes this summer to the General Electrical Company in Schenectady to work in the test department. Janview knows him very well, having met him at the Students' Conference at Lake Geneva, where he was in one of Janvier's Mission Study Classes. He speaks of him as a most capable man, energetic and efficient, only lacking perhaps in the matter of polish. At this point perhaps he can be brushed up a bit during the time that he remains here, in case you want us to send him. I have advised him to write directly to you, and have told him that I would write to you about him, and that we would be guided by your judgment.

Janvier says that there is no need of his going out until next winter or spring, so that he could have a good opportunity for practical work at Schenectady, and you could give him instructions as to any lines you wished him specially to take up and prepare upon. And you could advise him fully as to what equipment he ought to bring out; and could write also to Mr. Wanamaker and make sure that he would provide the equipment. Of course we should want to bring Mr. Agg into contact with Mr. Wanamaker; so that if you write to the latter, and are satisfied with Mr. Agg, it might be well to speak of it to Mr. Wanamaker, so that he will have a favorable disposition toward Mr. Agg when he comes to see him.

The facts about Agg can best be set forth in his own letters and testimonials. He wrote as follows in sending in the blanks:

I received your letter to-day, and have filled out and returned the blank you sent. Your letter of April 20th to Dr. Storms was handed to me,

and as I had previously received similar letters from other Secretaries, I had begun to plan to get some experience before trying further. However, I do not think there is anything that will prevent me from going to India in case you see fit to appoint me.

I would like to know a little more fully what is required in the position for which you are hunting a man. I believe I would be a great deal stronger on the educational work than on the religious. Of course I understand that the important thing is to get men to accept Jesus Christ, and I would most certainly not lose sight of the great end of all the work. But my experience here at college in the Association work leads me to feel that I am notof much use as a personal worker and an influence among men. I would be glad to have you write Secy. J. C. Prall, or W. R. Toner in regard to me, as they have been closely in touch with me all the past year.

There are two things that have led me to volunteer for service as a missionary. I believe that the religious side of life is the most important thing in the world to a nation and to an individual, and that the religion of Jesus Christ is the true one and the only one that uplifts, and therefore I ought to be willing to help take it to the men who have never got had a chance.

It seems to me that the missionary enterprise is very near to the heart of my Lord, and that I am responsible to Him for the way in which I spend my life. Here in America my few talents would do some good, but over there they would do much more, and I do not believe He would be pleased to see me accept an easy berth among friends here at home, when there is so much need over there. I am trying to acknowledge but one Master in my life, and I think He says go.

I am engaged to a girl here who is heartily in sympathy with me and the work, but her mother's health is so poor that she feels she cannot leave her for a time. I had thought possibly she could come out in a couple of years if such an arrangement would be satisfactory.

Has the school anything in the way of equipment yet? Has the course been outlined yet, or would the man be expected to develop it? Would the instruction be in English?

I enclose a letter of recommendation which was written to the President of a school in Illinois, but which I did not use.

I enclose herewith a copy of his application blank. The following are some of his testimonials: Mr. Prall, the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Ames, Iowa, writes of him:

I return herewith the missionary candidate blank filled out as accurately as possible. I would recommend Mr. Agg very strongly for the position which you are considering him for. I think he would be a strong missionary as well as a teacher. He has been too modest in giving his own experience with individual men. During this year he has to my knowledge spoken to at least eight men individually, four of whom have made a start in the Christian life. I think Mr. Agg has the ability as a teacher. He has had some practical experience. I could not say how much. Professor L. T. Spinney of the Electrical engineering Department, and W. H. Meeker of the Mechanical Engineering Department could tell you more accurately as to this.

Professor Spinney sent this testimonial:

The bearer of this letter, Mr. T. R. Agg, has completed the four years' course in Electrical Engineering at the Iowa State College in a very satisfactory manner. We regard Mr. Agg as one of the strongest and most promising of our present senion class. I understand that he is making application to you for a position on your teaching force and it gives me the greatest of pleasure to give Mr. Agg my unqualified recommendation. I am thoroughly convinced that Mr. Agg will make a success of any work of this nature which he will be willing to undertake.

Dr. Swing, 2.

Mr. Agg has had fine home training before coming to college, where he was very active in church work, especially among young people. He had several offices in Sunday School and Young People's Society, besides working actively in the Student Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Agg has been too modest in writing you about this. I think you would lose a strong man by failing to secure him.

I can recommend him from the standpoint of his technical training and ability, and in this I should be inclined to give him unqualified recommendation.

The Rev. J. W. Somerville, his pastor in Ames, writes of him: -

Brother Agg comes from an Episcopal family, poor people, respectable circumstances, somewhat adverse, was converted and joined M. E. Church. Has worked his way through University and helped folks at home. I think our Educational Board helped him to $100. He is a young man who will win, as he has shown that he can overcome obstacles. I have no hesitancy in giving him my fullest endorsement.

Others write as follows:

I think our own country has as great need as any other of such men as Mr. Agg.

I think that Mr. Agg is the man you want. It meets with the hearty approval of our college community. He is an earnest leader in our Christian work, and one of the reliable workers in the Y. M. C. A., and in young people's meetings. He has been for four years a college student, and while not in my classes, I have personally known of his work.

He is a member of the "Cardinal Guild" a senior "eleven", chosen on scholarship, popularity, and character. Never knew him to lose his temper. Happiest man in college, although has had to hustle to make his way. While an engineer, he wants above all else to be of use in advancing the Kingdom. His motives in this missionary matter are above question. He has been the direct means of leading men to Christ, and also others to give their lives to foreign service. Has had experience in money matters in handling large laundry business here, and also as clerk in college book store. Never knew him to be idle, even during vacation periods. He is a man who does not procrastinate or beat about the bush; given a piece of work to do, he goes right at it, and stays with it until finished. He is a fellow you can't down or discourage, and he has a sincere ambition of use in winning men to the Master. Physically he is of tough, wiry type.

Have known Mr. Agg as a student since taking the Presidence of Iowa State College in September 1903, and my opinion of his is most favorable in every way. He is cheerful, energetic, a man of intalectual strength and excelelnt character, and his appointment would be looked upon favorably by all. You will I believe be fortunate if you secure Mr. Agg. An educational institution in this country is now seeking his services.

I have written thus fully with Janvier's approval, and shall try to hold Agg, as I think we shall be able to do, until we hear from you as to whether you are satisfied.

Very affectionately yours,

June 15th, 1926.

The Rev. W. J. Mitchell,

Blue Ball, Butler County, Ohio.

My Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

Your good letter of May 29th came just as we were beginning our Conference with the new missionaries. There were between fifty and sixty of them here, and between thirty and forty furloughed missionaries. I wish you might have been with us. We had a blessed week together.

I am so glad you could be at the Assembly, and that you had such a happy and profitable time there. I am venturing to send over to Dr. McAfee your reference to him. I thought you wouldn't mind, and every little encouragement of that sort is helpful to a man.

I gave Mr. Hand the reminder which you enclosed for him.

With reference to the Mission action regarding the $2000. for the Central Training School, I would quote what I wrote in my letter on the subject, to the Mission:

> I would report the following action of the Board in the matter of the Training School for Workers among the village Christians:
>
> 'It was voted to approve the plan of the North India Mission contemplating a training school for village workers, if on further consideration the Mission believes such a step to be necessary, and feels that the necessary training cannot be provided through the Saharanpur Theological Seminary. The proposal of the Mission that Mr. Mitchell should be authorized to raise $2000, for the purpose was deferred for conference with Mr. Mitchell on his arrival on furlough.'
>
> Does the Mission feel it to be impracticable to combine such a training school with the Saharanpur Seminary?

There seems to be a good deal of divergence of view in India with reference to the establishment of such a school, and I judge from a number of letters that the whole question of the Theological Seminary at Saharanpur and our training of village workers is likely to receive full and detailed consideration, and perhaps some changes will be suggested by the Missions.

With reference to the particular plan that you have in mind, I wonder

Dr. Mitchell, 2.

whether you know of any individuals who would be likely to give the amount required. I do not think the Board would be inclined to approve of the raising of such an amount in small contributions. They almost invariably interfere with other gifts, and of course our first duty must be to use our opportunities and strength in providing for the work already approved by the Missions and Board, and included in the appropriations for the year, but for which we must get the money somehow. As you know, for the last two years we have failed to get the money for the work included in the budget, with the consequence that we have had deficits each year. But if you know of some one or two individuals who would give this full amount, and who would not be willing to give the money for any other purpose, I think that would be a circumstance that would have a good deal of weight.

I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you some time before long. There will be many things that we will wish to talk over together.

With kind regards to Mrs. Mitchell and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

M. July 12,1905.

The Rev. W. T. Mitchell,

R.F.D.# 1,

Middletown, O.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your good note regarding the training school was duly received. I can appreciate the force of the points you make regarding the proposed training school, but I understand that a radical change in the character of the Saharanpur Station is under consideration and also that there is a general feeling that the whole question of this training school should be considered by the two missions, and plans made which would have the approval of all and which would make the work as efficient as possible, at the same time as it calls for as little duplication and absorption of missionary time as possible.

At the same time, I would not discourage the movement which you have in view, because your Mission at its last meeting approved of it.

With reference to any special contributions, however, I think that the Board feels that it ought to insist that no appeals should be made that would absorb other contributions needed by the work already undertaken, and appeals to the churches and Sunday Schools are sure to do this.

And in general with reference to these special appeals, we feel that there is a first duty resting upon us to provide for all the work that is already undertaken, but for which money is not yet supplied, before we go on too much for the specials. Take the North India special, for example. That Mission will spend this year, according to the appropriations, $[illegible], of this amount only about $30,[illegible]

is covered by special object gifts. These gifts cannot always be counted upon, but measurable reliance can be placed upon them. Even so, however, this $ 31,967.00 can be raised one way or another. The deficit of $40,000. or more, which accumulated the past two years, simply represents money which the Board authorized the Missions to spend, which has not been given. Far more was raised by individual missionaries as special entirely outside of the appropriations. If we had all turned in and raised first, the money called for by the budget, we should have no deficit, and then we could have gone on legitimately, it seems to me to raise our extras. I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to Miss Monk, one of our missionaries in Japan, which I wrote sometime ago and which deal with some of the principles which appeared to me to be involved. I think you would be interested in reading it. Will you please return it to me when you are through with it?

I believe that there is a place for special appeals.- When we cannot get money for the first and most important work and can get it for other things, I believe in doing so, if it does not hamper us for the future. But personally, I feel strongly that we ought all to pull together, first of all to raise the money for the work which the Mission believes to be most important, which has not been included by both Mission and Board in the budget for the year. That represents the best work we are doing. If it does not, then we ought to cut out that is not best and put in what is best, and we surely should offer to donors only the best work that we have and only afterwards, the work which we place second.

I do not say this to discourage you in connection with the proposed school, but only to emphasize the duty which I feel and you feel toward

I hope you can find an individual or two who will give all that is needed for the training school.

Dr. McAfee was greatly pleased with what you wrote regarding him, which I sent him sometime ago, with reference to the General Assembly.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

July 15th, 1905.

Rev. W. T. Mitchell,

R. F. D. 1, Middleton, O.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Rev. John T. Reeve, the pastor of the Basking Ridge Church was in yesterday, and asked for your address, as he wanted to write to you, so I gave him your name. I am sure there are many individuals in that church in the summer time who could easily help in the expenses of the training school.

I read your letter of June 24th at a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday, and the Council, having authority to act in behalf of the Board during the summer, the following action was taken:

"Rev. W. T. Mitchell, having replied to inquiries made regarding the training school for village workers in North China Mission, it was voted to approve of the securing of the necessary funds to the extent of $4,000 in large gifts from individuals, if this could be done, such gifts not to be diverted from any regular missionary work."

Please let me know if there is any way in which I can help you at any time.

Very cordially yours,

July 26th,1905.

Rev. J. F. Holcomb,

Wilmington, Vt.

My dear Mr. Holcomb:

Your kind note of yesterday is just received. I will give it to Mr. Hand with the request that he go ahead to-day, as it falls in his department, and the boxes will come to him.

I wrote to Clifton Springs with reference to you and Mrs. Holcomb, and they will be expecting you there.

With kind regards to you both,

Cordially yours,

H.

July 25th, 1905.

THE NORTH INDIA MISSION,

My Dear Friends:--

The letters from Dr. Ewing and Dr. Forman regarding unavoidable expenditures that the Mission has had to incur on various accounts, some during the last fiscal year and some in this, have been received.

The Board has adjourned not to meet again until September, but it has given, but it has given the Executive Council and the Finance Committee authority to act in various matters falling within their responsibilities. I presented at once these two letters to the Council, and would report herewith the action taken as recorded in its Minutes:--

"Certain requests from the North India Mission for special appropriations to cover emergency medical expenses for the year 1904-05, the printing of the Report of the Mission, and for 2200 Rupees for re-building and repair expenses, and additional hill-house rent on account of the earthquake, were considered and it was voted that the emergency medical expenses referred to should be cared for by the Board in the adjustment of the accounts for the fiscal year 1904-05; but that the Board could not meet the expenses of printing the Mission report, its practice having been adverse to approving such charges against its Treasury, in view of the fact that it is required by the Church at home to prepare a printed report in its home offices. The emergency expenses necessitated by the earthquake having been unavoidably incurred, it was voted they be met but before making the formal appropriations it was deemed desirable to have a detailed statement of the re-building and repairs which had been necessary."

We all rejoice that no more serious damage was done by the earthquake, and especially that all the lives of the missionaries of our Church were preserved. The action with reference to the expense of printing the report is uniform with similar actions by the Board in other such cases. When the Board has been asked in advance regarding the publication of such reports, it has stated that it did not feel that the treasury here should be made responsible for it,

inasmuch as they do not take the place of the reports which the Board is obliged to publish under instructions of the General Assembly.

I am very sorry that it has still been impossible to get any grant for the property so urgently needed at Cawnpore this year. The Board has not been able to grant a dollar for new property this year, and whatever is appropriated will undoubtedly be simply such special gifts as the interest of donors may offer for specified objects. I shall be on the watch for any such opportunity in connection with the need at Cawnpore, but, of course, our first obligation is to the budget of the regular work. Unless that is provided for, there will be another deficit at the end of this year as there has been at the end of the last two years. Such accumulated deficits will mean a reduction in the appropriations for the current work if they cannot be overcome.

After considerable correspondence with Mr. Mitchell, whom I have not had the pleasure of having any conference with since his return, the following action has been taken:--

"Rev. W. T. Mitchell, having replied to inquiries made regarding training schools for village workers in North India Mission, it was voted to approve the securing of the necessary funds to the extent of $2,000 in large gifts from individuals, if this could be done, such gifts not to be diverted from any regular missionary work."

Some question has been raised as to whether this whole problem ought not to be taken up by the two Missions in connection with the character of the Saharanpur School and the comprehensive plans for meeting this need of village workers which is felt by some the Saharanpur Seminary cannot meet.

I referred above to the inability of the Board to provide for the needs of Cawnpore, but I ought to quote the Board action in full, as follows:--

"That the Board reply to requests for special appropriations from the Urumia Station, Persia, for 800 Tomans to increase the salaries of native evangelistic workers; for $1000. Gold from the Board of Home Missions of the Synod of Brazil, for its work; for 10,000 Rupees from the North India Mission for property at Cawnpore; and for a supplemental grant for the work of the Guatemala Mission; that, while appreciating keenly the necessities invloved in these appeals, and sympathizing deeply with the Missions in their perplexities, the Board cannot at the present time increase its liabilities for the year by

such special appropriations; but will later in the year, if the financial conditions warrant it, take up such appeals for further consideration."

Mr. Enders has forwarded a protest against the action of the Punjab Mission regarding the payment on behalf of the children of missionaries attending Woodstock. This protest was presented and the following action taken:--

"A protest was reported from the Rev. E. A. Enders against the action of the Punjab Mission, requiring from the children of missionaries attending Woodstock a monthly fee of four Rupees. It was voted to reply to Mr. Enders that, while sympathizing with any disappointment which this might be to him, the Board felt that it was a wise action, and that it was within the authority given the Punjab Mission to take it, and that it must accordingly sustain the Mission in this action."

We have learned with mingled feelings of Dr. Norris' engagement to be married. We rejoice greatly on her account, and especially on account of Mr. Patterson, but we sorrow for the hospital and the work. The family of the late Mrs. Delano, who had supported Dr. Norris and grown much attached to her, will desire to support Dr. Norris' successor, and we are now seeking for someone to send out. Thus far have not found anyone. A friend of Dr. Norris', in Canada, whose names she gave us, has replied unfavorably to our proposition that she should consider the work.

We have not yet found any kindergartner for the Mary Wanamaker school Miss Fullerton sought for someone as we have been doing, and I wrote to Boston to the weekly meeting of the Boston Kindergartners, but without finding anyone there. There has not been an adequate supply of adequately qualified workers this year. Of course, there has been need of funds, also, but I think the funds could have been secured for a larger number of new missionaries than it has been possible to find and appoint.

Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb have reached America safely, and I have had a good talk with Mr. Holcomb. They are expecting to go to Clifton Springs this coming month. I hope that all the members of the Mission are well and that this hot season has not been an unusually trying one.

With warm regards and the earnest hope that largely increased contributions from the Churches may make possible before long some real advance in ap-

appropriations for the work, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Secretary.

North India Mission, I.F.

Since writing the above, a letter came from Miss Fullerton in [illegible], telling of Mr. Mattison's accident and Mr. Sandy's illness, which is the first word we have had of either, and I hasten to express my deepest sympathy and I hope that Mr. Mattison is now able to move about and may entirely recover from the effects of his fall, and that Mr. Sandy is quite himself again. Please do not any of you go falling off [illegible] houses or get sick, if you can possibly avoid it by a little [illegible] care or more exercise, or moreover at times of weariness.

Since writing, I have had further letters from Mrs. [illegible]'s family. They are naturally desirous of supporting Mr. [illegible] the school in the [illegible] hospital in that would mean more like carrying out their mother's plan and maintaining her work. At the same time, the Mission may feel that it is wise to arrange for the hospital in a way that would make this Memorial impossible, and in that case, of course, we should hope to interest them in similar work elsewhere, but the interest of the hospital and the work of the Mission must take precedence over any such special interest of home supporters.

H.

July 25th, 1905.

Rev. J. H. Lawrence,

Etah, U. P., India.

My Dear Mr. Lawrence:--

In Mr. McGaw's absence, I am sending you herewith copy of the Mission letter. Perhaps Mr. McGaw will be back shortly, or, if not, you can send it on to him at Almora, in case he is still there.

I did not want the letter to go off without sending you a reply to your good letters of February 15th and May 22nd, especially a word of congratulation on behalf of little Carl. I have given Mr. Hand's office a memorandum of the date of his birth, so that the proper appropriation can be entered on the books.

I heartily share the wish of your letter of May 22nd that we could see the work and understand what you have to contend with, but what you wrote regarding the needs was very impressive, and I hope to be able to make some use of it toward getting the additional mission residence so imperatively needed at Etah, if you are to have two families there as is demanded by the extent of the work.

I am sorry you had such a terrible time with the plague. Trust that you have got it shaken off now and so rejoice that your lives were spared even though it did invague the very mission compound in which you live.

I hope that your plans for the fall and winter's work, which will include a great deal of touring I am sure, may be successfully carried out. You see so clearly the importance of this work and have put your heart into it with

so much earnestness. I was very much interested in a letter received from Mrs. Schuler, of Resht, Persia, in which she urges the importance of taking an itinerating trip early in their service, so as to have the experience of such work, and the knowledge which can only be acquired in it early in their missionary career, that their thoughts about missionary activity and missionary life may be formed in the proper atmosphere, and that a beginning may be made in a habit difficult to acquire. Mrs. Schuler wrote:

"This summer we are hoping to do some touring. My desire is for us to go along the Caspian by boat for a month, visiting the towns and cities along the coast till we come to Barfrust, the same city in which Dr.Douglas was so unhospitably received a few months ago. Then, when the really warm weather comes, we should like to try touring in the Mountains. The time which we shall have to carry out these plans will depend on Dr.Frame. We had hoped he would come in time to go with us. There is nothing like a good plunge into the deep water when one is learning to swim, and so it is in the missionary life--real hard work--real practical work from the beginning is the core of everything, especially in the matter of itinerating. I should like to see a rule made that a new missionary should take an itinerating trip within the first three months after his reaching the field, of course, with some missionary who knows the language and can give the new comer a lead in all things pertaining to camping out and wayside preaching. We won't have an opportunity to try my new theory on Dr. Frame this fall, if, as according to the last mission letter, he does not start early for the field. He will be mighty welcome no matter when he comes."

I suppose that mission methods do become a matter of habit just as everything else does. I have a cook at home who insists on using a coal range this hot summer weather, simply because she does not like to get used to a gas range. It is a new thing for her, and she is fixed in her old habits. In the missionary work, in the same way, we get into our grooves, and anything out of them is difficult to us. I am glad you are getting into the habit of constant itinerating. It is the kind of work that builds up the missionary constituency, that detects weaknesses in the work and corrects them, that keeps the spirit of life and movement present, and that fosters the little sparks of life which otherwise would go out in the dark.

I hope that you and Mrs. Lawrence and Miss Prentiss are all well.

With kind regards, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Secretary.

H. July 25th, 1905.

Dr. J. Symington,
Gwalior Residency Post Office,
Gwalior, India.

My Dear Dr. Symington:--

I enclose herewith copy of the letter to the Mission, but I would send with it just a word to thank you and Mrs. Wyckoff for your good letter of March 30th and hers of November 17th. They were both most helpful and I was very glad to have all the information you sent.

I understand that Dr. Wilkie has gone to Jhansi now, so that you are free from any necessity of concern in that direction in your field. We shall await with much interest reports from Jhansi as to the effect of his presence there. The encouragements may seem small at times, but after all, how little we know what is small and what is large. I suppose if we could only know the inwardness of facts we should see that many of the things which we esteem great are of small significance, and many of the things that we deem small are immense in determining consequences. I found a very striking passage on this subject a while ago, in one of Tolstoi's essays. The essay was entitled, "Do Men Stupify Themselves?" and it was an argument against thinking that any influence is small that affects the inner consciousness and moral life. I enclose a copy of the passage that especially impressed me. There is something terrifying about the thought that the very tiniest thing may have some immense and eternal consequence, but on the other hand there is something immensely encouraging about it. We do not need to be doing spectacular and conspicuous things in order to do something admirable and useful. The quiet piece of work that we do, largely unobserved

by the world, perhaps even contemptuously regarded by the world, is, after all, the greatest work that is being done in the world. Whenever I am disposed to get discouraged and to think how much better it would be to be building bridges or arguing law cases or performing operations, and how intangible and nebulous all this spiritual and moral work is, I remind myself that after all, it is the unseen things that are the eternal things, and all that is going to last of our work here in the world is the moral and spiritual part of it--the impress made on character--and from this point of view it seems to me one sees and is uplifted by the moral worth of the missionary enterprise, and feels the immense significance of every small achievment in it.

I hope that you and all your little family circle are well, and with kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary.

P.S. Please send the Mission letter which I have sent you to Mr. Madison when you have read it.

H. July 25th, 1905.

Rev. S. M. Gillam,

Cawnpore, India.

My Dear Mr. Gillam:--

I enclose herewith copy of a letter to the Mission, but I must in addition send a word of acknowledgment of your good letters of April 21st, 28th and May 5th.

I was glad to have the full information about the present conditions of the work in Cawnpore, and also your earnest statement regarding property needs. Of this I have spoken in the letter to the Mission. I wish I could have written something more encouraging, but there was nothing that could be said. If we come upon a wind-fall in the goodness of God, the need can be met, but I do not know how it can be done otherwise than by some such special gifts. I have heard nothing from Mr. Sturgis or Mr. Wanamaker on the subject, and assume that neither one of them feels able to meet this great need.

I know you will not feel discouraged, however, because of want of adequate provision for the work, for there are plenty of things that can be done--indeed the greatest things, by the life of the worker even in the absence of the right tools for the work. The encouragements may seem small at times, but after all, how little we know what is small and what is large. I suppose if we could only know the inwardness of facts we should see that many of the things that we esteem great are of small importance, and many of the things that we deem small are immense in determining consequences. I found a very striking passage on this subject a little while ago in one of Tolstoi's essays. The essay was en-

titled, "Do Men Stupify Themselves?" and it was an argument against thinking that any influence is small that affects the inner consciousness and moral life. I enclose a copy of the passage that especially impressed me. There is something terrifying about the thought that the very tiniest thing may have some immense and eternal consequence, but on the other hand there is something immensely encouraging about it. We do not need to be doing spectacular and conspicuous things in order to do something admirable and useful. The quiet piece of work that we do, largely unobserved by the world, perhaps even contemptuously regarded by the world, is, after all, the greatest work that is being done in the world. Whenever I am disposed to get discouraged and to think how much better it would be to be building bridges, or arguing law cases or performing operations, and how intangible and nebulous all this spiritual and moral work is, I remind myself that after all, it is the unseen things that are the eternal things, and all that is going to last of our work here in the world is the moral and spiritual part of it--the impress made on character--and from this point of view it seems to me one sees and is uplifted by the moral worth of the missionary enterprise, and feels the immense significance of every small achievement in it.

Will you please forward your copy of the Mission letter to Mr. Woodside when you have read it?

With warm regards to Mrs. Gillam and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

Secretary.

H. July 25th, 1905.

Rev. A. H. Ewing, Ph.D.,

Allahabad, India.

My Dear Ewing:--

I enclose herewith copy of a letter to the Mission, and would add just a word in acknowledgement of your letter of May 31st.

You will have received long before this my letter regarding Agg. All that we have heard of him since has increased our satisfaction, but, alas! a letter comes from Schenectady stating he is afraid he will not be able to go because of obligations to his family. I shall write to him again and trust we need not have to give up hope regarding him, for I do not know where to turn now, unless we turn back to Orner, who is still anxious to go and who has some admirable qualities. He has a strong missionary spirit and is pushing vigorously Mission Study Classes in Philadelphia the same time that he goes on with his work in connection with the United Gas Company. He has had some negotiations with the Y.M.C.A. people, and Brockman, he says, wants him to go out to Chin Cole has gone there. Orner says that our doctor here tells him that he ought not to go out this fall, but Jander says you would not want any men before March.

With reference to the salaries of Edwards and Higginbottom - So long as the latter was unmarried, I would say that the increased appropriation dated from the beginning of the fiscal year, May 1st, 1905. I think you ree ceived no statement from Mr. Hand informing you of any supplementary appropriation for their salaries for the last fiscal year. There should be no payment of funds, as a rule, except on the basis formed in connection with the Mission

Treasurer by the Board's Treasurer of the appropriation of the money.

I have had a good round of summer student conferences this year, and they have all been larger and stronger than ever before. I wish you could have been at some of them. I remember well our time together at Northfield and our journey down on the same train afterward.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

Secretary.

H. July 25th, 1905.

Rev. Henry Forman, D. D.,

Jhansi, India.

My Dear Forman:--

I enclose herewith copy of a letter to the Mission, in which you will find a reply to your good, clear letter of June 16th. Let me acknowledge also, as I have not done before, your letter of December 3rd, written from Ranipur.

I saw a note in a recent "Makhzan" about some baptisms and rejoice in the energetic way in which you have taken hold of the work, and I trust that it may grow steadily by God's blessing under your hand.

How do you think you are going to get along with the Canadian brother who made so much trouble among his own people? I shall be glad to know what your experience is in connection with him.

McGaw writes that Mrs. Forman and your little boy are up in the hills and that they are not as well as we might hope they were. I trust that they may gain a great deal from their experience in the hills and may be quite well and strong when they come back to you in the fall.

I recently returned from a long trip among the Student Summer Conferences of student young men and women, one conference for each, at Asheville, N.C., young men's conferences at Lake Geneva, Wisc., Lakeside, O., Northfield, Mass.; and a young women's conference at Silver Bay, Lake George. I went also to the International Sunday School Convention at Toronto. One sees the best of our religious work and life in such a trip as this. There were about 2500 students at these student conferences, and the pick of our eastern, southern and

Rev. Henry Forman, D. D.--2--July 23th,19[illegible].

and central institutions, and nobody could see these groups of the best young men and women intensely interested in Bible Study and missionary meetings and all forms of Christian work without feeling stimulated and encouraged by it. Then at Toronto, I saw the representatives of the great host of Sabbath School teachers and got a glimpse of the breadth and extent and unstayed growth of that great movement. There is enough that is dark, to be sure--low standards in the Church, dishonesty in business, moral badness, as where in Ohio one out of every five marriages last year, I believe, issued in divorce, which is bad almost as Japan--but I do not think anybody could go through the country as a whole, or see all the facts, without feeling that there was a genuine upward movement, and that good is not to be conquered and subdued by evil. It is a helpful thing in one's own work to feel the sense of hope and encouragement for the work as a whole. I am sure you feel this in your work, and must rejoice in the signs of progress that you see, as you look out over the field, and especially if you contrast the present with a sufficiently distant past.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

Secretary.

[illegible]

Miss Mary Fullerton,

14 Lansdowne Street,

Havelock Square,

London, S.W. England.

My dear Miss Fullerton:

Your good letter of July [illegible] today and the pamphlets regarding Livingstone College have also [illegible]. I know the college very well. Dr. Mayford is an old friend and we keep up a correspondence in occasional letters. The same [illegible] who brought your letter, brought one from him. He is physician, as you know, for the Church Missionary Society and has been, until recently, Honorary Secretary of the Committee for the Protection of Native Races from the Liquor Traffic. If our country were only smaller and travelling expenses were not so tremendous, we could do a good many more things than we do in the way of centralizing the training of missionaries.

I had no heard before your letter [illegible] of Mr. Mattison's fall. Of Dr. Morris' engagement I had heard. She was [illegible], [illegible] remember by Mrs. Delano's family and they wish to [illegible] successor in memory of their mother.

I hope that you and Dr. Fullerton may have a very pleasant voyage out to India. We have had on the whole, a delightful summer, although there were four or five days of very trying heat, made worse, of course, by the newspapers and their sensational articles about it. [illegible] most, as September or October, [illegible] beautiful nights.

With very regards to you and [illegible],

I am,

Your sincere friend,

[illegible], 1922.

Mrs. C. H. Mattison,

Oakville, Landour, [illegible], India.

My dear Mrs. Mattison:

Miss Day has been good enough to let me see your letter of July 26 of last year. Two or three times before she has generously shared your letters to her with me, and I have been very thankful for these little familiar glimpses into your home life.

I have just got back from a month's absence from the city, [illegible] are left to find out, or from others, with news of Mr. Mattison, [illegible], but I cannot refrain from at once [illegible] ideally our thoughts have gone out to you and Mr. Mattison, [illegible] for him and of great [illegible] and anxiety, to you.

I expressed in my last letter to the Mission our great [illegible] Mattison's accident, although I had not seen at that time any [illegible] the manner or extent of his injury until I saw your letter [illegible] have been spared the [illegible] be sure that they have their own [illegible] just the other day of a common friend of us both, a man [illegible] of character, who yet lacked, as my friend said, the secrets of [illegible] of the sympathy that love let [illegible] Daring, nor great [illegible] had ever come to him, and no great [illegible]. He had trodden a mass of flowers. Some day, as must come in every life, he will be given [illegible] it will make him a stronger man. I hope you know Ugo Bassi's sermon in [illegible] the whole poem is helpful, but Ugo's sermon is one of the classics, and I know it will be full of help for you and Mr. Mattison now. I will try to get a copy of it at once and send it to you.

Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] I trust that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] F. [illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible].

My Dear Mr. [illegible]:-

[illegible] I duly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 22, [illegible]

Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.

Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

I would acknowledge the receipt of your good letters of July 21 and 22, and August 24 and 25, and also yours of July 27, with reference to your [illegible] on furlough next Spring. I was [illegible] last one, which I have [illegible] as soon as possible, but send without delay to you word of the Board's cordial approval of your return in April 1906. The Mission Treasurer is, of course, authorized to advance the necessary funds, but in as much as you will not get home until [illegible] in May, the [illegible] appropriations for the fiscal year beginning next May first. It will be a great joy to see you again. The fellowship with you, formed during your furlough in 1898, has grown closer and more intimate during these years of correspondence and it is with genuine affection that I shall look forward to seeing you next Spring. I trust that the work of the Winter may not be too trying, and hope that you will spread [illegible] as far as possible so as not to come home so weary that the furlough and the rest will not bring you the benefit that it should.

I was very glad to read the appeals which you had prepared in behalf of the Kellogg [illegible] still [illegible].

[illegible] Edris yesterday; he is a very superior fellow, and [illegible] marry a very fine girl. Mr. Merritt is anxious that he be a [illegible] have rather encouraged him to do so, and have [illegible]

J.d.M.Z.

a year abroad. He has had seven years at Princeton, and I do not think that an eighth year would be wise, at least sufficiently beneficial to justify that delay in going to India; but I do think that a year in Glasgow or Oxford would be worth his while, Mr. Whitlock who is going out to the Punjab Mission next year, is abroad on a McCormick fellowship this year, and he heartily encouraged his going. Edwin Kellogg inherits many of his father's qualities of intellect and character, although I think he is more tranquil and irenic than his father, but perhaps he will come into his father's aggressiveness with maturity; I do not mean that he is deficient in any right quality, but only that these characteristics of modesty and gentleness are especially marked in him now, and he is one of the most superior men in Princeton; I rejoice that a man of such ability and power is to go out to India.

Thank you very much for the reminiscences of Dr. Bradhead; I have taken the liberty of incorporating them into an article dealing with Dr. Bradhead and A. G. Jones, an English Baptist missionary in China, who has just died, and who was one of the most original, virile, fearless, large-minded missionaries I have ever met.

Your notes regarding Mr. Fitch and a successor for Dr. Norris will be laid before the Board at its next meeting. We have been looking for someone to take Dr. Norris' place, assuming that you would want some one from America.

With warm love,

Your sincere friend,

October 11th, 1905.

The Rev. T. W. Mitchell,

Blue Ball, Middletown, Ohio.

My Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

At the last meeting of the Board the following action was taken:-

"That the Board cannot make a special appropriation to the North India Mission for the support of Rev. Mr. Fitch, but if through the members of the North India Mission now in this country, or others, special provision could be made for Mr. Fitch's support, without interfering with what would otherwise be received by the Board, the Board would specially appropriate whatever might be given."

This refers to Mr. Fitch of Allahabad, a graduate of Jaffna College, who has been employed by the Station in evangelistic work in the building called "the City Church." The Mission wants 140 Rupees a month for Mr. Fitch, and Dr. Lucas says he would like to have us send a cable before November 5th, if we can state that his salary hasbeen secured. I do not know of any money available for this purpose, but am writing to Janvier and yourself, in the hope that you may be able to put your hands on it. It would not of course be fair to divert money from our other Missions, just as the North India Mission feels that it cannot cut down elsewhere in order to employ Mr. Fitch.

I hope that you and Mrs. Mitchell are very well, and that the seed you sowed at Basking Ridge may bear abundant fruit. With kindest regards to you both, I am,

Very cordially yours,

October 11th, 1905.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Rodney:-

I quote the following action of the Board at its last meeting:

That the Board cannot make a special appropriation to the North India Mission for the support of the Rev. Mr. Fitch, but if through the members of the North India Mission now in this country or others, special provision could be made for Mr. Fitch's support, without interfering with what would otherwise be received by the Board, the Board would specially appropriate whatever might be given.

I suppose you know Mr. Fitch, or perhaps he may have come to Allahabad since you were there. He is a graduate of Jaffna College. I enclose the letters from the Mission regarding him. Will you please return these?

I am writing to Mitchell about the matter. I do not know where to get the money. Of course the Board cannot subtract it from other Missions, just as the North India Mission feels that it cannot reduce elsewhere in order to make up this amount. Perhaps you or Mitchell can put your hand on it.

Very affectionately yours,

October seventh, 1908.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Rodney:-

I meant to have thanked you the other day when we met, for your letters of the 26th and 28th of September. I hope you will follow up Holmes. I doubt whether it would be well to go any further with Kopp. Agg does not entirely give up hope, he says; he has received a letter from his people which did not set him free, but he was going to try to go home for a few days and see about the matter. He did not seem hopeful, but was going to make one more effort to settle things.

I enclose a letter from Avey. Will you please return it with your advice as to whether we should get him for the electrical work if Agg can not go? Or, if he can go, for other work?

With reference to Waggonseller, might it not be well for you to see him right away, and see whether he could go for Edwards' place? I enclose a letter from Edwards which indicates that he wants to withdraw. And yet his attitude is sympathetic and encouraging. How clearly it emphasizes, however, the truth that we ought to get if we can men from our own Church who are constitutionally en rapport with us. Please return Edwards' letter.

What a glorious day we had on Thursday! and how close we drew to one another! It was given you to speak in a way that came home into the life of each man who was there. And with warmer love than ever, I am,

Your affectionate friend,

October 11th, 1905.

To the North India Mission.

My Dear Friends:-

I have pleasure in reporting the approval by the Board of the request of the North India Mission that Dr. and Mrs. Lucas be authorized to return on furlough in the spring of 1906. The necessary items of appropriations will be entered in the grants for the fiscal year beginning May 1st, 1906, inasmuch as the appropriations for the present year are already made out, but Dr. and Mrs. Lucas are authorized to return at the usual time in the spring. Will you please remember to insert the item of traveling expense in the estimates?

I hope the new estimate sheets will save the Mission subsequent worry as they had last year, although I do wish the Board might be able this coming spring to appropriate more than enough to cover Column I.

The Board has voted to extend its thanks to the Maharajah of Gwalior, for his generous gift of 1500 Rupees to complete the church building at Morar. I am sending a letter to Dr. Symington, expressing the Board's gratitude to the Maharajah.

I would also report the following action of the Board taken at its last meeting:

The Board voted that it cannot make a special appropriation to the North India Mission for the support of the Rev. Mr. Fitch, but if through the members of the North India Mission now in this country, or others, special provision could be made for Mr. Fitch's support, without interfering with what would otherwise be received by the Board, the Board would specially appropriate whatever may be given.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a leaflet containing the substance of the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions to the last General Assembly. It deals with some matters of general interest to you, but particularly the question of union and cooperation in mission work, and the question of the relation of the functions of the Board to the functions of Presbyteries.

North India Mission, 2.

We have mailed to each man and to all the women missionaries, except the married women, copies of a little book entitled "Counsel to New Missionaries," made up of papers written by a number of the older missionaries of the Church. It is intended, of course, for the new missionaries who are going out to the field, but there is much in it that I think will be helpful to all.

I would report also the action of the Board taken at its last meeting, amending Paragraph 45 of the Manual:

> In accordance with the recommendations of the Council reported among the actions taken by the Council during the summer, it was voted to amend Paragraph 45 of the Manual of the Board, by adding the following:
>
> 'Save that when the excess is due to an unforseen enlargement of the work, due, for example, to more paying pupils in the school or patients in the hospital, it shall be allowable to apply so much of the excess as is necessary, to meet the increased cost of the work, due to this enlargement. But this shall not be construed to entail upon the Board any obligation to increase the grants from its Treasury for the work.'

I think this will commend itself to all. The difficulty which it is meant to relieve has been felt in more than one Mission which has endeavored to adhere faithfully to the Manual provisions.

Very shortly you will be welcoming Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston to India, in his work as representative of the General Assembly's Evangelistic Committee. It has been exceedingly generous of the General Assembly's Committee to arrange for such a visit by one of its representatives, and we trust that Dr. Johnston's visit may be very much blessed, both to the Missions and the Native Churches, and to himself and Mrs. Johnston. There has been some little misapprehension in some quarters as to the auspices under which Dr. Johnston was going out, and in justice to the General Assembly's Committee, it should be stated clearly that Dr. Johnston has no official connection with the Foreign Board or any relation to it, but only to the General Assembly's Committee, whose plan in the matter we have of course cordially welcomed and forwarded.

If this letter reaches you before the Hon. William Jennings Bryan comes, I hope you will be on the watch for him. Mr. Bryan is an ~~honest~~ earnest Christian man, and a hearty believer in foreign missions. I think he is held

in increasing respect in the United States, and his judgment regarding foreign missions will not be without influence when he returns. It is very desirable, both for his sake and for the sake of the cause, that he should see the mission work as it is, and I hope that you may be able to meet him and to introduce him to it.

No small part of the correspondence continues to grow from the search for a proper man for the electrical and mechanical department in Allahabad. We are constantly following up from two to three clues, and are still hopeful that Mr. Agg may find it possible to go. Mr. Edwards writes that he would like the Board to find someone to take his place when he returns to the United States. We had earnestly hoped that he might feel called to continue in the work.

We are seeking diligently for someone for the Ewra Seward Hospital as Dr. Norris's successor, but thus far without success. There are some of the most acute and pressing needs for medical men in the Missions that I have ever known, especially in Urumia, to take Dr. Cochran's place, and in Peking.

It is distressing to hear of the possibility of another famine in India. We shall earnestly hope and pray that such another disaster may be averted.

With warm regards to all, and the prayer that this may be the best and most fruitful year the Mission has known, I am,

Your sincere friend,

P. S.

I should have added in connection with the action regarding Mr. Fitch, that I have written to Mr. Janvier and Mr. Mitchell, asking them whether they know of anyone from whom they can get the amount needed for Mr. Fitch's support for the year, and I shall be on the lookout for any such special gift.

813

M.

October 18,1905.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier, D.D.

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Rodney:

I am sorry that the letters about Fitch were omitted. They have been sent to you this morning. I enclose also a letter from Ewing which I have been answering and which you may care to see. It was written in the middle of the Summer. Will you please return it?

Avey is more of a mechanical engineer than an electrician. If Agg writes that he cannot go, we can ask his opinion as to whether Avey could do the electrical work.

I should not think that the matter of not having a degree would be prohibitory in Holmes' case, if he is the best man for the work.

We have an inquiry from a Mr. B.H.Branch of Ellicott City, Md. about the place and I am writing him, sending him information. Do you have any extra copies of Ewing's booklets? If so, I should be glad to have a few.

I am very sorry to hear about Ernest and shall be glad to join in prayer for him.

I think if you had gone on further in opening up your heart at Princeton, you would have found others going with you. Our hearts are all alike and I think that Paul's epistles show that his was also like ours.

It was so good to have the day with you and I hope we may have many more.

Very affectionately yours ,

M.

October 18,1905.

The Rev. J. S. Woodside, D.D.

Fairview, Landour,

Mussourie, U.P. India.

My dear Dr. Woodside:

Your good letters of April 20th,&August 1st, were duly received. We were glad to have the full account of the earthquake and the damages inflicted by it, contained in your earlier letter, and I was glad to have also your later letter regarding Mr.McComb. Thank you very much also for the picture of the bazaar scene in the Indore State. Regarding Mr.McComb, I would say that no further action has been taken and I think that none is likely to be in the absence of any further communication from the Punjab Mission. Other letters have confirmed your judgment, but I think that other things being equal, both you and the Board would feel it wiser to send out a young man who could learn the language. Of course the crux in the matter is "other things being equal". Of course, it might well be, as you suggest, that a young man would not have those qualities which have made Mr.McComb so acceptable in some quarters.

Surely there is some one in the Punjab Mission who would be a suitable person for Dehra when Mr.Jones comes on furlough.

Before this letter reaches you, you will doubtless have seen Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and will have learned from them of the generous contribution of over $4000. from several friends here toward the buildings for Woodstock.

I hope that you and Mrs. Woodside are both very well. You will be sorry to learn that Dr. Ellinwood is very frail. His mind is

clear and vigorous as ever, but physically, he is unable to move about longer and I fear we will seldom see him in the offices again.

I have been reading recently on the railway trains, the volume in the International Theological Library, on the "Theology of the Old Testament" by the late Professor Davidson of Edinburgh. It is written, of course, on the assumption that the higher criticism, as it has established the composite character of the Old Testament by the spirit, is constructive, and the book is wonderfully strong and suggestive. The passion for real religion which was so strong in old Dr. Davidson, utters itself constantly in the perception of the living realities in the Old Testament, and the men out of whose lives they spring. He speaks at the beginning of not going to the Old Testament with any general perception that it is the word of God spoken to us and then he goes on:

"We do not go to it with this conception but we rise from it with this conception. This is the thing which will be made plain to us, - the personal religion of all the writers of the Scripture, their life to God and with God. This becomes plainer , the lower down we come, - the Psalter, for example, and in such books as Job. In the period after the Exile we shall find problems touching God's rule of the world. His relations to Israel, the people who knew Him, and were the representatives of His cause in the world; problems, too, of His relations to the godly in an ungodly generation. To the intellect, these questions might be unsoluble. But we shall see something that enabled men to live wihout a solution. This was their religion, their conscious fellowship with God. We shall find that more and more religious certainty was based on this consciousness. It was the only thing the pious mind possessed, but it was at least found always enough. 'Nevertheless', said the Psalmist, tried by misfortune and intellectually paralyzed before the riddles of Providence, 'Nevertheless, I am continually with thee'. Psalm lxxiii, 23. The consciousness of God becomes the other side of self-consciousness, and this inward assurance will be seen to be strong enough to face all the difficulties raised by what is external."

There is a great deal just as fine as this. But it is not the kind of book that one can read steadily. I have felt in reading it as though I were back in student days again, and having to pore over a text-book until I was sure I had the whole line of though in mind. What an immense comfort it is to awake to the fact that one is not back there, and can do his work with a free mind and for his own ases!

With kind regards to you and Mrs. Woodside from us all.

Very affectionately yours.

M.

October 18,1905.

The Rev. A. G. McGaw,

Etah, India.

My dear Mr. McGaw:

Your three good letters of April 19th, June 21st. and July 27th. from Almora are all received and it was a great pleasure to get them. I shall await with much expectation the next letters and trust that they may speak of increasing strength. When you last wrote, you spoke of some anxiety on account of your health and of the continued loss of flesh. I hope that this has been stayed and that you have been able to lay up stores of strength and vigor for continued work.

I was very glad to get your good quarterly report for Etah, enclosed in your first letter, and am going to make use of part of it in writing to a genetleman in the church at Bloomington. I have been considerably stirred up over the needs at Etah and wish we might be able to provide in some special way the missionary residence needed there. Miss Prentiss in a recent letter presents a very vivid picture of this need.

The reference to Miss Lucy Vane in my letter of May 17th. was a stenographical mistake. It should have been Mrs. C.F.Luce of Anderson, Indiana., whom you mentioned in your letter of Feb.7th. In accordance with your request, Mrs. Wood put her name on the list.

Yes, I wrote the article to which you refer in the June "Missionary Review of the World", and I think the conclusions which I suggested there are valid and that the two lessons which you suggest might well have been added. My comfort is that God has always done His work by small minorities and that He will probably continue to do so.

I was very glad to hear about Mrs. Wellman and her contact with the Arya Somaj people. I think I could make some use of the testimony that she gave you regarding Mrs.Besant and the Swamis.

I look over a number of the papers from India which we get in our Library here, but there are so many papers from various fields, that one is not sure of seeing all that he ought and I shall be very glad if at any time, you would send clippings, as you generously suggest.

I can well understand how the work proves a spiritual stimulus and strength to you. After all, it is not ceasing from work that rests you, but doing our work in the spirit and after the example of the Saviour. I wrote sometime ago to a faithful missionary in Japan, expressing the hope that he was not overtaxing himself. He was far away from the other members of his Mission, occupying with his family a station to one side of ordinary routes of travel, and bearing his responsibilities without much opportunity of counsel with others. He replied:

"I do not to talk much about my private feelings, but I can unburden to you. I have such a consciousness of God's presence in the work just as you describe it in the Keswick hymn, 'like a river glorious is God's perfect peace', so the thought is refreshing to me in the work and I do not get tired. I believe that if we live more naturally as the Master did, that we would not get so tired in doing good and helping others. My weariness comes when I am self-centered and selfish. When I go about trying to do little things to help others, remembering Him, I can be busy from morning till night and then not feel tired. But I have to fight all day against a self ish heart. It is hard for me to report my year's work to the Mission - it seems so small and trifling. But when the Japanese express to me their gratitude and show it by helping me in various ways, then I am sure that the Master counts it as d ne to Him. I do not feel the isolation because He is right here and His little ones are all around me. The self-centered man, if he has money, travels for pleasure, but the man who is trying to relieve other's burdens, though living in an isolated place has all the tonic he needs and does not feel the necessity of travel. The laborer comes to his meals with an appetite that no condiments can help, but the man of sedentary habits needs these condiments to help him relish his food. Now I know what Christ meant when He said, 'I have meat to eat that ye know not of'. When I have spent a busy day in trying to be a help to others, I feel as if my food is the best, my place the best in the world, my work just what I would have it, had I been offered the choice.

I am now observing the "morning watch", only regretting that for so many years I was so faithless. What a tonic!' There must be some ones who are praying for me though I know them not by name and so I feel like praying for others.

I think that conventions like the one at Keswick are very good and helpful. But what are missionaries who live in isolated places to do. Evidently they can read the reports of these meetings and practice them in their work day by day. We have no opportunities to attend these assemblies, but if the Holy Spirit is not limited, then in mountain villages and in fishing hamlets, we too, can have blessed seasons of refreshment. If the missionary grows slack in his spiritual life, it is not because he is isolated. No place could probably be more untoward than was Nazareth, yet Christ lived there."

It is a blessed thing that God is everywhere and where He is, there is strength and peace.

I am wondering whether you are still up in the mountains or whether you have come back yet to Etah.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

213

October 24th, 1905.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Rodney:-

The enclosed note has come from Agg. Shall we close with him to go out next fall? Or ask Avey to go out by March? Or shall we close with both men? Please send me back Agg's note with your advice.

Very affectionately yours,

October 18, 1905.

The Rev. E. A. Enders,

Mainpurie, India.

My dear Mr. Enders:

I had hoped to be able to write earlier in reply to your good letter of May 31st. It was a pleasure to hear from you and I have been glad to learn from others of the zeal with which you are taking up the work. I confess to having felt a little misgiving lest you might be baptizing the people more rapidly than it would be possible for you to follow them up and care for them, but this is a matter which you have doubtless talked over with others and in which you can have the counsel of the other members of the Mission. I believe in our pursuing an aggressive, forward policy in these things, but there is a possibility, of course, of going too fast. We need to follow up what we do and not to go too rapidly beyond our ability to follow up.

I replied in a letter to the Mission sometime ago to the matter of your protest against the fees charged to missionaries' children at Woodstock. I do not know what Mr. Sandy could have said to you, but of course he could not have given pledges of any kind, and he had no authority to enter into any "understanding". I hope that you will not find the situation as difficult as you had feared.

I hope you find time to read half a dozen or a score of good books each year. I received sometime ago a rather touching letter from Mrs. Langsdorf of Japan in reply to something I had written her about the imp rtance of exercise, in which she outlined her work in her own home, and the care of her children, and in all the classes of evangelistic work and other forms of activity in which she was engaged, and then said that for a long, long time, she had not read anything except

her Bible. Well, I think that most of us read a good deal of rubbish, papers and books and leave behind no residuum of intellectual possession or elevation of character. It would be a fine thing for us if we had the discernment to percive our waste and the strength of will to stop it. In Chinese Godon's letters to his sister, which I was reading this summer, Gordon writes from Jerusalem of his discontinuance of the newspapers; he felt that they were simply slaughtering his intellect, and debasing the whole tone of his life. He had the wisdom to see this and the will at once to cut out what he felt was weak. Later letters show that he was still taking the "London Times", and that such newspaper doesn't hurt one. But I believe that we are hurt, sometimes positively, sometimes because poor reading makes good reading impossible. If one book is all we can read, that is the right Book, but I believe that every one of us ought to make time for the intellectual freshing, the increase of personal power and the deppening of our sympathetic understanding of human life, which comes from reading the best books. Mr.Brockman, who is at the head of the Y.M.C.A. work in China, and who is taking back with him this year, fifteen new secretaries for work in China and Korea, told me he hoped to have every one of his men read four of the best books every year, in order to make sure that they did not stagnate. If you want a few good ones, which you may not have read yet, I would suggest George Gordon's Christ of To-day; Drummond's Ideal Life; Mrs.Cheney's Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell; Tulloch's Leaders of Religious Thought in Great Britain. I think you would find these stimulating books.)

We shall look forward with great pleasure now to the Minutes of the Report of the Annual Meeting, and I trust that they will show that the last year has been the best that the Mission has ever had and I earnestly hope and pray that the coming year may be better still/.

With kind regards to Mrs. Enders and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

K. October 18,1905.

The Rev. John Symington,M.D.,
American Presbyterian Mission,
Gwalior Residency,
Gwalior, India.

My dear Dr. Symington:

I had hoped to be able to write you a letter at the time I sent off the last letter to the Mission, but that was not possible and I write now to thank you for your good letter of July 6th. I enclose a letter to His Highness, the Maharajah. I do not know that this would be the most suitable way to thank the Maharajah. If it would be better for the Mission to address a letter to him or for you to present a personal expression of the Board's appreciation of his gift, please feel free to follow the wisest course. I only send the letter in case it should be felt that the presentation of such letter would be acceptable.

I was very glad to have the copy of your letter of July 7th. to Mr. Converse and am writing, asking him to put my name on the list to receive the Calvary Church Calendar . It is asking you too much to make a copy by hand of all your letters to the Church,for us. Where a typewriter is used, it is easy to make a carbon copy.

I have been thinking over some of the great difficulties of your field and can imagine that at times you must almost be dismayed by them, and yet it is just these difficulties that it is constitutes our mission to overcome. I was very much struck by a paragraph in a recent letter from a strong missionary, who said:

"What we plan to do is humanly speaking impossible, but I've recently been reminded that God is pleased with the man 'whose heart is bursting with a passion for the impossible'. That may be a very impassioned way of putting it, but there is truth in it. We do not really test God until we try the impossible. He will transform the impossible into reality, if we are in line with His thought".

Dr. Symington, p.2.

I was reminded at once of some of the passages in the life of General S. C. Armstrong, who, as you know, was just this type of man. It seems to me that one of the great things that Christ does for us is to give us an appetite for obstacles, an eagerness to attempt what it is not easy to do. There is a fine saying of Henry M. Stanley regarding Clave, who was one of his lieutenants, and who died on an independent journey of his own in Africa. "He was one of the men who relish a task for its bigness and who greet hard labor with a fierce joy." Paul surely was that sort of a man, and that spirit is at the root of the whole missionary enterprise. I do not wonder that the world has always looked upon it as presumptuous and visionary. It does represent the principles of resurrection, which must seem to the world utterly wild, but we know that the glory of it is that the impossible things which we are aiming to do will be done. The difficulty is to work all this into our own individual experience, and to feel personally the buoyancy and uplift of such an effort and faith; but this also is one of the hard things which, by the grace of God, we can achieve.

With kind regards to Mrs. Wyckoff and Mrs. Symington,

I am,

Your sincere friend,

M.

October 18,1905.

The Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, Ph.D.

Allahabad, India.

My dear Ewing:

Your good letters of July 3rd. and 21st. and August 25th. were duly received, and I have also heard directly from Edwards. He writes an excellent letter, which I have sent to Janvier to read, in which he speaks of his purpose for the future. He writes that he expects to leave in April or May for home. For the present, he does not see that he can say anything definite about his plans beyond that, adding, however:

"Of course, guidance will come in due time. Perhaps I can make more permanent promises before next Spring, or perhaps it may be necessary to take up the matter of another service after I go home. At least now I feel utterly in the dark, and I wish that your Board should make all efforts to fill my place from now. The success or failure of these efforts may very probably be a part of the guidance, but as I told Dr. Ewing, I don't want myself or others to mistake inaction for guidance. If I am to come back to Allahabad, I think I may profitably spend a session in college work at home. If I find claims more nearly touching my own section of the country, and my own denomination, and the college here can find men more closely related to its own Mission Board, perhaps on both hands more effective work might be secured. Not that there has been the slightest difficulty in my association with the other missionaries - on the other hand, there has been a very close sympathy; but I have felt that perhaps there are limitations in this sort of relation. Perhaps there may be advantages of quite equal weight."

Doubtless, Edwards has said all this to you, but you will see that he lays on us the honorable duty of trying to find some one else and prevents our assuming that he will return. I understand from your letter of July 3rd. however, that you want us to get Wagenseller or some man like him, irrespective of whether or not Edwards should go back. I think, however, that this is on the supposition that Mr. Wanamaker would undertake to support three men, in case Edwards should return.

I have written to Janvier to look up Wagenseller at once and see whether he could go. I am a little perplexed in the mater

myself, as I would say to you, confidentially, that I have come to know some of Wagenseller's difficulties, in view of his engagement to be married to a young woman, whose health might prevent her going and whose parents are adverse to her going. I do not know what the present situation is, but I am inclined to think that the matter is off. I know, however, that the whole problem is such a delicate one as to what ought to be done on each side, that I almost hesitate to press anything on Wagenseller. Everything has been so honorable and high-spirited, as far as I have been able to understand, and future issues still hang on such delicate questions of duty, that I am afraid to dip in as an outsider.

We have never gathered Wagenseller's testimonials. If Janvier finds that he is able and ready to go, we can do this immediately.

Agg got your letter to him and we are waiting to hear his final decision. He had to leave Schenectady in order to earn a little more money and has been teaching in the University of Illinois. According to his last letter, his correspondence with his home has not cleared away the difficulties, but he was intending to go home and see if he could not settle matters, personally.

Agg had a classmate, named Avey, who is now in the General Electric Works at Schenectady. Agg says that Avey stood ahead of him in his class, but Avey says that Agg is the more energetic and aggressive man. Avey is ready to go to the field. I wrote to him recently regarding his special equipment for the electrical department, and if not for that, for Chemistry and Physics, and he writes as follows:

" In answer to your question as to whether I feel able to direct your work in Chemistry and Physics in Allahabad, India, I would say that I do not feel as capable in those subjects as in those more intimately connected with the work in the Mechanical Course. We did have considerable work by lecture, ext-book and laboratory in each, Chemistry being a five hour course through the sophomore year, including both the classroom and laboratory work, and Physics being a five hour course in lecture and classmate, through the sophomore year and a two hour course in Laboratory through the junior year. Physics and its laws

are quite largely the foundation for the later technical work in both the Mechanical and Electrical courses, so that I feel much better acquainted with the Physics than with Chemistry , though Chemistry is involved. My knowledge of Chemistry seems to me rather meagre for me to presume to teach it. Our work in college in Electricity consisted, aside from that contained in the course in Physics which I have already mentioned, of a three hour course in Electricity and Magnetism through the Fall semester of the Junior year, a two hour course in Dynamo Electrical Machinery during the second half of the same year, a two hour course in the same study during the second half of the Senior year, and a two hour course in the Dynamo Laboratory during the first half of the senior year. Our course in Electricity differed from that of the Electricals in that we did not have a course in the theory of Alternating currents, no course in Dynamo design, nor so complete a course in Dynamo Electric machinery and about one-third the Laboratory work. I am getting some electrical experience here, working in the Steam-Turbine Testing Department of the General Electric Company as the commercial turbines all have Generators attached.

I am still hoping and praying that Mr. Agg will be able to go, for I believe he has the real qualities of a pioneer in his energy and aggressiveness."

He is a Methodist just as Agg is. We are on the track of a man named Holmes, who has made a good impression on Janvier but the trouble is, he has no University degree.

Janvier says he doesn't know where to get the money for Fitch. Perhaps I could find it somewhere, but the Board is in no shape to make such special grants. The receipts are a good deal behind those of last year and the liabilities are a good deal ahead.

Of course, as soon as any man is appointed, we will get him into communication with Mr.Wanamaker, in the hope that Mr. Wanamaker will provide the plant outlined in your letters.

I was glad to see the paragraph in your letter of Aug. 25th. about impossibilities. I believe that one of the best things that Christ does for men is to give them an appetite for obstacles. I have always liked the statement which Stanley made about one of his lieutenants, named Glave - "He was one of those men who relish a task for its bigness and greet hard labor with a fierce joy." I had some good hours this Summer, reading over again Chinese Gordon's Letters to His Sister. Taken in connection with a little biography like Sir William Butler's Gordon, or Macauley's Gordon Anecdotes, I can scarcely think

of a more helpful, stimulating, devotional book. It is a very different type of devotional book from Thomas a Kempis' Imitation of Christ, but there is the same living reality in it; the same readiness to pay for the highest, at any cost to the lowest. Chinese Gordon has always been one of my heroes, as I suppose he is almost everyone's, and rereading his letters to his sister, while revealing afresh his eccentricities and errors, has brought out in fresh and vivid glory his life in God, his contempt for all that challenged or obstructed the man's freedom in fulfilling the will of God. I have marked my copy of his letters from beginning to end. When he was in China in 1880, he writes to his sister: "The more we see of life, the more one feels disposed to despise one's self and human nature, and the more one feels the necessity of steering by the Pole Star, in order to keep from shipwreck; in a word, live to God alone. If He smiles on you, neither the smile nor the frown of man can affect you. Thank God, I feel myself, in a great measure, dead to the world and its honors, glories and riches. Sometimes I feel this is selfish; well, it may be so, I claim no infallibility; but it helps me on my way. Keep your eye on the pole star, guide your bark of life by that, look not to see how others are steering, enough if is for you to be in the right way. We can never steer ourselves aright; then why do we try to direct others? I long for quiet and solitude again. I am a poor insect; my heart tells me that I am glad of it.'

The same year, when he got back to England and went to one of his old posts, he writes:

"Nearly every one I knew is dead. Odd! when I am living and have been through such dangers. This confirms one's belief that, till God has no use for you, He will keep you here; and if He does not want you here, He evidently will be pleased to use you in those other worlds, I speak of. When I get alone, I think much more of God and His directing power. One's capacity is infinite, as one's being is, and one cannot be filled but by Infinity."

And there are scores of passages like this. I have a photograph of the postscript to the last letter to his sister, written from Khartoum, just before his death: "I am quite happy, thank God, and like Lawrence, I have 'tried to do my duty'. ". I know you will greatly enjoy all the letters if you have not read them. There is a very nice edition, published by Macmillan. It makes a man a better man to see such faith, such courageous freedom of spiritual vision and experience, as we see in Gordon - "a mere secular soldier" - comes as a rebuke to the spiritual

slothfulness and superficiality which we find in ourselves; ~~though we~~ ~~are~~ soldiers in the Christian service.

Very affectionately yours,

L.

October 20,1905.

The Rev. Sam Higginbottom,

Allahabad, India.

My dear Mr. Higginbottom:

Entirely too long a time has elapsed since I received your good letter last Winter. I have rejoiced to learn from time to time through others, of the efficiency with which you and Mrs. Higginbottom have been carrying on the work committed to you, and I trust that you may have no further trouble with your health, and that Mrs. Higginbottom may find India and its climate even more congenial than Cleveland.

I rejoice with you all in the reports of the revival in India, - in Assam, and I understand now in the United Presbyterian Mission in the Punjab. I hope the movement may spread far and wide and that it may strike in deep and prove to be a great movement of life over India.

I hope you will write from time to time freely regarding the work of the college in all its departments, and especially in your own. We have not been starting off very well this year writing only one letter a piece, but the fault is mine and I hope you will not allow as much time to elapse before you answer this letter, as I have allowed to pass since I received this.

I trust you find time to read half a dozen, a dozen or a score of good books each year; I read recently a rather touching letter from Mrs.Langsdorf of Japan in reply to something I had written her about the importance of exercise, in which she outlined her work in her own home, and the care of children, and in all the classes of evangelistic work and other forms of activity in which she was engaged, and then said

that for a long time, she had not read anything except her Bible. Well, I think that most of us read a great deal of rubbish, papers and books that leave behind no residuum of intellectual possession or elevation of character. It would be a fine thing for us if we had the discernment to perceive our waste and the strength of will to stop it. In Chinese Gordon's letters to his sister, which I was re-reading this Summer, Gordon writes from Jerusalem of his discontinuance of the newspapers. He felt that they were simply slaughtering his intellect, and debasing the whole tone of his life. He had the wisdom to see this and the will at once to cut out what he felt was weak. Later letters show that he was still taking the "London Times"; and that much newspaper doesn't hurt one. But I believe that we are hurt, sometimes positively, sometimes because poor reading makes good reading impossible. We certainly ought not, however, to be reduced to our Bibles alone. If one book is all we can read, that is the right Book, but I believe that everyone of us ought to take time for the intellectual freshening, the increase of personal power and the deepening of our sympathetic understanding of human life, which comes from reading the best books. Mr.Brockman, who is at the head of the Young Men's Christian Association work in China, and who is taking back with him this year fifteen new secretaries for work in China and Korea, told me he hoped to have everyone of his men read four of the best books every year, in order to make sure that they did not stagnate. If you want a few good ones, which you may not have read yet, I would suggest: George Gordon's "Christ of To-day"; Drummond's "Ideal Life"; Mrs. Cheney's "Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell"; Tulloch's "Leaders of Religious Thought in Great Britain". I think you would find these stimulating books.

I am sorry that the inquiry of your letter, regarding Mrs. Higginbottom's outfit, was not answered promptly. Our supposition, of course, was that her outfit would be provided in Cleveland and not be a charge against the Board, but Mr.Hand's office says that there was no

specific relinquishment of the outfit on the part of Mrs. Higginbottom and no definite word from the church that they had provided it, and accordingly, she was credited with it on the clearance sheet. If the full amount of outfit was really provided in personal ways in Cleveland, then the amount reported in the clearance sheet could be reverted to the treasury of the Board, as is often done. Of course, if Mrs. Higginbottom did not receive an outfit and needs the amount from the Board, it would be proper to draw it. There is no rigid principle in this matter of outfit. You know the regulation of the Manual, which states:

"Wherever possible, without a severe tax on the families of outgoing missionaries, it is desirable that the outfit be provided without drawing on the Board's treasury. Where this cannot be done, the following grants are made, in whole or in part, as may be deemed necessary by the missionaries under appointment:

To an unmarried missionary - $200.
" a man and his wife - 400.

except where by vote of the Mission and approval of the Board, smaller grants may be agreed upon."

That states the whole matter and leaves it to the judgment of each individual.

With warm regards to Mrs. Higginbottom and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

M. October 18,1905.

The Rev. Henry Forman,

Jhansi, India.

My dear Forman:

Your good letters of July 14th and 22nd, and August 24th. and the report of business transacted by the Executive Committee and also the copies of the little publication on the Gwalior Mission have all been received. I read with the greatest interest your account of the relations with Dr.Wilkie and the inception of his work in Jhansi, and also of the work in Ranipur and also what you have been led to do there in the matter of caste. I presume the latter question will have been discussed some at the Mission meeting and I shall be interested to hear the common judgment as to the wisdom of the plan you adopted there. Certainly, there is room for flexibility, and it is a peril in all work to have particular attitudes of mind or views of policy hardened into the sacredness of the fetich. At the same time in the desire to escape from any such slavery, it is often easy for us to break up a vital principle. I hope you have been wisely led in your course. I think one can hesitate to be led in such courses if he is saturated with the spirit in which Paul dealt with such problems in the early Church, and if he yields himself freely to the will of God, I do not know anyone I would more confidently trust in such points than yourself. Your letters of July 22nd. and August 24th. written in behalf of the Executive Committee, regarding Dr.Lucas' furlough, were received and I have already written, reporting the favorable action of the Board. I am sorry to say that we have not yet found any one to take Dr. Norris' place, although we have sought diligently. The people who supported Dr.Norris, are anxious to undertake the support of her successor as a memorial to their

mother, who was especially interested in Dr. Morris, and under whose support, Dr. Morris went out to the field. I hope we may be able to find some one soon.

I have been wanting to ask you what obligation was involved in the communication sent to the Collector at Cawnpore, as reported in the Executive Committee's report under item 14, May 26, 1905. Did that letter bind the Mission to expend during the next five years the sum mentioned? I only refer to the matter, lest any neglect to allude to it might look to be assumed by the Mission as an assumption of obligation on the part of the Board. The Board is not able to assume the pledge to make such expenditures on the Cawnpore buildings. As you know, it would gladly supply the funds necessary, if it could, but it cannot and it does not assume any obligation, such as might be implied in the letter referred to.

I hope that Mrs. Forman and the little boy have gained health and strength this summer and sincerely trust that there may be no no going back with either of them.

I trust that you will not undertake too much, and strive under the pressure of the many things calling to be done to do what will overtax your strength. I wonder if you have read any of the biographical chapters regarding Dr. Trumbull published by his son-in-law, Mr. Philip Howard, in the Sunday School Times? You know he was simply one of the men who could not be restrained. For years, he would take no vacation, and good-naturedly ridiculed those who did feel the necessity of such an annual rest. At last, he completely broke down and had to be sent away, first to New Hampshire, and afterwards to Germany; and while he recovered sufficiently to go on with his work, and once he was able to do anything, did everything he could, he felt to the end the effects of his overstrain which he had passed through. His friend, Dr. H.L. Wayland, one of the brightest and finest spirited men

in the Baptist Church, wrote humorously, and yet with a great deal of droll wisdom, about this quality in Dr. Trumbull in an article which he published in his paper the Examiner, in August 1896. It was entitled "The Victim of Excess", and I enclose herewith a copy of it. I hope that you, who do not spare yourself, and who know so well what work - the spirit and intensity and volume of work which a Christian man and woman ought to do, will not allow yourself to be a victim of excess. Even when we have done all that we can, and have broken ourselves down in trying to do more, the volume of undone work seems scarcely diminished. Let us try to be wise, and stop before we get to the breakdown. I have often quoted Huxley's words to Sir Joseph Donnelly, when he heard of the death of Chinese Gordon, whom he had admired and reverenced in the highest degree: "I suppose that after all, the manner of his death was just what he would have chosen for himself. Better to wear out than to rust out, and better to break than to wear out." But, as Dr. Wayland says, this is good advice only for the lazy people who do not intend to heed it, and who always cut the good advice in two, and try to operate one half of it. For those of us who really want to do our work, and do it without shirking or holding back, and who put our hearts into it and do not do it simply mechanically or for provender, it is enough to strive steadily and without strain to do what is clearly the will of God, and with quiet hearts, even though so much is left undone that we should like to do.

With warm regards to Mrs. Forman and yourself,

Very affectionately yours,

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Oct. [illegible], 1904.

The Rev. C. L. P. Jordan,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Robbey:-

I enclose herewith two letters, one to Mr. Agg, and the other to Mr. Wanamaker. If you think they are all right, please mail them. I entirely agree with you as to Cole. I think he would have been a good man in many ways, but he was altogether too snippish and touchy.

I shall be interested to know the outcome of your conference with Mrs. Turner regarding Fitch.

As to Avey, I do not believe he has any superiority over Waggenseller. He would not be as strong as Waggenseller in chemistry, and it would be an advantage to have a man from the University of Pennsylvania for the second man, rather than another man from the same institution as Agg. Let me know what you hear from Waggenseller.

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 South Broad St.,

Philadelphia, Penn.

My dear Rodney:--

Did you get my letter enc[illegible]ing letters to Mr. Wanamaker and Dr. A[illegible] I have no answer from either of them, [illegible] been wondering if you sent the letters [illegible] to them or not.

Do not hurry at all about sending back my India Census books, but if you could conveniently bring them with you the next time you come over here I should be very glad.

[illegible] sincerely yours,

December 13th,,1905.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 South Broad St.,

Philadelphia, Penn.

My dear Rodney:--

Your good letter of November 29th with the unpleasant clipping from the Ledger came some days ago. I would have answered it at once, but Sailer had already written a temperate letter to the Ledger in reply to the article. Do you know whether his letter was printed? I think it is good to answer these things, not so much because of any particular incident which produces them, but because each such incident gives an opportunity to say something of the general sort to shape public opinion, and I think it is good for the letters to be answered by people locally. Though some time has passed now since this letter came out, I think it would be a good thing if you would answer it,--especially the one point that the Asiatics are satisfied to trade with us, but dislike to have any religious interference from us. The present boycott in China shows how anxious the Chinese are to feel the influence of Western trade. It would be interesting to have this gentleman explain why the treaties had to be forced upon China, if all parties certainly "are admittedly benefitted by trade". It was the trade element alone which required force necessary, or, at any rate, which led to its exercise; and how this gentleman can connect the boycotts with missions I cannot understand, unless he has one of those muddy minds which is able to think as it pleases in entire independence of facts.

I hope you will write a letter to the Ledger, even if you do

not do anything else than just make this other letter a text.

am sorry to have to send you the enclosed letter from Agg. Just a little while before receiving it I had written to Mr. Wanamaker again entreating him to let us have a reply, but none has come. I have not written since the receipt of this letter, hoping that we might soon hear from him that he would take Agg and then we could write and suggest Avey in his place. For my part, I do not like to have dealings with men who are not entirely open and straight about things. I know that it has been a long time since Mr. Wanamaker made his promise, and he would have some warrant in saying that so long a time has passed that he is not in a position to-day to do what he would have done three years ago, provided that is the fact. Only in that case he would not be free to give his obligations to Allahabad as a reason for not incurring obligations elsewhere, as he is doing. I shall wait a few days longer, then I shall write to him again, and I think, if I were you, I would write asking him if you could not go to see him at a definite time. That would necessitate some kind of an answer from him.

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

The Rev. C. L. S. Janvier,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Godmother:

I enclose herewith Mr. Wanamaker's letter containing his pledge with reference to the two men for India. Will you please return it?

It was very good to see you this morning. I wish we could have had some more time together.

Very affectionately yours,

Robert E. Speer.

December 22nd, 1905.

Miss M. E. Rogers,

216 West 141st Street,

New York City.

My Dear Miss Rogers:-

It was, indeed, a surprise to receive this morning your note of yesterday. I am glad that the doctors and the Mission acted with such promptitude and good judgment, and rejoice that the trip home witnessed steady improvement. I hope you will do as you have planned, just as soon as you are able put yourself under the best care.

This is just a little note of welcome home, and to wish you a very happy Christmas. It must be a very different Christmas from the one that a few months ago you had been anticipating; but I imagine that it is very joyous to you to be home again with old friends.

Hoping soon to see you, and with kind regards from us all,

Your sincere friend,

December 27th, 1905.

The Rev. C.L. R.Janvier,

1409 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Penn.

My dear Rodney:—

I return herewith Wagenseller's letter, and I enclose also Avey's reply to my letter which please return to me. Mr. Converse leaves the end of January for Egypt and the Holy Land. It seems to me that if we can get nothing from Mr. Wanamaker within the next week or two it will be well for you to go to see Mr. Converse, explain everything to him and ask him whether he will not take over Mr. Wanamaker's assurances.

Very affectionately yours,

(enclosures)

December 30th, 1905.

The Rev. G. A. R. Janvier,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Rodney:-

I enclose herewith the last letter I received from Ewing. Will you please return it when you have read it? As far as I can see, the best thing to do is to advise Ewing to hold on to Edwards for the college, and to send out Avey; then if Mr. Wanamaker makes no reply within the next week or so, for you to see Mr. Converse, and see whether he will underwrite the support of these two men, so that we can fall back on him in case we can get no answer from Mr. Wanamaker.

I do not see why Ewing needs a young man to teach Biology. That was Higginbottom's speciality at Princeton, and he had an unusual recommendation from Dr. McCloskey on this score.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Very affectionately yours,

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Penn.

My dear Rodney:--

I received yesterday your notes of the fifth and sixth, enclosing a copy of your letter of January 4th to Mr. Wanamaker, and his reply the following day. You succeeded, at any rate, in eliciting a prompt response. I hope that your letter in reply to Mr. Wanamaker's will smooth off any unpleasantness of feeling on his part.

I am glad he is willing to take Edwards for another year and send out the engineering man. He does not speak of the number of years for which he is willing to be responsible, but it is evidently to be inferred that the original offer still holds good, to support such a man for three years. On this basis, we can at once go forward with Avey. The problem of an electrical equipment, however, still remains. I wrote fully regarding this in my first letter to Mr. Wanamaker. Perhaps the best thing would be for me to write to him, now, telling him that we have heard with great satisfaction through you of his generous readiness to support Mr. Edwards for another year, and to apply his offer of support for three years for a medical man to Mr. Avey; and that we would be glad to know his wishes with reference to the electrical equipment which Mr. Avey should take with him. What do you think of this? I return herewith your letter to Mr. Wanamaker, of which I have kept a copy, and I send a copy of his letter to you, having kept the

[illegible]

I am sorry that we cannot send Waggenseller through Mr. Wana-[illegible].

"The other things" to which he refers must be, I think, his [illegible] hundred thousand dollar gift for Young Mens Christian Asso-[illegible] building [illegible].

[illegible] all, it is a wonder that he can think of so many things and maintain so many interests. When I contemplate my own failures in the midst of comparatively small undertakings, what must the strain under which such a man continually lives and works be, with interests so gigantic!

Very affectionately yours,

(enclosure)

January 9th, 1906.

Miss M. E. Rogers,

216 West 141St Street,

New York City.

My Dear Miss Rogers:-

I was sorry to miss you the other day when you were in, and I am sorry to gather from your letter of January 4th, that you feel the way to return to India is shut. Still, I am not altogether sure that this is your feeling, and so write to ask whether in view of the result of the medical examination, you and the doctor have concluded that you ought not tothink of every returning. If you would prefer that we should communicate directly with him, we should be glad to do so, if you would give us his name and address. Or, if you should prefer to see the Board's medical adviser before the matter is settled, we should be glad to have you do so. His name and address is, Dr. David Bovaird, Jr., 126 West 58th Street, N. Y. City.

We sympathize keenly with you in the sorrow which the prospect of giving up the work must bring to you, and for my part, I shall still trust that we may hear of the possibility of your being some day able to return.

Very cordially yours,

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

Rev. [illegible] I. Kerr,
[illegible] [illegible] St.,
Ottawa, Kansas.

My Dear Mr. Kerr:-

I have read with the greatest interest your letter of December 27th, and appreciated thoroughly the cordiality of the invitation from you and Mr. Skinner. I wish I could hope to accept it, but it will be simply impossible. I have promised to go, if I am able to give the time, to the Summer Student Conferences, at Asheville, North Carolina; Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; Lakeside, Ohio; Silver Bay, N. Y and Northfield, Mass. And I shall have to give the last half of June to these meetings if it is possible for me to get away at all, or for as much time as I can be away. I appreciate the importance of such an opportunity as the Ottawa Chartauqua presents, but I feel that my first duty is toward these Summer Student Conferences.

With kind regards to Mrs. Kerr and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

January 8th, 1906.

To the North India Mission.

My Dear Friends:-

I acknowledge, in behalf of the Board, with much pleasure, the receipt of the Minutes of the Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Mission. We all rejoice that it was such a good meeting, and that the Spirit of God so richly pervaded it, and guided the Mission so harmoniously in its decisions. We earnestly hope and pray that the Spirit of God may continue to pervade all the work of the Mission during the year, and that it may be the best and most fruitful year of work that the Mission has ever known.

We rejoice in the fruitfulness of the year that is past. The facts regarding the Fatehgarh Presbytery, reported in the Mukhzan, were laid before the Board. We have quoted that most encouraging paragraph in articles and the papers. I trust that there may be even more additions to the churches this coming year than last, in this and in all other sections of the work, and that there may not be a large numerical growth alone, but an even greater growth in spiritual depth and earnestness and power.

The Minutes of the meeting were laid before the Board at the first meeting of the Board after their receipt, and I think everything calling for the attention of the Board has been considered by it.

We rejoice at the Minute of the Mission regarding the continuance of Mr. Edwards in the work, and are delighted that he purposes to stay on in it. Mr. Wanamaker has written to Mr. Janvier, that he is willing to continue Mr. Edwards' support for another year, and is still willing to send another man for the electrical, engineering department, although he is not willing to undertake the support of a third man. Mr. Agg, on whom we were counting for the electrical and engineering work, and who had earnestly hoped to go out, finds that it will be impossible for him to do so in view of his home obligations; and Mr.

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I have and I have agreed that Mr. Gray is the best man to send, and had already decided to urge his appointment to the work in case Mr. Wanamaker's offer to send a man for this department was still open. I wrote to Mr. Wanamaker some time ago with reference to Electrical equipment necessary, but have not yet learned from him whether he would feel able to provide it. The plan of the Mission for the management of the college was reported to the Board. It seemed to me that in case the Board did see any objection to it, it would be much fairer for it to state such objection now, rather than to let the discussion go on and the question be settled at the next annual meeting of the Mission, on the supposition that the Board was acquiescent. Accordingly, the Board took the following action which I am glad to quote from its records:

"The plan proposed for the management of the Allahabad Christian College, considered by the Mission at its annual meeting, and laid over for action at the next meeting, was laid before the Board, with the inquiry as to whether the Board saw any objection to the plan, in order that if it did, such objections might be laid before the Mission at the present time.

No such objections were raised."

The question was raised as to whether two-thirds of the proposed Board rather than a majority might not well be members of the Mission, but this was only a question, and it seemed to me that unless a large Board was made, this would scarcely provide places enough for the kind of representatives outside the Mission contemplated in the plan. Furthermore, I thought there was no likelihood of the danger at which such a preponderant number of missionaries might hint. In other similar places a majority of missionaries have been deemed sufficient. Still, it is a question which it might be well for the Mission to bear in mind when it considers the whole question a year hence. I hope that the college is in good condition financially, and that great as the temptations may be for enlargement in view of the rare opportunity, it will pursue a prudent and conservative policy, which will involve it in no embarrassment, and which will command the confidence of all.

The Western India Mission and the Central Brazil Mission have both expressed themselves in favor of an alternate furlough plan, which you also approve. The matter will not be taken up, however, until the Minutes of the Punjab Mission

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are received, and perhaps also the opinions of some other Missions, although it may be deemed wise to consider the matter at present in behalf of the India Missions alone.

I do hope that Dr. Lucas may be able to attend the Conference in Cairo. Dr. Sherry is going from the Punjab Mission, Dr. Jessup and at least one other from the Syria Mission, and Dr. Labaree and Mr. Jordan from Persia. We are hoping that Dr. Alexander, the President of the Board, may be able to go, and I think he is not without hope that it may be possible for him to do so.

The Board heard with cordial interest of the proposal of the Missions regarding self-supporting missionaries, and I quote the following from the Minutes of the last meeting:

> It was voted heartily to approve the proposition of the North India Mission to make an appeal to the young men and women of our churches in America to whom God has entrusted the means to support themselves and their work on the foreign field, urging them to consecrate themselves and their means to such service," such an appeal having been issued by the Board at its meeting on Dec. 2nd 1895, and the Board cordially approving of its reissue.

The action referred to as taken on December second, 1895, was as follows:

> It was Resolved to express to the young men and women in the possession of means of their own, the Board's desire to send out a larger number of those who will be able in whole or in part to support themselves in missionary service, the Board believing that the day has come when many to whom God has entrusted wealth should see the privilege of dedicating both their wealth and their own lives to the great work of the world's evangelization.
>
> The Board would also gratefully recognize the great assistance which its work is receiving from the increasing number of men and women who are supporting their own missionary representatives, and it would earnestly commend to all those who have means, but who are not themselves able to enter on missionary service, the solemn consideration of responsibility for being personally represented on the mission field.

I suppose there are various reasons that occur to us that explain in part the larger number of honorary missionaries who have gone out to the foreign field from Great Britain. But there ought surely to be a greater number than we have now from America; and as the wealth of the country increases, and an enlarged number of families have invested funds which suffice to maintain them, the number of self-supporting missionaries ought to increase. However, the possession of money will not in itself increase them. The increase will come when the Christian devotion which alone produces missionaries lays hold upon the people. The saving of money is a mere incident. I trust the Mission will take an earne-

[illegible] appeal, and I hope that it may meet with some favorable response.

We are pleased to know of the harmonious adjustment at Jhansi, which leaves the field of work for the Gwalior Presbyterian Mission of Canada. We shall trust that the future may bring nothing to mar the efficiency and harmony in present arrangement.

The report of the Mission's Language Committee emphasizing the importance of an adequate language preparation for vernacular work, has been read with [illegible] approval. The Board has repeatedly taken action supporting the Language Committees of the Missions in their firm insistence upon the rules of the manual. Of course there have been cases where men and women have done good work with a faulty knowledge of the language; but they are the exceptions; and the Board entirely agreed with the view of the Committee that every one ought to lay it on his or her conscience as a solemn duty to learn how to speak for God in a way to be understood. So keenly does the Board feel the importance of this, that the Manual provides, as you know, that the ability to speak the language is deemed essential, and that new missionaries are not to be given the right to vote until they have passed the language examinations for the first year; and that the failure to learn the language on the part of any missionary should receive the careful attention of the Mission. The

The action of the Mission with reference to the right of women of the Mission to vote was reported to the Board, as the following extract from its Minutes will indicate:

> The action of the North India Mission in extending to the women of the Mission the right to vote on all questions, save those which relate to the character, conduct, continuance of service and location of men, including Indians, was reported to the Board, the action having been taken by the Mission within the authority vested in it by Paragraph 39 of the Manual. The Board could only call the attention of the Mission to the requirement of Paragraph 38, providing that no missionary shall have a right to vote until after one year's service in connection with the Mission, and until he or she shall have passed the Language examination appointed for the first year.

I am glad the Mission felt able to go as far as this. Both the East and West Japan Missions have gone further, and given to those women who have met the language requirements, a right to vote on all questions before the Mission; and I think the movement in all the Missions is steadily in this direction. The

matter is left, however, by the Manual to each Mission, and I trust the action taken by North India may greatly promote the unity and the harmony of the Mission's work.

We have not yet found a doctor for Allahabad. I am glad it has been possible for the Mission to provide for the work through the transfer of Dr. Stanford after Dr. Morris's departure, pending the sending of someone from America. Mrs. Malone's family are deeply interested, and we are earnestly seeking for some one of hospital experience and thorough surgical skill who can be sent out. We are doing this on the assumption that the Mission still wishes someone sent, if anyone exceptionally qualified can be found.

I had hoped that long before this we might have got in some special way from donors unwilling to give to any other work, the 9000 Rupees needed for the new house at Etah. I wrote about that long ago to the Bloomington church, which is so much interested in the Etah work, and also, at the suggestion of Mr. Templeton who is one of the most active members of the Bloomington church, to a wealthy gentleman in Illinois, but it was without avail. We have a list, however, of all these new properties required by the Missions, and are glad to secure the items of this list as may be possible from time to time when special donors require something of the sort as a memorial, or because of other preferences. Of course whenever possible, however, all such contributions are secured for the general work, which has the first claim, and for which for three years now, contributions of the Church have been inadequate. And this of course only in the assumed budget, and not the amounts asked from the Missions, which have gone far beyond the contributions of the churches. The Board feels strongly the importance of securing an adequate support of the assumed work so that there may be no deficits, so that we can press forward to the assumption of larger responsibilities. It was with these principles in mind that the Board took the following actions:

Three requests from the North India Mission for permission to make special appeals for objects outside the regular appropriations were presented, namely,- for 4000 Rupees for the Industrial School at Bareilly; 900 Rupees, for Christian Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools at Mainpuri; and 1000 Rupees, for a church building in Sipree bazar. In connection with these appeals the Board took under consideration the action of the Mission contemplating representations to the Board regarding the importance of allowing missionaries on

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the field to make appeals to individuals and churches for the support of special work provided -

(a) That the object be approved by the Mission, and
(b) That the gifts be in addition to sums already given by the individuals or churches to the regular work of the Board.

While cordially ready to consider any representation which the Mission might make on the subject, and while desiring in every way to promote the use of whatever influence missionaries might exert toward an increase of gifts for the work, the Board felt obliged to state that, in the present circumstances, with an annual budget of over a million of dollars, more than half of which was yet unsecured by special object pledges, it seemed to the Board that the first duty of all was to secure the provision of the amount required by the budget. All of this can be given to special object donors, and such donors should be secured for this work, desired by the Mission of first importance. After these liabilities are met, the Board would be cordially ready to approve of special appeals for additional objects mentioned by the Missions.

The Board regretted that, in view of the present financial conditions, it couldnot make any special grants to the Mission for the special needs which had arisen, but must ask the Mission, as it has been obliged to do in all such cases for some time, to provide for its own [illegible] within the sum total of the appropriations already made.

I think Mr. Mitchell has not yet succeeded in securing such for the Central Training School, regarding which I could report the following action:

In view of the explanations given by the North India Mission, it was voted to approve the plan of the Mission for a Central Training School for village helpers within the bounds of the Mission.

Some severe criticisms have been received lately from some of the best friends of the work directed against these special appeals outside the appropriations. One pastor has written strongly expressing his objection to some special appeals made by missionaries on furlough; and one of the best friends of the work in the Church has intimated her feeling that entirely too many such special appeals were addressing the Church. Of course that the Board wants is just what the Missions want, namely, the largest support of the work. To this end, it is of course desirable that all that can be secured from individuals in special ways should be secured; but it is undoubtedly true that too many appeals frustrateone another, and unless the greatest care is exercised, even if successful, divert funds and create deficit. If, however, in any case, such as those recommended by the Mission, missionaries could suggest to the Board definite possible sources of support where help might be obtained for some one of the objects in view, which could not be secured for anything else, I am confident the Board would cordially give its endorsement.

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Letters from Western India indicate that there will be famine conditions there this year. Will there be such a famine in North India? I notice several references to the appropriations from the famine fund in the hands of the Mission. How much does the Mission now hold on this account?

The election of Dr. Ewing as Mission Treasurer was approved.

I am sorry to have to report the following action with reference to special appropriations asked for:

The Board regretted that, in view of the present financial conditions, it could not make any special grants to the Mission for special needs, which had arisen, but must ask the Mission, as it has been obliged to do in all such cases for some time, to provide for its work for the year within the sum total of the appropriations already made.

Perhaps I cannot explain better the situation at present than by quoting from a recent letter to another Mission:

The Board has not been able to make any special grants for some time, in view of the financial conditions, the necessity for the most rigid economy, and the most severe self-control in refraining from any increase in the liabilities of the year. The Board feels that it is imperatively necessary to pursue a very prudent and conservative policy in the matter of incurring additional obligations. The year began, as you know, with an accumulated deficit of over $40,000. On the first day of December, the receipts to date were $301,340.01, which was $19,576.36 less than for the corresponding period last year; while the appropriations were $49,905.45 in excess. This made a total arrearage of $109,501.63 on December first. The Board felt that it would be wrong to add to the appropriations for the year, in view of such a situation, and it has had to reply to requests from all over the world that, in view of this situation, it did not feel warranted in adding to its liabilities at the present time. The Board is, in principle, opposed to special appropriations during the year, feeling that even under much difficulty and embarrassment, it is wiser to bring the expenditures of the year within the budget approved at the beginning. And yet it has always realized that this could not be done with iron rigidity, and has been and is ready to consider emergency appropriations which cannot be foreseen. But it feels in view of the present situation, that any obligation that can be avoided it is its duty to refrain from assuming, in just to the Missions themselves, which would feel it to be a dire calamity if there should be such a heavy deficit at the end of the year as to require actual reduction of the appropriations for next year below the sum of the appropriations for this.

Perhaps I might quote, also, a paragraph from a recent letter to the East Persia Mission, on the subject of Native Agency:

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The need of the Mission for more men is keenly felt, and I hope that it may be possible before many years for us to add strong reinforcements of men. There is a strong cry from the fields, however, to the effect that an even great need at present is the increased appropriations for the native work, some of the Missions have spoken in the strongest terms of this point, and the Board feels that there is a great need of a strong development of that side of the work. It does not relax at all its convictions with regard to self-support, but it believes that these are dependent for their realization upon a strong development of the native agency.

Perhaps I might quote a paragraph from a letter to the Central China Mission, commenting on the strong expression of the sentiment of that Mission:

'The judgment of the Mission in favor of an increase in the support of native evangelistic work in preference to any other enlargement of expenditure, even to the appointment of new missionaries, has reported to the Board, and meets with its entire support, the Board feeling with you, that the immediate and most pressing need in the strong development of native work. There has been in the Missions a very gratifying advance in the matter of self-support. In 1892 the amount reported from the Missions as having been raised on the field for the various departments of the work, was $38,751. Last year it was, $198,159. This increase is in part due to better reporting, but it is also due in part to a real advance in self-support. The pressure which has issued during these years from the Board in this direction, however, has not been meant to obscure the necessity of a proper employment of native agency by mission funds in the work, which is the responsibility of the Mission, and not of the Native Church. In this regard we are far behind some of the other Churches. The following table, showing the number of ordained and unordained native workers in 1892 and 1905, connected with the various American Churches in the foreign field, will be of interest to you. You can see how far behind others we are, and how small our gain the last thirteen years has been in comparison with some of the others:

	Native Force. Ordained.		Native Force. Unordained.	
	1892.	1905.	1892.	1905.
Methodist Church (North)	314	527	3522	7572
Baptist Church (North)	243	305	1203	3872
American Board C. F. M.	200	278	2004	3822
Presbyterian Church (North)	165	172	1353	2185
United Presbyterian Church,	24	52	494	744
Protestant Episcopal Church,	37	53	335	644
Reformed Church,	57	34	282	526
Methodist Church (South,	59	94	115	555
Baptist Church (South)	21	69	60	290
Presbyterian Church (South)	32	33	21	175

The Board is pleased with the strong emphasis the Mission is laying on the importance of training native men and women, and supplying the Chinese Church with a strong evangelistic leadership.

The India Missions of course have a much larger experience on these questions than many other Missions, and yet the peculiar conditions in India probably make the problem of native agency - how it should

be developed and supported, and how, at the same time, the independence of the Native Church should be cultivated - as difficult as any mission problem anywhere.

I am copying out the action proposed by the Mission with reference to the Executive Committee, which is in line with the Board's strong feeling that there is hope of developing increased efficiency, of lightening mission burdens through the wise use of the Executive Committee. We shall await with interest the Mission's action a year hence.

On looking again at the plan of the Allahabad College, it occurs to me to ask with reference to Article six, as to whether the salaries of the missionaries engaged in the college, together with all their allowances and furlough expenses, etc. are to be a part of the college accounts, or whether these items and the control of them are to continue in the appropriations under the authority of the Mission?

I am sorry to have to say that we have not yet been able to secure any special support for Mr. Fitch.

I am glad that the Mission intends to take up with the Presbyteries, the ratio of the Presbyterial grant. An increased measure of self-support may be but a certain element properly involving the necessity of increased expenditure on the part of the Mission; but it should also involve soon a lightening of the Mission's burdens; and once the spirit of self-support is awakened, it is a fair question whether the device of a proportionate grant might not well undergo some reconsideration. Meanwhile, I understand the question is raised as to whether the Board is not responsible for increasing the appropriations to the Mission so as to make it easy for the Mission to provide the Presbyteries with the amount called for by their gifts. Of course the Board would be glad to give each Mission all it needs. The simple fact is that it could not give the North India Mission such preferential treatment without withdrawing funds from other Missions,

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and this it would not be fair to do. Indeed, if the Board started in to do this, other Missions would soon urge reasons why funds paid to the North India Mission should be diverted to them. One of the Missions several years ago made a comparison of its expenditures with those of the North India Mission, with a view of demonstrating that the North India Mission received a disproportionate appropriation. These questions are only academic, however, at comparison, in view of the single fact that the present contributions from the churches do not even provide for the budget already approved. Let us hope they will soon provide for it, and make possible a real and considerable advance.

Miss Rogers has reached home safely, although I have not yet seen her. She was here one day for a few minutes, but I was not in the offices at the time. I received a note from her a few days ago, in which she wrote:

> After a careful examination and nearly two weeks' treatment, the doctor says the whole trouble has been caused by inhaling something that has poisoned the head and nose, and that the worst will result if ever the same conditions exist again - blindness. I can't see much improvement yet, but he says I am better.
>
> Am reporting without delay to the Board through you, that such action as may be nedessary may be taken.

I am writing to her to ask whether this means that her judgment is that she cannot think of returning to India.

It is greatly to be regretted that no Kindergartner has been found for the Mary Wanamaker School, and that no special friends have been raised up to provide for the property at Jaunpore; but those of you who have had experience in trying to secure missionaries and money at home know how difficult a task it is. Miss Soratji of Bombay has been working diligently for some time to get $10,000. for some work in Bombay, but was about to go home, cast down at her failure, with only $3000. as the result of indefatigable and well-supported work, when Miss Gould, who is always doing generous things, gave her the $7000. more needed. It is by such special individual gifts, apparently, that we succeed in getting any large things done now, although

I hope that the steady increase of the Church's gift may soon make it possible to do large things out of the large ~~gifts~~ funds made up from many small contributions.

In the early fall some very interesting letters were received from Mr. Velte with reference to the Theological Seminary and its future relations, in view of the establishment of a united Church in India. The substance of these letters was condensed in a letter written by Mr. Velte from Landour, under date of September 20th, as follows:

A few of the members of the Board of Directors of the Seminary met this morning to discuss certain questions relating to the Seminary. Among other business, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the Board of Directors recommend to the three Synods (viz. the Synod of the Punjab, the Synod of North India and the Synod of Rajputana) that each appoint three members to constitute a Board of Directors to assume control of the Seminary, and that as soon as such new Boardse constituted, the present Board cease to exist.'

"It is understood that in due time the General Assembly shall receive and act upon reports presented to it at the regular annual meetings by the Board of Directors.

"This action does not in any way affect the question of property which now belongs to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A."

The question has been raised by one or two of our missionaries, as to whether the Board of Directors has any right to propose the above action without the consent of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York.

In view of this objection it seems to me it would be well if we could hear from you before the Synods meet. They meet in about five weeks, the first on October 25th. The only way in which to obtain an answer is by cable. This could be sent to Mr. Clark. There are, I believe, just three alternatives, and I would suggest one word for each:

(1) That a Board of Directors appointed by the Synods, as contained in the above resolution, have control of the seminary; If you approve of this, the word 'Synod' should be your answer.

(2) That the Missions appoint a Board to assume control. The word for this - 'Missions.'

(3) That nothing be done at present, but that we wait till we have heard from the Board. If this should be your decision - the word "Wait."

North India Mission, 12.

I cannot do better perhaps than quote what I wrote to Mr. Velte in reply, under date of November 14th:

Your good letters of September 19th and 20th were duly received, and we were deeply interested in them, and very glad to know that the larger questions re ardin the Seminary were receiving careful consideration. I must explain, however, why you did not get any cablegram in time for the meetings of the Synod and the Missions. Your letter of September 20th was received on October 19th, just three days after the Board meeting. The next meeting of the Board was not held until November 6th. We did not feel warranted in calling a special meeting of the Board to consider the matter, when there was no presentation from the Board of Directors of the Seminary and no action of the Missions. By the time of the meeting of the Board it was too late to cable you any word in answer to your three suggestions.

Furthermore, there was not one of the three that exactly expressed the Board's mind. The Board was not prepared to commit itself now to either of your first two plans, and it did not wish to stop the discussion of the matter in the Mission meetings and the Synod, as the third message you suggested would have done. The whole subject was laid before the Board at its meeting, and I quote the following from its records:

> The action of the Council in refraining from cabling to India any instructions of the Board, in response to Mr. Velte's letter of September 20th, regarding the Saharanpur Theological Seminary, was approved, there having been no opportunity for the Council to consult the Board, and the Board feeling that it is desirable that the whole question of the future administration and support of the Seminary should be carefully studied by the Punjab and North India Missions, and then considered by the Board, in the light of the judgment of the Missions. The Board would express its entire readiness to consider any readjustment that might be deemed wise in view of the union of the Presbyterian Churches.

The Board is ready to consider any plan whatsoever, that may seem wise, and I think it feels that it is very desirable that the united Church should have authority over and responsibility for the Seminary. It would not be prepared, I think, to assent to the proposition that it should continue entire financial responsibility while all the authority is taken by the General Assembly or the Synod. And yet, I am not prepared to say that the Board would not agree to some such proposition if it involved good principles that would lead to the assumption in due time of responsibility for support, as well as responsibility for control on the part of the Assembly or the Synod. All that can be said now, I suppose, is that the Board has an entirely open mind, that it wants the question thoroughly considered in the two Missions, and any plan that meets the approval of the Missions it desires to have laid before it.

I think there is a feeling that the Seminary as at present, represents too much of a financial drain on the American Church; that there ought to be more of the demand of self independence in it; and I feel strongly, as I think you do, that something of a firm if not radical nature must be done to bar out the idea of parasitism which is so prevalent in the Church in India. For example, here is an extract from a letter from a friend in India, regarding one of the products of the Seminary:

North India Mission, 13.

" Now I must tell you one thing in which his teaching here is pernicious. He tells those poor people how much money he had per month from the Mission when in school, how much when in the Seminary, how much when licensed, how much when married, how much extr afor coming to the Hills, how much when he passed the Middle School Examination, and passed into the Upper Grade, etc., finally how much he has of a monthly allowance for his infant son. All this is 'Mission ka dastur' - the custom of the Mission. The effect here is to make everybody feel defrauded of rights, and discontent is fostered. Every man here should have a salary, and every child should be paid for learning to read. There is a brief statement of our pastor's influence."

I suppose you could duplicate this with many similar illustrations. You know the reproach under which the ministry here at home is because of the subsidies to students. Medical students and law students are continually gibing at the theological schools on the ground that men go to the latter because they get big subsidies there, while the law students and the medical students have to fight their way. Now, after all has been said that may be justly said, regarding the propriety and duty of the Church in training up its ministry, it still remains true that there is a possibility of abusing it, and that that possibility becomes in some cases a reality even here in America; and what the effects are in India you know. I hope that when the question is considered these deeper problems will not be glossed over. If necessary, I hope something of the heroic spirit of General Armstrong may be displayed in dealing with the problem. If you have not read his Life, by his daughter, Mrs. Talbot, I think you ought to do so ; and also Booker Washington's "Up from Slavery." We must get some of that spirit into our institutions in India.

I should be sorry to see the problem that exists here blanketed by the easy transfer of the Seminary to the Indian Church. Care should be taken that in any such transfer the Seminary should not be allowed to become or to continue a hothouse training scheme of weaklings. I do not mean to imply that it has been this; but its results have been far enough short, as you know, of what have been hoped. It may be in large part due to the quality of the material, but the system has not bred enough of the spirit of frugality and self-reliance.

The missionary element is so powerful in the Indian Church that it is impossible to speak of it as a Native Church, and to draw parallel of it and the Church of Christ in Japan or the Synod of Brazil, which are bona fide native institutions. In these fields it is a delicate and vital problem to help the Native Church financially to the extent that it must be helped to exercise the necessary checks, and at the same time, to awaken and maintain in the Church a feeling of entire trust and loyalty toward the training institutions, and to give that measure of responsibility and control, without which this feeling of trust and loyalty can not be maintained in a vigorous Church.

We shall be glad to talk this great problem over with Dr. Lucas and any missionaries at home on furlough from India, and I hope it may receive thorough consideration in both the Missions,

North India Mission, 14.

and that wise measures may be taken.

I am glad that there is hope of Dr. McGaw's remaining in India. I trust he may not overtax himself at Etah in the work this winter. Our hearts have gone out to Mr. and Mrs. Mattison in their sorrow over the loss of their little child. And I could send a personal message to almost each member of the Mission in this letter, either of sympathy in sorrow, or congratulation in joy.

Thankful for such true fellowship with you all, with earnest prayer, and warm regards, I am,

Your sincere friend,

✓

H.
H.

The Rev. Charles H. Mattison,

Fatehpur, U. P., India.

My dear Dr. Mattison:--

Your good long letter of last April was received just a little before the General Assembly, and it is a shameful thing to have allowed it to go so long unanswered. You spoke in it of the keen and abiding sorrow which had come to you and Mrs. Mattison in the death of your dear little boy, and now I learn through Miss Day of the new sorrow in the death of little [illegible]. I do rejoice that little Dorothea is still with you, and she must be very dear to you now that you have laid away the two little bodies. I can imagine the new sacredness that must have come into your life through these sorrows and how real they must have made to you the heavenly country where the little ones have gone. Last summer a friend whom I have known for many years asked me one day at [illegible] than I am who had had two daughters. The oldest of them was a beautiful girl, very winning and attractive both in appearance and in character, and a girl of the noblest Christian principle. She had died of fever at the age of twenty or twenty-one, and her death had brought an ever deeper spiritual life to her father. When I opened the Bible which he had given me, I found written on [illegible] lines:

It seems but a little way to me
Across to that fair and blest country — the beyond;
And yet and strange, it is not given to me
To know of those of whom I am so fond.
But soon it seems brighter and more near,

The Rev. C.H. Mattison, 2.

As journeying friends bring distant countries near.

And so to me there is no sting to death,
And so the grave has lost its victory.
It is but crossing with bated breath
And [illegible] feet [illegible], a little strip of sea
To find the loved ones waiting on the shore
More beautiful, more precious than before.

I am sure the thought of these lines must have often been with you and Mrs. Mattison; and in the hours of greatest desolation and loneliness, when your hearts and arms have both longed for the little forms and the little loves that have gone for a little while, you have still received and will continue to receive comfort and joy from the knowledge that they are not lost but only waiting for you in the more glorious country.

Miss Prentiss, whose mother wrote "Stepping Heavenward", was just showing me a few moments ago a pencilled note which she received from Dr. Chamberlain of Brazil when he was in the hospital here, not long before his death, suffering from cancer. The last words of it were the words from the book of Revelation: "And there shall be no more curse; but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and His servants shall serve Him: and they shall see His face; and His name shall be in their foreheads." In those last days he was rejoicing in the confident hope of that country whither he was going. I cannot understand the spirit of our time which depreciates the thought of heaven, or which ridicules the desire of our hearts to picture to ourselves the life that is to be, the dear ones waiting there for us, and the activities which [illegible] now and are to employ us. It seems to me that it would be [illegible] when little children have gone from us, not to know with a great little [illegible] that they are playing with the other children in the streets of the King's City, and will be waiting with eager welcome [illegible] have been life.

The Rev. C. H. Mattison, 3.

I want to send to you and Mrs. Mattison my deepest sympathy.

I hope you have entirely recovered from the effects of your terrible fall. You have had a hard experience, and I have been glad to hear of the brave way in which you have taken it, and am sure that it has brought its own blessing with it.

I am ashamed to have overlooked your good and thoughtful suggestion about the letter that you wanted for the Annual Meeting. I marked that when your letter came in order to be sure [illegible] it to you, but I have got buried in things, and have simply slipped up at a hundred points. I shall not make any apologies, because I know I ought not to have slipped up at any of these points; but I do feel a sort of happiness in the absolute hopelessness of being able to get done all that I see to do, and that I know I ought to do. Doubtless, this is a very reprehensible feeling. But it seems to me that when you know you are not doing your duty, and are doing your level best to do it, and realize that you are being drowned beneath it, there is a sort of comfort in the depths to which you go down. I often think of a poem by Barbara McAndrews about the bodies of the drowned persons down in the sea. It is a weird and terrible poem, picturing those dead as preserved there. They move rhythmically to and fro. Sometimes I start to read the poem at home but Mrs. Speer objects. I often feel just like those dead people marching round in their a stately, placid way beneath the sea.

It is evident that you had in every way a delightful Annual Meeting, and everyone seems to appreciate the trouble that you and Mrs. Mattison took, and the great success which crowned your efforts to make the Mission Meeting a time of social and spiritual helpfulness, and I wish I might have been present.

The Rev. C. W. Mattison, 4.

I can appreciate the force of what you write regarding the financial difficulties. Many of the Missions are feeling these, both in the matter of personal salaries, and perhaps even more in the support of the work. There are three possibilities of relief. One is to cut down what is spent on the native work, and the Missions would all protest against this as fatal. Another is to shut up some of the Missions and apply what is saved to the better support of other Missions. Every Mission, however, would protest against this on its own account, however willing it might be to have some other Mission closed, and every Mission would feel that there were stronger reasons for closing some other Mission than for closing it. It is an open question also whether each Mission does not represent in the way of special interest at home about as much as costs to maintain it, so that to shut up a Mission would save nothing, but not perhaps as much as has been spent upon the Mission. The third remedy is for the Church to increase its contributions, and for the Board and the Missions to refrain from the [illegible] of new stations until the workers and the work in existing [illegible] are [illegible]. I suppose they hope that it may be possible to apply this last remedy.

I hope that you and Mrs. Mattison are both very well, and I would be wishing to write more to you, but have just written a long letter to the Mission, which deals sufficiently perhaps for the present with questions of business and policy.

With warmest regards to you both,

Your sincere friend,

H.

January 16th, 1906.

The Rev. W. T. Mitchell,

351 East Madden St., Muskogee, Okla.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Glad to get yesterday your note of the twelfth. The minutes of the North India Mission meeting came a few weeks ago and were at once laid before the Board, and I have written to the Mission in reply. I had intended that a copy of the Mission letter should be sent to you, but learn that this was not done as it was not possible to make, since it was, enough copies for all the Mission stations, and we had to ask one of the stations to send its letter on to another. Still, I would have held back one of the letters long enough to let you read it before sending it on if I had known that an extra copy was not available for the members of the Mission who were at home on furlough.

Will you be on to New York soon, for if so you can then read over the minutes and the letter in reply, and also look over the reports which you may wish to see. I suppose that the minutes will be printed so that we shall soon have some extra copies from the field. The only copy that I have is Mr. Henry Forman's type-written copy.

Miss Romans is now in this country having had to leave on account of her eyes, and she is still uncertain whether it will ever be possible for her to go back. The oculist here tells her that if she goes back to the same conditions

she will lose her sight entirely. I think it is something in the dust of the plains that has poisoned her eyes.

I feel earnestly with you the need of a steady enlargement of the Mission's income in order to provide for the work, and I wish the contributions from the churches at home might steadily increase by a more or less considerable amount every year, so that the Board might provide a steadily increasing sum, but you realize what the difficulties are. We must put forth every effort before the end of the year, in order to come through this year without deficit and make possible the same appropriations next year that were made this, not to speak of the enlargement that we long and pray for.

I hesitate to begin to speak about the Mission minutes, because there were so many items about which I should like to talk with you. But if you are not coming on soon, we can take them up in correspondence.

With warm regards to Mrs. Mitchell and yourself,

Very sincerely yours,

H.

January 20th, 1906.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Penn.

My dear Rodney:--

I received yesterday the following note from Mr. Wanamaker, written in prompt reply to my letter quoting Mr. Avey's testimonials to him, asking him whether Mr. Avey would be satisfactory to him, and sending him a copy of Dr. Ewing's suggestions regarding equipment. In view of Mr. Wanamaker's letter, I wrote at once to Avey asking him to get ready, and giving him some further instructions in addition to asking him to call on Dr. Stevenson, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Schenectady. If he writes back that he can go at once perhaps it might be well for him to come here and go over to Philadelphia on his way out West, where he said he wished to make a short visit before sailing. I will let you know what I hear from him.

I shall be glad to know how you size up the young man from Ellicott.

Very affectionately yours,

Mr. Wanamaker's letter.

"Dear Mr. Speer:--

I am reading your letter in bed with grippe and write by dictation approving of Mr. Avey's appointment. The matters of machinery I hope to take up later.

Very sincerely yours,
John Wanamaker.

Signed by dictation
on account of absence."

January 18th, 1905.

The Rev. A. H. Ewing, Ph. D.,
Allahabad, India.

My Dear Ewing:-

I had hoped to get off a letter to you accompanying the letter in reply to the Minutes of the Mission meeting, but that was impossible, and I write now at the first opportunity to thank you for your letters of November 6th, 22nd and 30th, and December 15th.

First of all, you will want to know about the men for the College. Janvier will doubtless report to you fully, but I will not assume that. Mr. Wanamaker declines to support a third man. He agrees to take Edwards for one more year, and to send our the electrical man for three years. Behond this he will make no promises, except that so far as he is able, and your plans commend themselves to him, he will continue to do what he can. He gave $100,000. for Y. M. C. A. buildings, as you know, and he has a million things to think of, of course, in his business. But what I have just said he has written in a letter to Janvier, which Janvier has sent on to me.

Wagenseller, accordingly, is off; so is everybody else, unless Janvier can get somebody to undertake the support of a third man. As things are now, all that we have is Mr. Wanamaker's promise as indicated.

And now, alas, Agg has failed us, as the following letter from him indicates:

I have just returned from a visit with my fiancee, and she has decided that on account of her own health, and because of her responsibility to her mother, she cannot join me in the missionary work. She is in sympathy with the work and has been

planning to join me in a couple of years, but has finally decided that she cannot do it.

She and her mother are practically alone in the world, and I have not been able to bring myself to say I will leave her to find her way alone, and at the same time care for her invalid mother. I am at the same time aware that you are counting on me, and I dislike to disappoint you and Dr. Ewing at this late hour. Nor do I relish the idea of settling down for an indefinite time in this country, but as I see it now, that is the only thing I can do, and I think I must give you this as my final decision.

Avey, however, about whom I am not sure that I have written you, is ready to go at once. I have written fully about him to Mr. Wanamaker, and asked him whether he is satisfied, and have also asked him about equipment that he will provide. I have no reply, although I write to him three weeks ago on this same subject with reference to Agg, when we were expecting him to go, but have not had any reply. With reference to Avey, I would quote one or two of his testimonials:

He is quiet and unassuming, but I never knew him to do anything less than excellent work. He did everything on time, did it pleasantly, willingly. He kept every engagement. When he said he would do a thing, we knew it would be done, and done well. He will not thrust himself forward, but he will accept responsibility; and I expect him to win his way to higher and higher positions of trust. He is earnest, pleasant, faithful and capable.

His knowledge of engineering would enable him to do much in a practical way to help people of a lower stage of civilization. He would be alert to seize an opportunity to help, and by his practical helpfulness I should expect him to win the confidence of the people to whom he may minister.

Mr. J. W. Freeland of Blockton, Iowa, says that he has known him for nine years, and that Mr. Avey is regarded as one of their stalwart young men. Another man says of him:

I have a very high opinion of Mr. Avey's qualifications for industrial or technical educational mission work, and think you would be fortunate in securing him for such work.

I would quote also what Avey wrote himself about his training:

In answer to your question as to whether I feel able to give a good course in Chemistry and Physics in Allahabad, India, I would say that I do not feel as capable in those subjects as in those more intimately connected with the work in the Mechanical course. We did have considerable work by lecture textbook course.

books and laboratory in each - Chemistry being a five hour course through the sophomore year, including both the class room and laboratory work, and Physics being a five hour course in lecture and class room through the sophomore year and a two hour course in laboratory through the junior year. Physics and its laws are quite largely the foundation for the later technical work in both the Mechanical and Electrical courses, so that I feel much better acquainted with Physics than with Chemistry, though Chemistry is also involved. My knowledge of Chemistry seems to be rather meagre for me to presume to teach it.

Our work in college in Electricity consisted, aside from that contained in the course in Physics which I have already mentioned, of a three hour course in Electricity and Magnetism through the fall semester of the junior year, a two hour course in Dynamo-Electric Machinery during the second half of the same year, a two hour course in the same study during the second half of the senior year, and a two hour course in the Dynamo laboratory during the first half of the senior year. Our course in Electricity differed from that of the Electrical in that we did not have a course in the theory of alternating currents, no course in Dynamo design, nor so complete a course in Dynamo-Electric Machinery, and about one-third in the Laboratory work. I am getting some Electrical experience here working in the Steam-Turbine Testing Department of the General Electric Co., as the commercial Turbines all have generators attached.

If we do not take Avey, there is no telling when we would be able to find anyone else. He seems to be much the same kind of a man as Agg, and writes in excellent spirit; and he has a good rugged face, judging from his photograph. Still, if on getting this letter, you think we have made a mistake, and do not want Avey, just cable and we will call it off with him.

I rejoice in all the spiritual blessing that has come with the Annual Meeting and the various other gatherings, and trust that the great spiritual awakening, for which we all long, may soon come.

I am glad that the Mission went as far as it did in the matter of the rights of the women to vote. I have no doubt that some day it will go further, and I was glad to read what you wrote in your letter of November 22nd, indicating that you were open to further light, and were willing to be led on to fuller action in the future, if it should be shown to you to be wise.

I am sorry that the Board has not been able to do anything in the way of financial relief, but it finds itself in just the

Dr. Ewing, 4.

same position with reference to the Mission, in which each Station finds itself with reference to the claims of the various Stations. There is not a Station that does not need more and that ought to have more; at the same time the Mission has to cut things down to the limit of its grant. And the Board finds itself now too near the line of danger, if not beyond it, to warrant it in taking on any more obligations, even small ones, because many small ones amount to the same thing as a few great ones. It has had to ask the Missions, accordingly, to work out their own salvation this year within their own appropriations, without any additional grants. If the Missions do not do this, but run over, it really will not help them any, because it is simply throwing over into the future, difficulties that ought to be faced now. Because, unless there are larger increases of contributions during the rest of this year, there will not only be no increase of appropriations next year, but if there is a great deficit, there may need to be some reduction. So that whatever excess the Missions may incur this year will simply come back upon themselves, and be harder to take care of than present economies would be. Of course the only hope of relief is in greatly increased contributions, but we cannot plunge into liabilities on the strength of that hope. I do not think that we have, and I hope, accordingly, that for the Mission's good name it will avoid running over its appropriations this year. You have run over that for several years past, and it has not escaped notice here and comment. I hope that for the Mission's sake, and for your sake as Treasurer, you will come through this year in clear shape.

We have not been able to do anything for Mr. Fitch. Indeed, we have not begun as yet to cover with contributions or guarantees the regular budget, not to speak of the items outside.

Dr. Swing, 8.

After a good deal of hunting, I cannot find any action with reference to the grant-in-aid scheme covering the point in your letter of December 15th, although I feel confident that the question was up once before in connection with the Punjab Mission. Possibly it was covered by Dr. Gillespie in his correspondence with the India Missions at that time. I brought the matter up, accordingly, at the last meeting of the Board, raising both points, namely, as to the question of the Board's obligation to provide specially the amount required by the grant-in-aid scheme, and also the application of the scheme to matters of property. I quote the following from the Minutes of the Board meeting:

> It was voted to reply to the inquiry of the Treasurer of the North India Mission, to state to the Mission that, the view of the Board was that, grants to the Presbyteries in India, in accordance with the grant-in-aid scheme, must be cared for by the Missions within the limits of their regular appropriations, the Board holding itself ready to increase the appropriations to the Missions as it might be able to enlarge the work throughout the mission fields; but not deeming it just to grant preferential help to the India Missions on the basis of the grant-in-aid scheme.
>
> With reference to the application of the grant-in-aid plan to new property, it was voted that the Board has no objection to the Missions' aid of native churches in church building, etc., in accordance with the grant-in-aid plan, but that such aid must be given within the limits of the Mission's regular appropriations, and that even within the limits the Board would prefer that any such proposed aid should be indicated in the annual estimates, as in the case of other items of expense.

Of course I shall report this in due time to the Mission, but I do not know how soon I shall be writing again to the Mission?

Referring again to the college and teachers, I would say that everything hinges on our being able to get answers from Mr. Wanamaker. I have had no replies to my letters of October 31st and December 5th, when we still hoped that Agg would go. And I do not know when I shall get an answer from him to my letter to him regarding Mr. Avey. I hope, however, that he may be able to reply promptly, and that he may be willing to do something toward the provision of the proper plant. He was confined to his house

Dr. Ewing, 6.

with a cold at the time of his writing to Janvier.

I have not seen the Life of Samuel Hebich, and shall certainly try to get it.

I am glad the work in the college is going forward so prosperously, and trust that your men may go out as notable men for their Christian character and personal influence, as men of truth and strength.

I received a letter the other day which brought me a good deal of encouragement, written by a graduate student in Yale University, last Sunday evening. I had spoken in the college chapel in the morning, the Scientific School in the afternoon, and in Divinity Hall, which is the University Y. M. C. A., in the evening; and it was to this last meeting that the student was referring in his letter. It is written in the college vernacular, and it suggests, as it seems to me, the aspect of our Christian faith which we need to keep constantly before our own hearts, and press constantly out of our own experience on the lives of others:

> I want to tell you of the result of your talk at Dwight Hall to-night. Though I have been a professing Christian and a member of the Methodist Church, I have not been conquering sin in my life in one respect. The way you put it to-night somehow helped me to believe that Christ could give me victory, and I do believe and count on Him. This has been the battle ground in my thought. Can Christ actually overcome the circumstances and the ordinary course of consequences in a man's life, without waiting for the slow natural processes of habit breaking and habit formation. I now know that He can - that He can enable a man to right about face in an instant. If He cannot, there is no excuse for Christianity. The particular point which helped me I think was the idea that Christ could help a man to get the bulge on his temptation at the first, and that he could thus actually become a different man.
>
> I wish to thank you for your message. I am a graduate student in psychology, and I think the desire to explain everything by psychological laws has been a stumbling block to me. The change in men's lives is just as hard and solid a fact as any other, and if our philosophy won't assimilate it, so much the worse for our philosophy. The fact remains - a blessing for the man who realizes it. And I am thankful I am one who does.

I had been speaking of the way Christ could do for men what they could not do for themselves, the work no one else could do for them.

Dr. Ewing, 7.

And how especially He was able to help them to break away from their difficulties at the beginning, that such supernatural doctrines of Christianity as Regeneration, rejected by many, was the one hope of men gripped by sin, because without the hope of some such shattering blow at it at the beginning, men could not hope to work through to victory at all. And I quoted a story which I read in one of the papers recently, on doing hard things first, a copy of which I enclose herewith. And I went on to say that it seemed to me the principle here was the principle on which we could count in the fullest sense in our relations with Christ. That He could enable us to do something way beyond what we could get done in the ordinary sphere of habit and psychological law; that if Christ couldn't do it, then the Gospel was no more than a higher type of ethical prescription. But thousands of men could testify from their own personal experience that it was far more than this, and that Christ was known to invest that supernatural power in their lives, and put a force there not obtainable from any moral natural source, nor explicable on any naturalistic ground. It is fine to believe this, is it not, both as a fact of encouragement in experience, and as a sound of glorious hope in work?

Let me thank you for the copy of "Theosophy Examined," - the new enlarged edition which you sent. I remember the first edition of the pamphlet, and am glad to have this larger one.

With warm regards.

Very affectionately yours,

Dr. Ewing, S.

P. S., January 22nd.

Since writing the above we have closed with Avey. Mr. Vanamber agrees to send him. He has been here to-day, and passed his medical examination; and has gone over to see Janvier. He will be back in time to sail shortly after February 4th. He is a quiet, unassuming man, with a very attractive face, and the right Christian spirit. I was very much drawn to him. Mr. Vanamber agrees to support him for three years. What he will do in the way of equipment he has not yet said, but I shall write to him on this point again.

R. E. S.

January 18th, 1906.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.,
Allahabad, India.

My Dear Dr. Lucas:-

I had hoped to write you a letter the other day to go off by the same mail as the letter to the Mission, but I was unable to do so. I think I have three good letters to acknowledge, dated September 21st, at Landour, and October 13th and November 24th at Allahabad. With the first, you sent the bi-monthly letter of the Allahabad Station for the months of July and August, full of most interesting incidents, put with great effectiveness. I am very grateful for all these letters, but more grateful still, for you yourself, for the affection which we feel for one another, and for the every way blessed influence which you are continually putting forth.

I hope that the cold and low fever which you had at Landour left you soon, and that you are now quite well.

In your letter of October 13th, you wrote of the judgment of the Executive Committee in Mr. McGaw's case, which I think was eminently wise and sensible. I am glad he is so much improved, and trust that he may entirely recover.

I am glad you were at the last Mission meeting, to help by your wise and loving influence in the decision of the questions which came before the Mission, and I hope that the decisions which were reached may all be justified by the results. I myself would have been willing to go very much further in the matter of the women's voting, and I feel confident that the stagewhich the Mission has now reached, is only a stage in an advancing movement, and that

Dr. Lucas, 3.

ultimately the two North India Missions will do what almost all the other Missions have done, and what I think in almost every department we are coming to do more and more at home, namely, recognize the equality of judgment and rights between men and women, when they are engaged in a common work and bearing common responsibilities. Here at home now, we have women bank presidents, women superintendents of schools, women heads of large offices, women physicians, women in almost every sphere where their physical strength makes it possible for them to share in the work of the world. And so far as Paul's admonition to them, that they should keep silence in the churches, is concerned, candid observation I think compels one to say that Paul's exhortation would need to be broadened somewhat in this day, so as to secure the silence of a good many men who are talking in the churches. I know the Christ-like spirit of your feeling in the matter, and hope that we may have many opportunities to discuss this and many other mission problems when you are home. You do not know with what joy we are looking forward to seeing you.

I am sorry that we have not even yet been able to get special provision for Mr. Fitch. It is no easy task this year to get the funds for the existing work already included in the budget. I hardly know how we are going to come out in the end.

I want to express very great appreciation of your paper on "Unoccupied Fields in the United Provinces." It is a most impressive and solemn statement. I hope it may impress many young men at home, and even more, that it may make powerful appeal to the young Christian men in India.

Have you been noticing in other Missions, as I know you have felt with reference to your own, the increasing perception of the importance of raising up strong native leaders? This is one of

these obvious truths of mission policy never lost sight of, but every now and then brought into fresh view and given new emphasis. As following upon the strong appeals from America for large hosts of new missionaries, - appeals to which the American churches have not in any adequate measure responded - it is not unnatural that we should fall back upon the apostolic method and upon the eminently wise mission method, of looking toward the raising up of a real evangelizing agency on the mission fields themselves. And it surely is a wholesome sign that, through all the Missions now, men are beginning to see more clearly this need, and the young men especially, who perhaps went out to the field under the impression that the work was to be done by immense missionary forces, are perceiving now, what was not so clear to them when they went, that we should set first in our mission policy, the raising up of strong native men, some few of whom will be related for their support to the Missions, but the great majority of whom will be voluntary workers, or agents of the growing native Church. I was especially impressed by a paper written by the Rev. Robert Fitch of Ningpo, China, published in a recent number of the Chinese Recorder. Perhaps you have seen it, but if not, you will be interested in one of its closing paragraphs:

> Let me ask, inclosing this paragraph, this question, What do we need more to-day in China, a thousand more foreign missionaries at the cost of a million dollars, or threethousand Chinese preachers at the same total cost, of even two thousand well trained, scholarly Chinese leaders and five thousand lay workers? For my part, I think China would be better off to-day with an addition of five hundred finely trained and educated Chinese leaders than with two thousand more foreign missionaries.

I do not know that we need say very much in statements of our missionary policy to cover this point, but we do need, to this end, a better use of the institutions we have established, and we need a readjustment, I think, of our personal attitude in many cases. There

are some fields where I think unconsciously the Missions have drifted into a position where, without meaning to do it, they have usurped the functions of the Native Church, and think of themselves as charged with the responsibilities which it is their duty to raise up a Native Church to feel and to bear. I believe that readjusting the emphasis in our missionary views, we shall be able in the next ten or fifteen years, without losing anything that has been gained in other directions - self-support, doctrinal soundness, etc. - still to make great gain in the direction of awakening and strengthening the spirit of aggression, of responsibility and leadership in the native churches and in strong native Christians.

I hope that you may keep well until you start for home, and that you may have a very pleasant and safe voyage.

With very warm regard.

Affectionately your friend,

H.

January 30th, 1906.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1408 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Rodney:--

I have just received two good letters from Avey. One I enclose herewith, and I send a copy of the other. I have also sent a copy, together with the list of the apparatus for the Electrical Engineering Laboratory, to Mr. Wanamaker. I have not had any reply from him to my previous letters about the apparatus. I wonder if it would be wise for you to try to see him before Avey comes on, to make sure as to whether he will do anything in the way of providing any apparatus, and also to prepare for Avey's meeting him, if he wishes to see him. Avey is a quiet, modest fellow, as you probably discovered, but I think he is true gold. We have had some admirable further letters regarding him from Schenectady.

Very affectionately yours,

(enclosures)

H.

January 30th, 1906.

Mr. H. T. Avey,

Blockton, Ia.

My dear Mr. Avey:--

Your good letters of the 26th and 27th are just received. I am sending the list of apparatus for the Electrical Engineering Laboratory, together with a copy of your letter of January 27th to Mr. Wanamaker, and asking him to send you directly or through us any instructions as to his desires. I have also told him that you were expecting to sail from here on the 10th and would plan to go by way of Philadelphia, so that he could see you.

I was delighted to get both of your letters and am thoroughly pleased with the spirit and the intelligence with which you are entering into this work. I shall send your letters over to Mr. Janvier, who will, I hope, be able to answer some of the questions which I cannot, as I do not have a plan of the building.

I am glad you are having these days at home. Please give my warm regards to your family and thank them in behalf of the Board for their willingness to let you go out to this great work.

Very cordially yours,

February eighth, 1906.

Mr. M. T. Avey,

Brighton, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Avey:-

I have just received the following letter from Mr. Wanamaker:

"I have been ill and absent from my office for almost of the last six weeks, and your letter follows me here saying Mr. Avey sails on the 12th Feb. and visits Philadelphia in my absence.

I regret that it will not be possible for me to see him in Philadelphia.

I think he should get to his post in Allahabad as early as possible.

Regarding the setting up of the machinery in the Manual Training Shops, I have always felt that the plans were too vague and indefinite to work upon.

The estimate of probable cost in 1902, was $4000. The list of April 7th, 1904, footed up on the paper before me, $7789.00 - and some of the figures are stated to be 'roughly approximate.' I think if we had an exact plan of the space to be used, the size of each piece of machinery needed, and the work it is intended for, we could stop guessing, and upon ordinary specifications used by practical people in asking for bids, I think in competition we could get all the machinery we need (at least in the beginning) for Five Thousand Dollars, and I would be willing to contribute that amount.

Perhaps you and Mr. Avey have sufficient data upon which specifications could be made, and you and I could go straight on and get the bids and place the order."

I enclose herewith a copy of my reply. Mr. Janvier, as I say in writing to Mr. Wanamaker, had already written to the same effect as follows:

"As I said to Avey when he was here, I question a little the wisdom of taking our the apparatus from here without having first considered the situation on the spot there; and I would not be surprised at all if things could be procured in England or on the Continent on better terms than here, except in the case of such second-hand machines as Avey alludes to. Being provided with the lists he now has and reaching Allahabad early in March, he ought to have no difficulty in procuring all needed apparatus before the 15th of July, when the new college year opens. As a matter of fact, a good deal of it will probably not be needed the first year."

Mr. Wanamaker will probably be away from Philadelphia next week, so I presume you will not see him; but I rejoice that he is satisfied now, and is willing to stand back of the work in such a generous way.

Looking forward with much pleasure to see you next week, I am,

Very cordially yours,

February eighth, 1905.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Rodney:-

Your good letter is just received, and on its heels came the following most welcome letter from Mr. Wanamaker:

"Dear Robert Speer.

I have been ill and absent from my office for almost all of the last six weeks, and your letter follows me here saying Mr. Avey sails on the 12th Feb. and visits Philadelphia in my absence.

I regret that it will not be possible for me to see him in Philadelphia.

I think he should get to his post at Allahabad as early as possible.

Regarding the setting up of the machinery in the Manual Training Shops, I have always felt that the plans were too vague and indefinite to work upon.

The estimate of probable cost in 1902 was $4000. The list of 7th of April 1904, foots up on the paper before me $7783.00 - and some of the figures are stated to be 'roughly approximate.' I think if we had an exact plan of the space to be used, the size of each piece of machinery needed, and the work it is intended for, we could stop guessing and upon ordinary specifications used by practical people in asking for bids, I think in competition we would get all the machinery we need (at least at the beginning) for Five Thousand Dollars, and I would be willing to contribute that amount.

Perhaps you and Mr. Avey have sufficient data upon which specifications could be made, and you and I could go straight on and get the bids and place the order.

Yours very truly."

I send you herewith a carbon copy of my reply. This puts things in fine shape. I shall write to Ewing at once. We have of course informed Ewing of Avey's coming, both by letter and by cable. I am writing now to Avey, sending him a copy of Mr. Wanamaker's letter, and of my reply.

I am glad to hear of the money you are getting for the Princeton building, and I shall hope to do a little bit, but I am not in very good shape to do it now.

Very affectionately yours,

The Rev. A. R. Ewing, Ph. D.,

Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

February eighth, 1906.

My Dear Ewing:-

I have good news for you now. In the first place, Janvier and I are more and more pleased with Avey. He has the right spirit in him, if ever a man had, and he has taken hold of this work in the most competent and intelligent way. He is very modest and simple-hearted. I think you are going to like him very much.

He has been studying carefully the equipment needed. I sent him of course, copies of the lists which you sent to Mr. Wanamaker a year or two ago, and he has drawn up himself a list of electrical machinery. He has been at some loss, however, to know just what ought to be bought, because he does not know the floor space or the general layout of the buildings where he would be expected to work; and after a good deal of consideration, we have come to the conclusion that it would be better for him to wait until he gets to India before buying his apparatus. He will know just what is necessary, and can order it from home. This morning I received a letter from Janvier, in which he expressed this view; and almost immediately afterward, I received the following heart-warming letter from Mr. Wanamaker, written from Lakewood, where he has been ill:

"Dear Robert Speer,

"I have been ill and absent from my office for almost all of the last six weeks, and your letter follows me here, saying Mr. Avey sails on the 12th Feb. and visits Philadelphia in my absence.

"I regret that it will not be possible for me to see him in Philadelphia.

"I think he should get to his post at Allahabad as early as possible.

"Regarding the setting up of the machinery in the Manual Training Shops, I have always felt that the plans were too vague and indefinite to work upon.

"The estimate of probable cost in 1902 was, $4000. The list of 7th of April, 1904, foots up on the paper before me, $7783.00 - and some of the figures are stated to be 'roughly approximate.' I think if we had an exact plan of the space to beused, the size of each piece of machinery needed,

and the work it is intended for, we could stop guessing, and upon ordinary specifications used by practical people in asking for bids, I think in competition we could get all the machinery we need (at least at the beginning) for Five Thousand Dollars, and I would be willing to contribute that amount.

Perhaps you and Mr. Avey have sufficient data upon which specifications could be made, and you and I could go straight on and get the bids and place the order.

"Yours Very truly."

I enclose a copy of my reply to Mr. Wanamaker's letter.

I hope you will approve of all this. Avey sails next Wednesday, and expects to catch the steamer from Trieste on February 27th, so that this letter will not reach you much in advance of him.

Very affectionately yours,

February 17th, 1906.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,
1409 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Rodney:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter I have just written to Miller regarding the Princeton building at Allahabad.

Avey got off last Wednesday. There were some other missionaries on the same boat from the Methodist Board. There was a Miss Norris also, going out to teach in Woodstock, paying her own expenses out, and to be supported there by the school. I hope she and Mr. Avey do not shine up too bright on the Atlantic. I trust that they may have a pleasant voyage, and yet each be sufficiently sea-sick to prevent sentimentality.

Just before Avey came on he wrote to me about his indebtedness in a note which I enclose. While here, however, he said that he had heard from his College Y. M. C. A., and they were expecting to take care of the debt. And when he went away, he stated that a letter might come for him at any time enclosing a draft, and he gave us authority to cash this draft and cancel his indebtedness with it. After he had sailed, I received another letter from him relating to the matter, and also telling what you had paid out for him. I enclose that letter with the other one. Please return these two letters of his. As soon as we receive the draft referred to we will clear these various obligations. If his Association does not take care of the matter, then you and I can get the money somehow. But if we do not hear from the Association soon, I shall write to them, putting it up to them to help Avey out.

I hope you are not over-doing it, although as a matter of fact, this is just what you are guilty of all the time.

Very affectionately yours,

[signature]

February 20th, 1906.

Miss M. E. Rogers,

Healey Creek,

Chemung Co., N. Y.

My Dear Miss Rogers:--

I hope very much that your eyes are continuing to improve, and that your general health is good. I have not written to Dr. Kinney about you, rather expecting to hear either from you or from Dr. Bovaird.

As you have thought over the matter fully, does it still lie in your mind as we talked together, and do you feel that you must give up the thought of going back to India? If you still feel that this is the only wise thing to do, wont you let me know, so that we can look forward to the necessary provision for the needs of the Mission this coming year?

I think you know my own feeling with reference to you, and the keen regret it will be if you are not able to return. Yet I can understand your feeling, and from it the grounds on which your view rested.

With kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert E. Speer.

February 26th, 1906.

The Rev. G. A. B. Sandey,
1409 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Rodney:-

Your good letter of February 22nd came duly to hand last week, and I have had no time since adequately to reply to it; and I am just now leaving for the Conference of Foreign Boards at Nashville, followed by the Student Volunteer Convention. It seems to me that there ought to be about one hundred dollars outfit for Avey, chargeable to Mr. Wanamaker. I proposed this in Council this morning, and it was agreed to. This will enable us to meet the charges incurred by you, and will give a little more for Avey to meet any expenses which he may discover on reaching the field. Going for only a limited period of a few years, it seems hardly fair to make the same outfit allowance that would be made for a missionary going for a long term or for life.

Very affectionately yours,

[signature]

[illegible]

To the North India Mission,

My dear Brethren:-

You will have [illegible], before this letter reaches you, [illegible] the Industrial Department, Mr. H. E. Avey. Mr. Jenkins and I have both been very much pleased with Mr. Avey's spirit, his ability and good sense, and his understanding of his work. I wrote fully regarding him to Mr. Long at Jaunpur [illegible], [illegible] stated the date of Mr. Avey's [illegible] so that you might know when to expect him. Mr. Manchester has generously renewed his old offer for the support of such a worker, and he also promised $4000 for the equipment of the Department.

The question of Mr. Gillan's return with Mrs. Gillan was presented to the Board at its meeting last Monday, and the following action was taken:

The Board approved of the return of the Rev. E. K. Gillan of the P. Mission to the Union Center, on account of the illness of Mrs. Gillan, provided the Executive Committee of the Mission approves, or other provision cannot be made for Mrs. Gillan's health.

In reporting the matter, Dr. [illegible] of Mr. Gillan's coming "under the [illegible]", with [illegible] thought. This must be a misapprehension, however, as the suggestion of the Mission has not yet been adopted by the Board. It is understood that the matter was before the Lucknow Mission and adverse action on the question was taken there. The minutes of that meeting have not yet been received, and the Board is unprepared to adopt a new rule [illegible] until it has considered its relation to all the Missions which ought to be involved in it. It may be that the action taken by the

[illegible] Brethren, &c.

[illegible] I will not create any confusion in the Board's mind: but there are other Missions than those in India with which the question should be taken up.

I have very much pleasure in reporting a special appropriation of [illegible] given by the Trustees of the [illegible] Presbyterian Church in Baltimore. This is part of a legacy received by the Trustees from the estate of Miss Priscilla Hall, [illegible]. There was a qualification in Miss Hallgarten's will as to the use of the legacy which the Trustees received, and they divided it between Home and Foreign Missions. We hoped, of course, to secure the foreign mission held for the latter object of [illegible]; but the Trustees specified that the gift should be applied to work in which Mr. Hallgarten had an interest and aim in property which might have a memorial character. Accordingly, the money has been appropriated to the North India Mission, with a view to its use at Delhi. [illegible]

[illegible] willing to accept the gift on [illegible] apply [illegible] the most [illegible] on the Board as the [illegible] obligation [illegible] property at Delhi. I hope [illegible] the Rev. [illegible] Cooper, Manager, N.I.M.

[illegible] has had occasion to express his regret at being unable [illegible] a request for property at [illegible] question for it to [illegible] doing anything of this kind now.

North India Mission, 3.

Mrs. Higginbottom has written with reference to the use of her outfit money for the purchase of kindergarten material. We have considered whether Mrs. Higginbottom's knowledge of kindergartening might be used for the present to meet the present need in the Mary Wanamaker School? If the Mission can get along without the appointment of a regular kindergartener for Allahabad, at least for the present, the Board would cordially approve of the use of the outfit allowance of $200 for the purchase of kindergarten material. In case the Mission feels that it must still urge the appointment of someone for this purpose, and the Board feels that it must economize in every possible way, in order to meet such added obligations — even in that case, if the Mission or Station feel that a small grant would enable Mrs. Higginbottom to render greatly needed service, it would approve of the expenditure from her outfit allowance, not to exceed $100 for kindergarten material, the Board receiving the balance for future necessities or for needs in other departments.

Dr. Ewing has written with reference to the grant-in-aid scheme in its relation to appropriations of the Board. The question was laid before the Board, and I would report the following action:

It was voted, in reply to the inquiry of the Treasurer of the North India Mission, to state to the Mission that the view of the Board was that grants to the Missionaries of the, in accordance with the grant-in-aid scheme, should be made by the Missions within the limits of their own appropriations, the Board holding itself ready to have the appropriations to the Missions so adjusted as to be able to enlarge the work throughout the Mission fields, but not desiring to just to grant preferential help to the India Missions on the basis of the grant-in-aid scheme.

With reference to the application of the grant-in-aid plan to new property, it was voted that the Board had no objection to the Missions' aid of native churches in church building, etc. in accordance with the grant-in-aid plan, but that such aid must be given within the limits of the Mission's regular appropriations, and that even within the limits, the Board

[illegible] be indicated in [illegible] expense.

[illegible] trust that [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Robert E. Speer

[illegible]

March 12th, 1906.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Mr. Janvier:-

I enclose a letter which will be self-explanatory. I have replied with as gentle discouragement as possible, suggesting that perhaps Mrs. Shelby might find a way of helping the mission cause by writing on Missions for the home papers; but I have told her that there are of course books for the study of Hindustani, and that I would send her letter to you. Will you kindly tell her of any books, and give her any gentle word of counsel also?

I spoke to Mr. Day, the new Treasurer, last week, with reference to remitting to you on account of Avey's outfit, and hope you may receive what you spent on his account in a few days.

I wish you might have been down at Nashville. We had a fine time.

Very affectionately yours,

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March 15th, 1906.

Miss Mary Fullerton,

Fatehgarh, N. W. P.,

India.

My Dear Miss Fullerton:-

I have three good letters from you to answer, - December 12th and 28th and February 15th. The last refers to the remark in my last letter to the Mission, regarding the right of women to vote and the action of the East and West Japan Missions on the subject. I think surely you must have misunderstood what I wrote or said, because, so far as I can remember, I have never had the idea that the Punjab and North India Missions were the only ones which had not given women the right to vote on all questions. I have looked up all my letters to you since the spring of 1902, and cannot find in any one of them a statement to the effect that these two Missions were the only ones withholding the right to vote on all questions. I have always know that there were other Missions beside these two that still take this position. In a long letter addressed to Miss Morris, as Secretary of the Committee of the Punjab Mission, to investigate the problem, I wrote last May giving her the facts as far as I knew them regarding the attitude of the Missions.

What I did say to you was, that Punjab and North India Missions were the only ones of which I knew where there was friction and difficulty, and where the women felt that they were unjustly and discourteously treated.

If you have any letter of mine in which I made the mistake of saying or intimating that all the Missions had given the women tthe right to vote on all questions except the Punjab and North India, Ishall be very glad to write to the Mission, retracting any such statement. But I cannot remember having said anything of the sort, and cannot find in any of my letters to you, and cannot conceive that I should have written it, because I havenever been sure enough that this was the case to make such a statement.

I am confident that not one member of the Mission would think it possible for you to have made any misleading statement, and I do not think that there is the least likelihood that any of them will recall any statement that you may have made at the Mission meeting, and take any exception to it.

We were greatly delighted with your account of the Mission meeting, and at the suggestion that, "Peace, perfect peace, the future all unknown," might have been the most appropriate hymn to sing after the vote on the question. I have no doubt that this is only a step forward, and that sooner or later the issue will be just what it has been in so many other Missions.

I have had one or two talks with Miss Rogers, but am glad I did not say a word to her regarding the Mission action. I think the doctors' judgment is adverse to her returning to India, and although we have not heard finally from her as to her expectations, I gathered from our conversation and from one of her letters, that she will not feel able to go back to the field. She thinks she might go back to Woodstock, but she is in doubt as to the wisdom of that. To return to the Plains, one says the doctors say, would inevitably result in the loss of her sight.

I am so happy to know that the operation was successfully performed, and trust that you are entirely well, and may be even stronger now than you could have been if it had not been for the operation.

Miss Prentiss writes of her engagement to be married, and Dr. Lucas writes in his loving way regarding the happy man who is to carry her off. We would begrudge him what he is getting if we did not have confidence in Miss Prentiss's own judgment and interpretation of the will of God for her own life.

I suppose you are comfortably settled in your new house by this time, and earnestly hope that it may prove to be just what you needed in the way of a home and centre of work. Is Miss Atherton well? How is she taking to the language and the missionary life? On the way home from the Student Volunteer Convention at Nashville last week, Mr. Father Trumen was showing me a number of his photographs, and among them were not a few of Louise in London. The Convention was a wonderful meeting, and one hears news of the little fires kindled all over

the land by those who carried torches away from the Convention. You would have greatly enjoyed the meeting if you could have been there. Reports of it will doubtless have already come to you in the Church papers.

The new Treasurer of the Board, Mr. Day, has begun his work in a very fine spirit. He is a man of devout heart, who is taking up his duties as one who feels that he has a real call from God.

We are just in the midstof the work on the new year's budget, and I tremble at the thought of the necessities of re-trenchment which may be upon us. We are still hoping that the year may close favorably, making possible a large increase of next year's budget; but it is evident that even if it does, a considerable portion of this increase will be consumed in meeting the enlarged cost of Classes I and II for the coming year; whereas we have all felt with many of the Missions, that a general addition should be made to the native work classes, in order to make possible an enlargement of the native work.

With warm regards to your sister and Miss Louise and youself,

Your sincere friend,

March 15th, 1906.

Miss Elizabeth B. Frentiss,

Fatehgarh, U. P., India.

My dear Miss Frentiss:--

Sorrow and joy were very much mingled when we received your letter of February 7th and learned that we were to lose you. We felt keenly the regret of parting with you, but on the other hand we rejoice in your joy, and we were glad especially for Mr. McCowan. I have no doubt he is very good and all right or you would not have consented to marry him, but, all the same, we know him only second hand and we know you straight off, and while we congratulate you because we think highly of anyone of whom you think highly, we congratulate you because we think highly of you, no matter what you think of yourself.

We will report your engagement to the Board at its meeting on Monday, and I am sure it will accept your resignation with joy at your plans, although we regret that the Mission is to lose you. I will add whatever the action the Board takes as a postscript to this letter.

With reference to the outfit allowance, the arrangement you suggest will be entirely satisfactory, namely, to turn over to the Mission the articles of furniture, etc.

Dr. Lucas wrote regarding Mr. McCowan very cordially and it was a pleasure to have his estimate of him. Will you tell him that we have no hard feeling towards him at all, but only

rejoice with you both and wish you God's richest blessing.

As you desired, I wrote to the Philadelphia ladies, telling them of your engagement, and have not yet heard from them. They will, doubtless, write directly to you giving you their blessing.

We shall always be glad to hear from you, and I trust that Mr. McCowan and you will some time visit America.

With kind regards,

Your sincere friend,

March 21st, 1906.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 South Broad Street,

Philadelphia, Penna.

My Dear Rodney:-

I am sorry I wasn't here when you called. I am glad to know what the purpose of your coming over was, and can well understand what a grave problem it is that you are facing. I hope and pray that you may be guided, as I know you will be, to the right decision.

I return herewith Swing's letter. I have received a [illegible] from him, one of them written when the kettle was boiling.

I am sending you the Mission's letter regarding Mr. Watch which you wanted. I wish the Board were able to give the Mission all the [illegible] but it simply is not, and the question is whether there will be an equitable division of the inadequate funds available among the Missions, [illegible] particular Mission for one reason or another, shall be given more than its share at the expense of others. The difficulty is that, while Dr. [illegible] the grant-in-aid scheme entitles the North India Mission to preference [illegible] every other Mission has some other scheme or necessity for which it can make just as good an argument. Of course if the Board ever bound itself to give to the India Missions as a purely additional appropriation what the grant-in-aid scheme calls for, that is another matter. We must [illegible] But I have not thus far been able to find any such [illegible] Board. I shall of course look further for it. We are just working on the new year's budget now, and I see no prospect of any substantial enlargement of the appropriations, if, indeed, there is any enlargement at all for most of the other Missions. The trouble is that the Missions are [illegible] so much more in Classes I and II. The Board has authorized [illegible] increased appropriation $30,000. in advance of last year; but [illegible]

Mr. Jenvier, 2.

account is necessary in order to give all that is asked in Classes I and II in the Mission estimates. I do not see any hope, accordingly, for the North India Mission, except in some special gift that you may be able to obtain for Fitch. As I understand, if that is done, then the Mission will be able to care for the grant-in-aid without curtailing its other work.

There are some here who object radically, however, to the grant-in-aid [illegible] and the relation according to Mr. [illegible]'s theory to other Missions. In increasing self-support in any one Mission on this theory, would seem that that field should have an increasing appropriations from the Board's fund; so that if the Church becomes entirely self-supporting, the Mission work there would be having constantly more and not less than in other fields, and the fulfilment of the mission entry purpose instead of retaining money for use in unevangelized fields, would simply absorb it.

I wish I could go out and study the grant-in-aid scheme on the field; and solved the whole problem in India. I cannot believe that something better could come in the way of developing a spirit of independence. Why is it necessary that the natives should organize a National Missionary Society outside the Church, in order to secure autonomy and independence? Why could not the Presbyterian Church in India have enabled them to fulfil these natural and warranted longings in the Church and for self government? The natives have set up a Missionary Society with considerable enthusiasm, on conviction that every member will be a minister, and that we shall have no office holders except natives. As over against this, look at the Presbyterian Church in India, its Moderator, its Stated Clerk, and the Chairmen of most of its Committees are missionaries. In many cases the delegates at the last General Assembly were missionaries. Do you think there is anything that can be done to change this proportion and to prevent it from [illegible] and bring back permanence the native character of the Church?

It is good to think of you, and to love you! I only wish we could see more of one another.

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

[illegible] fifth, 1906.

The Rev. W. T. Mitchell,

[illegible] South Main Street,

Washington, Penna.

My Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

Your note of the second was received yesterday. Your [illegible] letter had also been received, but [illegible] held back these [illegible] to get off the appropriations [illegible]

No printed copies of the Minutes of the Mission Meeting have yet come. I do not know how soon it will be possible to make a copy of the letter to the Mission reporting the Board's actions for you. That was a long letter, of nearly fourteen pages. We should have sent you a copy of it, but they have now so many Stations in the North India Mission, [illegible] copies for all the Stations, but have to request that in some [illegible] will send its copy on to [illegible]. Perhaps you will be in New York [illegible] long, and could read over this letter then.

I have just written a long letter accompanying the appropriations, and [illegible] send you a copy of it if you will be good enough to send it back at once, so that we can send it on to one of the Stations in India.

The amount of the appropriations for the native work in the North India Mission, I am glad to say, will be as much as last year, but I am sorry to say it will not be any more. The amount for Pagsea, Orissa, [illegible] have to be left to the Mission to distribute this in the most effective way. The estimates, about which you ask, made a great roll, and we are a little afraid about trusting them to the mail. Would it not be time enough to examine them also when you are here?

I am sorry we are going to lose Miss [illegible], because she was already a good worker, and was going to become a better one. I wish we had some new missionaries. We are looking for a doctor to take Dr. Morris's place, as the money is already provided for her. Have you heard of anyone who would do?

Mr. Mitchell, 2

I have not heard just when the Gillams expect to arrive. They were expecting to leave Bombay on March third, so they ought to be here very soon. It will be good [illegible] and also Dr. [illegible], who will be [illegible] the Conference at Cairo.

The request that came in your letter for Mr. Day was turned over to the Treasurer's office. I am giving them your word also as to your wishes regarding the boxes and other goods that you are sending on.

As the time of your return, of course Mr. Day's office looks after that, [illegible] that it will be arranged for the going out of the India Missionaries, about the middle of September.

The action of the Mission regarding a delegate to the General Assembly, was as follows: "J. F. Holcomb was elected to represent the Mission at the General Assembly in the U. S. A., and W. T. Mitchell was elected as alternate."

I hope that you and Mrs. Mitchell are both very well, and with warm regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

[illegible]

P. S. Since dictating this letter Mr. Gillam has been in to see us, having [illegible] April 5th. Mrs. Gillam stood the [illegible] well. Their headquarters [illegible] will be at Dickeyville, Md.

April 30th. 1906

The Rev. W. D. Velte,

Sahagunpur, U. P., India.

My dear Mr. Velte;--

I wrote a few days ago to the Mission with reference to the appropriations for the new year, touching on some points also about which otherwise I should have wished to write to you. As you will have already seen, or will be seeing each the letter to the Mission, however, I need not refer to these points now.

The printed minutes of the annual meeting of the Mission came yesterday, 4 or 5 months after the meeting was held. They will be brought up at once and considered by the Board at its next meeting. I should think it would be wise for the Mission, if it desires any of these propositions to be considered promptly by the Board, to send a written copy of the minutes to the Board immediately after the Mission meeting, or, if this is impracticable, although it is the practice of practically all the Missions, could not the written copy be placed immediately in the hands of the printer and a proof be sent to the Board within a fortnight after the Mission meeting adjourned?

I do rejoice that the Mission meeting was such a blessed time. Your letter of November 6th reporting it was very helpful and I sent at once, as you suggested, a copy to Harrisburg. Mrs. Wood also took a copy for her uses in the specific information department. I am very thankful for the great spiritual enlargement that has come to the Mission and to you, and pray not only that it may be abiding in all hearts, but that it may manifest itself in rich fruitage in

The Rev. F. J. Velte, D.

the work.

I hope that long ago little Margaret's scarlet fever passed away without leaving any ill effects behind, and that Mrs. Velte was not entirely wearied with nursing her and the cares of the Annual Meeting.

My eye just falls on the postscript of November 15th, in which you ask me to use discretion in quoting from it, and I was careful to omit whatever parts of it you would not wish to have publicity given to.

I am very thankful for the Prayer Lists which have been coming, and also for the letter of November 7th signed by you and Miss Given and Mr. Hyde. Surely, these stirrings in India are the anticipations of great things before us, and God must be willing, as He has always been, if only we are not unwilling to accept what He has agreed to give.

In view of what I have written in the letter to the Mission you may be sure that I read with the greatest appreciation your letter of December 22nd regarding the vital importance of more of the spirit of independence in the Indian Church. In some way we must achieve this or suffer for our failure. Just this last week a letter has come from a Committee of the Synod of the Church of Christ in Japan dealing with what the Synod regards as the thoroughly unsatisfactory relations between the Missions and the Native Church. The problem is, of course, in a very different stage from that which your problem has reached in India, but the principle involved is the same, namely, the principle of a right development and a right recognition of the authority and responsibility of the Native Church and you have the problem, of course, in the Seminary in a very concrete and very perplexing form. I should think the study of some books like Booker Washington's "Up from Slavery", and "The Life of General

The Rev. W. C. Veith, 2,

Armstrong", would be of great help to you in the way of giving suggestions as to the development of the spirit of self-reliance and self-respect and self-dependence.

With warm regards to Mrs. Veith and yourself,

Very affectionately yours,

April seventh, 1906.

To the North India Mission.

My Dear Friends:

You will already have received the printed letter reporting the appropriations for the fiscal year 1906-1907. I am sending herewith the detailed appropriations sheets. They correspond to the estimate sheets as sent from the field, save that, inasmuch as it has been impossible for the Board to grant more for the native work than last year, Column II of the estimates has been omitted from the appropriations. If, however, there are any items in Column II of the estimates which, on reflection the Mission feels simply must be provided for, and any items in Column I for which these more important items can be substituted, you are at entire liberty to make such changes. I only lament that the gifts of the churches have not been so great as to lead the Board to feel that it was warranted in making appropriations large enough to enable all the Missions to make a considerable advance in their native work. As it is, the prospect for the present year, assuming that the Board will receive the same amount this April that it received last April, is that it will just about be able to close its books without deficit. There will be, however, the accumulated deficit of the last two years continuing. In the face of this, we feel that the Board has acted with commendable faith in increasing the budget for the new year as it has done, and as was explained in the printed letter.

I should like to express appreciation of the most satisfactory way in which the estimates for the Mission were presented. There was great saving of time and labor here, thanks to the Mission's faithful compliance with the instructions as to making out the estimates printed on the estimate sheets.

The Board has not been able to make any appropriations for new property out of the new year's budget, as all such grants would simply have involved subtraction from the appropriations for the native work, and would have necessitated, accordingly, an actual reduction in the grants to that work.

North India Mission, 2.

We have, with mingled feelings of congratulation and reluctance, omitted Miss Prentiss's name from the appropriations. Her engagement was reported to the Board, together with her resignation, and the request that she should be released from May 1st. Dr. Lucas had written at her request regarding Mr. McCleary, and supporting her desire to be released from the first of May. The appropriation for Miss Rogers' furlough and return to the field and field salary are all included, though Miss Rogers is doubtful as to whether on health grounds she should return. I have not said anything to her about the Mission action with reference to her return, in which, as we understand, the majority expressed the sentiment in favor of her coming back. My impression is that from the point of view of health alone, it may be found to be unwise for her to incur the risks that would be involved in returning. Classes I and II have been adjusted in accordance with the new conditions produced by Mr. and Mrs. Gould's return to America, and Mr. Gould's expectation of going back to India alone. Dr. Ewing, in one of his letters, refers to Mr. Gould's coming in accordance with the new furlough rule. I would remind the Mission that the suggestion of an alternative furlough at the end of five years has not yet been adopted. As we understand, the Punjab Mission was unprepared to approve it as yet, although the Minutes of the Punjab Mission Meeting have not yet come, and when they have been received, action may be found to have been such as would lead the Board to feel that the furlough question should be taken up now, and some arrangements made in accordance with the suggestion from the North India Mission.

I am very sorry that the Board could not make provision for the two properties you ought to have, and also for the industrial school at Fatehgarh and the training class at Jhansi. Perhaps transfers may be possible that will make partial provision at least for these objects. Dr. Ewing has written earnestly regarding the increase of appropriations from the Board to enable the Mission to meet the obligations of the Presbyterial Grant-in-aid scheme. He wrote in the same letter with reference to the failure of the Board to grant special appropriations for certain emergency medical expenses. In the case of the

latter, it will doubtless be sufficient to reply that the Board was not setting up any principle, but merely doing its best to deal with existing conditions. It has always held that, as far as possible, the appropriations for each year should cover the necessities for that year, and that while undoubtedly emergencies involving additional expenditure will occur, there will also be unexpected savings. So far as it is possible, it desires these savings to take care of the emergency expenditures, and the liberty of transfer provided by the Manual until January 31st, is intended to facilitate this. Dr. Ewing writes that medical expenses are a part of the salary of missionaries and belong to Class I, but this has never been the case. They have ever since the present system of estimates was adopted, belonged in Class IX. The medical allowance has never been regarded as a personal matter, but as a Station allowance, to be drawn upon as needed, and if exhausted, to be replenished by transfers within the appropriations, if it is possible to do so. The action which I reported regarding the emergency requests under consideration involved no "sudden revolution." There are some Missions where there are no medical allowances at all, and in all the Missions where there are such allowances, they are regarded and have been for fifteen years at least, as part of the regular Station expenses account cared for in Class II, and subject to the same principles covering all expenditures in Classes IV to II. The Board would glad add additional appropriations for these and other objects if it were able to do so, and it has, as the Mission well knows, never repudiated any necessary Mission obligations which the Missions have conscientiously but vainly striven to provide for within their appropriations and under the Manual provisions.

With reference to the grant-in-aid scheme, I would say that in this also the Board did not understand that it was taking any novel action. It has always endeavored to give the India Missions fullest appropriations possible, but it has never contemplated to give them preferential treatment as against other Missions because of the grant-in-aid plan. To assent to Dr. Ewing's principle, that the Mission is entitled in 1906-7, for example, to all that it received in 1905-6, plus the increase required for the Presbyterial grant, irrespective of the amount

of the Board's budget for the new year, or the claims of other Missions, would, I am confident, be recognized by Dr. Ewing and all the Mission as unjust. The Board has done the best it could in the discharge of its trust in the appropriations for the new year. In doing so, it has only been able to give to the North India Mission for its native currency appropriation, the same sum which it received in 1905-1906, and 1904-1905 and 1903-1904. The best distribution of this amount is left with large liberty to the Mission. If you do not think that it would be right to use from it what is called for under the grant-in-aid scheme, do you think it would be right for the Board to withdraw support from other Missions in order to add it to the appropriations for North India to meet the Presbyterial grant? So far as the records of the Board are concerned, I have been unable to find anything supporting the idea that the Board took on the obligations of the grant-in-aid scheme as special preferential obligations resting on it independent of the Mission. I feel confident that Dr. Gillespie wrote letters clearly forestalling this idea; but apart from such considerations, it seems to me that Dr. Ewing and all the members of the Mission are of such fair and just minds as to see the unreasonableness of a view that would tax other Missions in an interest of the grant-in-aid scheme. To set up that principle would be to place the same weapon in the hands of other Missions which have plans of one sort and another, which would enable them to make claims of the same sort as against the North India Mission.

Dr. Ewing writes in the same letter regarding what he believes to be an injustice done the Mission in my comments on its expenditures in excess of its appropriations. I am sorry if I did any injustice. It must be very hard indeed for any Mission, especially a Mission with so extensive a work as yours, to keep within appropriations so inadequate to its necessities. I hope the day will come when the churches' gifts may be more fully equal to the work's needs. It may be, however, that the Board receives only as much as God feels that it can be trusted to use in the wisest and most efficient way. And while there are many hardships involved in the insufficiency of the Mission's resources, on the other hand one result is I think, an economy of expenditure and immense accomplishment of work in

proportion to the outlay such as is found in no other enterprise of which I know.

The 1889 Rupees 1 Anna, to meet the necessary expenses in connection with the earthquake damages, was met by the Board by charging the same against Insurance Fund.

We received some time ago the wedding cards of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, and I trust that they are now comfortably settled in their Simla home.

I hope that Mr. Avey has arrived safely, and is already beginning his work. We are looking forward with great pleasure to seeing Dr. and Mrs. Mason, and Mr. and Mrs. Gillam before long, and of hearing from them fully regarding the work.

We follow with great interest the Prayer Lists, and join earnestly with you in the desire that God would pour out His Spirit in unmeasured power upon the Churches and Missions in India.

The Board was very much interested in the Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of India, which were laid before us, and also in the report of the establishment of the National Missionary Society. I trust the Society may do a useful work, and may be the means of kindling a great spirit of self-propagation in the Indian Christian community. I think, however, that there is some occasion for regret that the natural and just desires for autonomy on the part of the Indian Christian body, have had to find expression in this movement, rather than through the Indian Churches which have been established. I wish the Presbyterian Church in India might have the privilege of taking the lead in the development and recognition of the principle that the churches which we are establishing are to be indigenous, national churches. Even though this work were to be less efficiently done, would it not be the wise policy to press the Indian element into the official positions and places of leadership?

This whole problem has now come before the Board in its most grave aspects through the Church of Christ in Japan, which has sent to the Presbyterian and Reformed Boards at home, a long, formal communication, very carefully and ably drawn up, setting forth what the Church of Christ believes to be the chief failure of the Missions, to set up right relations with the Native Church. The

North India Mission, 5.

problem which has arisen there will inevitably arise in China and elsewhere, just as it has arisen, accompanied by much heat and with sad schism, in Brazil. We surely need to seek in this matter a wisdom higher than our own, and guidance from Him, Who alone knows the issues of all activities, and can direct us into right ways.

With warm regards to all,

Your sincere friend,

April 23rd, 1906.

The Rev. O. A. R. Fauvier,
1409 S. Broad St., Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania.

My dear Rodney:--

I have received from Mr. H. Arndt, 711 Fremont Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana, a letter containing the following among other inquiries:

"Could you direct me to a publisher of an instructor in Hindu?"

Could you drop him a postal card answering this question?

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

[illegible]:

Rev. A. R. Ewing, D. D.,	$ 1080.
J. Sam Higginbottom,	1,560.
Miss A. P. Lucas,	540.
Miss Jean T. Tracy,	540.
Miss A. Stanford, M. D.,	[illegible]
	3780.

Mr. Higginbottom,	100.	
		$ 3880.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

[illegible]:

Dr. Lucas,	$ 1000	
[illegible]:		
Mr. Lucas,	600	
		$ 1600.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

	Rupees.
[illegible]:	
[illegible] Dissentiates,	$ 1158.
[illegible] Fitch,	1440
Receipts on Field,	540
	900
[illegible]:	
Five Bible Women,	492
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]:	
Shunkelaw men,	120
City Church and Read. Room,	120
Zenanas 1 month expenses,	456
[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rupees, 396[illegible]

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

		Rupees.
BOARDING SCHOOLS:		
Mary Wanamaker Girls' School,		
Total expenses,	9216	
Receipts on field,	5216	
	4000	
Jumna Boys' High School,		
Total expenses,	7624	
Receipts on field,	[illegible]	
	2543	
Christian Boys' Boarding School,		
Total expenses,	5000	
Receipts on field,	3400	
	[illegible]	
DAY SCHOOLS:		
Katra Boys' School,		
Total expenses,	2300	
Receipts on field,	1600	
	700	
Jumna Boys' Vernacular School,		
Total expenses,	425	
Receipts on field,	125	
	300	
Miss Brown, Teacher,	72	
City Church School,	200	
	272	Rupees.
		8412

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

ASSISTANTS:		
Two assistants,	1260	
Nurses,	400	
	1660	
Receipts on field,	660	
	1000	
MEDICINES:		
Medicines,	1100	
Receipts on field,	1000	
	[illegible]	
EXPENSES:		
Servants,	400	
Furnishings,	100	
Horses,	420	
Repair of Conveyances,	50	
	970	Rupees.
		[illegible]

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:

Katra Compound,	150		
Jumna Compound,	114		
Edmonston,	50		
Hospital Compound,	54		
Girdhara Lal's House,	60		
E. H. Fitch's House,	240	Rs.648	
TAXES:			
Jumna House & Water,	193		
Wanamaker School & Water,	322		
Katra Boys' School " "	104		
Edmonstone Rd.H'se & "	104		
Wheel Tax,	36	759	
REPAIRS:			
For Station,	1200	1200	
ATTENDANTS:			
4 Watchmen,	240		
City Church servants,	86	326	
LIGHTS:			
In City Church,		25	
			Rs. 2958

CLASS IX: MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:			
Annual meeting,		52	
STATIONERY & POSTAGE:			
For the Station,		50	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:			
For 2 men,		300	
SANITARIUM:			
Travel for 7 missionaries,		315	
PERSONAL TEACHERS:			
Clerk,	180		
Personal Teacher,	200	380	
			Rs. 1097

SUMMARY FOR ALLAHABAD.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 3880.00	
CLASS II.	1600.00	
CLASS IV.		3954.
CLASS V.		8412.
CLASS VI.		2100.
CLASS VII.		2958.
CLASS IX.		1097.
TOTAL	$ 5480.00	18531. Rupees.

[illegible]

1906-1907.

[illegible]

SALARIES:

Rev. G. H. [illegible],	[illegible]	
Mr. [illegible],	1000.	
Miss. Morton,	[illegible]	
Miss Mary Fullerton,	[illegible]	
Miss M. E. Rogers, (3mos)	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	

CHILDREN:

Mr. Smith, (1)	100	[illegible]

CLASS II. [illegible]

HOME ALLOWANCES:

Miss M. E. Rogers, (8 mos)	375	

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:

Miss M. E. Rogers,	300	675.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees.
NATIVE MINISTERS:		
3 Native Ministers,	960	
Receipts on field,	600	360.
LICENTIATES:		
6 Licentiates,	1272	
Receipts on field,	780	492
BIBLE WOMEN:		
13 Bible Women,		486
OTHER HELPERS:		
13 Preacher Teachers,		912
Miss E. Blant,		720
		200
ITINERATING:		
OTHER WORK:		
Travel and bicycles,	300	
Visiting Out-stations,	130	
Jinrickshaw for Miss Blant	75	
Books & Tracts,	72	
		545

Rs. [illegible]

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:

		Rupees.
Rakha Christian Girls' School,		
Boarding Department,	5620	
School, "		
Receipts on field,	4300	
		1320
8 Teachers,	1812	
Books, etc.	148	1960
Receipts on field,		240
Burhpur Christian Boys' School,		1720
Boarding Department,	5300	
Tutoring and Books,	1100	
	6400	
Receipts on field,	4000	
	2400	2400
Boys' High School,		
4 Teachers,	2324	
Hindu and Moham. Teachers,	2900	
Expenses,	422	
	5166	
Receipts on field,	3840	2326

DAY SCHOOLS:

City Girls' School,		
9 Teachers,	1014	
Expenses,	262	
Horse,	210	1486
Village Schools for Christians,	219	219

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER:

Training School,	1415	1415

OTHER SCHOOLS:

Industrial Schools,		0
		Rs.10,886.-

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Dispensary,	1200	
		Rs. 1200 -

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:

Burhpur and Rakha,	122	
House for Missionary,	450	
Preachers' Houses,	72	
	644	
Receipts on field,	96	
		548
TEACHERS:		1000
SERVANTS: Watchmen,		84
		Rs.1632 -

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS: Annual Meeting.	96
STATIONARY AND POSTAGE:	37
[illegible]: Hill Travel for 7.	280
PERSONAL TEACHERS: Clerk and Personal Teacher.	180

M. S.

SUMMARY FOR FAIZABAD.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 3485.00	
CLASS II.	675.00	
CLASS IV.		8713.
CLASS V.		10886.
CLASS VI.		1200.
CLASS VII.		1632.
CLASS IX.		598.
TOTAL.	$4160.	18084. Rupees.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EACH.

1906-1907.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

[illegible]:

Rev. A. G. McGaw,	$1080
Rev. J. H. Lawrence,	1000
	2180.

[illegible]:

Mr. McGaw (3)	300.
Mr. Lawrence (1)	100.
	400.

$ 2580.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

			Rupees.
NATIVE MINISTERS:			
Prabhu Datt,	480		
Receipts on field		480	
[illegible]:			
Seven Licentiates,	1407		
Receipts on field		264	
			1143.
BIBLE WOMEN:			
Two Bible Women,	108		
Receipts on field		36	72
[illegible]:			
Twenty-seven preachers-teachers,	2271		
Receipts on field		252	2019
[illegible]:			
For the station,	300		300
OTHER WORK:			
Bicycles for preachers		75	
Keep of horses,		72	
Books and Tracts,		50	
Preacher's travel,		100	
Summer school,		34	331

Rs. 3865.-

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:

Christian Boys' Boarding School.

Six Teachers,	708
Food,	2200
	2908
Receipts on field,	640 Rs.

Christian Girls' Boarding School.

		Rupees.
CLASS V. Continued,		
BROUGHT FORWARD -		2270
Christian Girls' Boarding School.		
Two teachers	132	
Food,	439	571
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES:		
4 Teachers,	372	
Stipends,	1150	1522

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

MEDICINES:	50	50

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT: Teachers' houses,	140	
REPAIRS: For Station,	300	
INSURANCE: For Station,	54	

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS: Travel to Annual Meeting,	30	
STATIONERY AND POSTAGE:	15	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	250	
TRANSIT: Hill travel 6 1/2 adults,	200	

[illegible] Bal.

	GOLD.	RUBB.
Class I.	$ 2560.00	
Class IV.		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible] VI.		30.
[illegible] VII.		494.
[illegible]		5[illegible]
[illegible]	$ 2560.00	5571. [illegible]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LAHORE.

1906-1907

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

MARRIED:	The Rev. A. B. Allison,	$ 1080	
	Miss Emily Forman,	840	
	Miss R.M.Cuthbertson,	840	
		2760	
CHILDREN:	Mr. Allison, (1)	100	
			$ 2860.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

	Rupees.		
NATIVE MINISTERS:			
Paran Sukh,	336.		
Receipts on field,	336.	0	
NON-ORDAINED:			
4 Licentiates,	870.	870	
BIBLE WOMEN:			
1 Bible Woman,	48		
1 Helper,	24	72	
		120	
ITINERATION:			
OTHER WORK:			
Jinrickshamen,	60		
Preacher's travel,	50	110	
			Rs. 1172.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:			
1 Teacher,	120		
Helper,	96		
			Rs. 216

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:			
Mission Compound,	143		
Preacher's House,	64	207	
REPAIRS:	250	250	
		34	Rs. 541
[illegible]:			

[illegible] II. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]:	[illegible]
[illegible]:	[illegible]
[illegible]:	
[illegible] travel,	144
[illegible]:	150
	Rs. 594.-

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

	[illegible].	[illegible].
[illegible] I.	@ 2200.00	
[illegible] IV.		1172.-
[illegible] I.		210.-
[illegible] I.a.		241.-
[illegible] I.a.		854.
TOTAL.	@ 2200.00	2523 Rupees.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FATEHPUR.

1906-1907.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:		
The Rev. C. H. Mattison,	$ 1080	
CHILDREN:		
Mr. Mattison (1)	100	
		$ 1180.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees.	
LICENTIATES:			
3 Licentiates,	684		
Receipts on field,	180		
	504	504	
4 Preacher Teachers,		384	
BIBLE WOMEN:			
1 Bible Woman,		60	
ITINERATION:		100	
OTHER WORK:			
Visiting Out-Stations,	50		
Tracts and Books,	15		
Preacher's Travel,	50		
Ox Cart for Bible Woman,	60	175	
			Rs. 1223

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:		
Girls' Vernacular School, 48		
		Rs. 48

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:			
Mission Compound,	39		
Preachers' Houses,	66	105	
REPAIRS:			
For Station,		150	
ATTENDANTS:			
Watchmen,		30	Rs. 285

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES,

	Rupees.	
MISSION MEETINGS:		
Annual Meeting,	15	
Stationary and Postage,	10	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE :	125	
SANITARIUMS:	84	
PERSONAL TEACHERS:	150	
		Rs. 384.-

SUMMARY FOR FATEHPUR.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1180.00	
CLASS IV.		1223.
CLASS V.		48.
CLASS VII.		285.
CLASS IX.		384.
TOTAL.	$1180.00	1940. Rupees.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MAINPURI.

1906-1907.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. W. F. Johnson, D.D.,	$ 720	
Rev. E. A. Enders,	1080	
Miss M. Johnson,	540	
Rev. W.T.Mitchell, (1/2 yr.)	540	
	2880	
CHILDREN:		
Mr. Enders, (3)	300	
Mr. Mitchell (3) 1/2 yrs.	150	
	450.	
		$ 3330

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:		
Rev. W. T. Mitchell, (5 mo)	$ 416.67	
CHILDREN: Mr. Mitchell, (3) 1/2 yr.	150.00	
FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:		
Mr. Mitchell,	1050.00	
		$ 1616.67

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

NATIVE MINISTERS:			
	3 Native Ministers,	828	
	Receipts on field,	264	
			564
LICENTIATES:			
	4 Licentiates,	984.	984.
OTHER HELPERS:			
	10 Preacher Teachers,	957.	957.
BIBLE WOMEN:			
	4 Bible Women,		408.
ITINERATING:			
	Including Preachers' Travel,		350.
OTHER WORK:			
	Tract Distribution,	35.	
	Oxen for Bible Women,	120	
			155.
			Rs. 3418.

CLASS VI. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:		
Boys' High School.		
3 Teachers,	2460	
Hindu & Mohammedan Teachers,	2628	
Expenses,	408	
	5520	
Receipts on field,	2964	2556.
DAY SCHOOLS:		
Boys' School,	192	
Receipts on field,	12	
		180
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES:		
Training School,		1094
		Rs. 3830.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY (IN USE)

RENTS:		
Compound, Preachers' Houses,	150	
Receipts on field,	120	
		30
REPAIRS:		
Repairs,	262	
Rebuilding Servants' Quarters,	160	422
ATTENDANTS:		
Watchmen,		60
		Rs. 512

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:		
Annual Meeting,	75	
STATIONARY AND POSTAGE:	5	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:		
2 families,	250	
SANITARIUMS:		
Hill Travel,	198	
PERSONAL TEACHERS:	150	
		Rs. 678.-

SUMMARY FOR MAINPURI.

		GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$	3330.	
CLASS II.		1616.67	
CLASS IV.			3418.
CLASS VI.			3630.
CLASS VII.			512.
CLASS IX.			678.
TOTAL	$	4946.67	8238. Rupees.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR JHANSI.

1906-1907.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. Henry Forman,	$	1080.
Rev. J. F. Holcomb, ($ yr)		540.
		1620.

CHILDREN:

Mr. Forman, (1)	100	
		$ 1720.

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:

Rev. J. F. Holcomb, (5 mo)	416.67	

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:

Rev. and Mrs. Holcomb,	600.00	
		$ 1016.67

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees.
NATIVE MINISTERS:		
8 Native Ministers,	948	
Receipts on field,	270	
		678.
LICENTIATES:		
1 Lidentiate,		216.
OTHER HELPERS:		
Miss C. G. Williamson,	720	
Miss May Tresham,	720	
5 Native Helpers,	450	1890
ITINERATING:		
Itin. & Preacher's Travel	148	148
OTHER WORK:		
Tracts, Rickshaw Coolies,	174	174
		Rs. [illegible]

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:			
Sipri Boys' School,	108		
Receipts on Field,	24	84	
Main Boys' School,	102		
Receipts on field,	12	90	
Compound Girls' School,			
Teachers,	300		
Carts,	200		
Women to call girls,	66		
	566		
Receipts on field,	120		
		446	
Barwa Sagar Girls'School,	36		
Compound School for Women,	36		
	72	72	
			Rs. 692.-

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:			
Misses Williamson & Tresham,	360		
8 Preachers,	93		
Sipri Church Rent,	120		
	573		
Receipts on field,	132	441	
TAXES:			
Compound Tax,	21		
House Tax,	18		
Govt. Tax, Mission House,	20		
Municipal Tax,	36	95	
REPAIRS:	200	200	
ATTENDANTS:			
House Watchmen,		72	
			Rs. 808.-

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:		
Travel,	30	
STATIONARY AND POSTAGE:	10	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	50	
SANITARIUMS:		
Travel,	100	
		Rs. 190.-

SUMMARY FOR JHANSI.

		GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$	1720.	
CLASS II.		1016.67	
CLASS IV.			3106.
CLASS V.			692.
CLASS VII.			808.
CLASS IX.			190.
TOTAL.	$	2736.67	4796. Rupees.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GWALIOR.

1906-1907.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. J. Symington, M.D., $ 1080

CHILDREN:

Dr. Symington, (1) 100

$ 1180.

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees.	
NATIVE MINISTERS:			
1 Native Minister,		156.	
LICENTIATES:			
1 Licentiate,		152.	
BIBLE WOMEN:			
1 Bible Woman,		60.	
PREACHING:		70	
OTHER WORK:			
Summer School Travel,	10		
Books and Tracts,	20	30	
			Rs. 468.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:

Girls' School,
1 Teacher, 60.

Rs. 60.

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

MEDICINES:	250	
EXPENSES:		
Rent of Building,	60	
		Rs. 310.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:		
House in Indkar,	48	
REPAIRS:	100	
ATTENDANTS:		
Watchman,	60	
		Rs. 208.

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS;

Annual Meeting,	$0

BOOKS; PRINTING, ETC;

Books for Language Study,	$

STATIONARY AND POSTAGE:

For Station,	$

SANITARIUMS:

For Three,	180

PERSONAL TEACHERS: 100

Rs. 890

SUMMARY FOR QUARTER.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1180.00	
CLASS IV.		468.
CLASS V.		80.
CLASS VI.		310.
CLASS VII.		208.
CLASS IX.		890.
TOTAL.	$ 1180.00	1336. Rupees.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LANDOUR.

1906-1907.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:	Rev. J. S. Woodside,	$ 1080.00	$ 1080.

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

		Rupees.	
RENT:	During the Winter,	400.	Rs.400.

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS: Annual Meeting,	50.	
BOOKS AND PRINTING:	10	
STATIONARY AND POSTAGE:	10.	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	80.	
SANITARIUMS: Rent,	250.	Rs. 400.

SUMMARY FOR LANDOUR.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1080.	
CLASS VII.		400.
CLASS IX.		400.
TOTAL.	$ 1080.	800. Rupees.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAMBODIA.

1906-1907.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:	Rev. S. M. Gillam, (6 mos)	$ 324.00	
CHILDREN:	Mr. Gillam,	100	
			$424.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON THE FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:	Mr. and Mrs. Gillam, (5 mos)	416.66	
	Mrs. Gillam, (7 mos)	291.66	
			708.32
TRAVEL AND FREIGHT:	Mr. Gillam,	300	300.00
			$ 1008.32

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees.	
NATIVE MINISTERS:	Rev. M. C. Davis,	896	
	Receipts on Field,	896	0
LICENTIATES:	4 Preaching Teachers,		384
BIBLE WOMEN:	1 Bible Woman,		120
			Rs. 504.

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS:	Hostel,	250	
	Receipts on Field,	250	0
			0

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENTS:	House rent for missionary,	816	
REPAIRS:		75	891

[illegible]

[illegible]:
[illegible] section, 7.

[illegible]: 160.

[illegible] 1[illegible]. 1[illegible]. 245

[illegible] IN [illegible].

	GOLD.	NOTES.
CLASS I.	$ 424.00	
CLASS II.	1008.32	
CLASS IV.		1[illegible].
CLASS VII.		8[illegible].
CLASS IX.		245.
TOTAL	$ 1432.32	1640.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SAHARANPUR.

1906-1907.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON THE FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. J. N. Forman, $ 1080. $ 1080.

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

CHILDREN:

Mr. Forman, (1) 150 150.

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS: Annual Meeting,	50	
STATIONARY AND POSTAGE:	10	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	25	
SANITARIUMS:	30	
		Rs. 115.

SUMMARY FOR SAHARANPUR.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
CLASS I.	$ 1080.	
CLASS II.	150.	
CLASS IX.		115.
TOTAL	$ 1230.	115 Rupees.

NORTH INDIA MISSION.

GENERAL TREASURER.

		Rupees.	
HILL HOUSES:			
Rents,	300	300	
Upper Woodstock,			
Watchman,	72		
Taxes,	40		
Repairs,	200	312	
The Firs,			
Watchman,	72		
Taxes,	40		
Repairs,	200	312	
TREASURER'S EXPENSES:			
Postage, Stationary & Exchange,	250		
Clerk,	180		
Mission Committees,	100	530	
PRESBYTERIAL GRANTS:			
Furrukhabad,	2437		
Allahabad,	3264		
	5701		
Total additional amount of work taken over from the Mission.	228	5473	Rs. 6927.

SUMMARY FOR NORTH INDIA MISSION.

	GOLD.	RUPEES.
ALLAHABAD.	5480.00	18531.-
FATEHGARH.	4180.00	18024.-
ETAH.	2560.00	9271.-
ETAWAH.	8250.00	2523.-
FATEHPUR.	1180.00	1940.
MAINPURIE.	4946.57	8238.-
JHANSI.	2736.57	4796.-
GWALIOR.	1180.00	1585.
LANDOUR:	1080.00	800.-
CAWNPORE.	1432.32	1640.
SAHARANPUR.	1330.00	115.-
GENERAL TREASURER.		4927
TOTAL.	$28245.66	74241. Rupees.

The grant to the North India Mission for the fiscal year 1906-1907 is $28244.98, Gold, for Classes I and II, and 69,838 Rupees for the remaining Classes, excepting Classes III and VIII. This sum includes all the special object pledges that have been made for the work of your mission, and a further sum for which no pledges have yet been made, but which the Board guarantees in the expectation that the necessary money will be forthcoming. Any additional special object gifts that may come in will be applied toward this new unassigned work, unless accompanied by conditions which forbid such application, in which case the Board will give them separate consideration. The foregoing estimates of the Mission are approved by the Board, with the understanding that the Mission may make such changes as it may deem wise under the powers granted in Paragraph 48 of the Manual, and with the understanding that the total expenditure shall not exceed the grant herein authorized. As any changes or corrections that may be desired will not affect the total grant to the Mission, they should be adjusted on the field under the Mission's power of transfer. The Board will be unable to make any appropriations for Class VIII, unless special gifts are provided for that purpose. And grants for New Missionaries will be especially reported.

May eighth, 1900.

The Rev. Ray C. Smith,

Fatehgarh,

N. W. P., India.

Dear Mr. Smith:-

It is with real sadness of heart that, in the absence of Mr. Speer and Dr. Brown from the offices, I have to communicate the contents to you of a telegram just received, reading as follows:

"Send letter on first vessel to Ray Smith, Fatehgarh, that his Mother died suddenly to-day. Geo. E. Smith."

This telegram is dated the seventh.

Were it not requested in the message that word be sent you by the first mail, I should not presume to write this word which will bring such grief to you. But another mail will not leave before Friday which a letter written by Mr. Speer could catch.

You may be sure that you have real sympathy from us all here.

Very sincerely yours,

Fdw.

[illegible] yesterday, a telegram came from Mr. [illegible] Smith of Jackson, Minnesota, asking us to write to you [illegible] first vessel, announcing that your mother died suddenly on May [illegible]. A letter was written at once in order to catch last [illegible] morning [illegible] finding your letter, I desired to write immediately on my own account to express to you the deepest sympathy with you in your sorrow. I do not know [illegible] these tidings will have been altogether unexpected, or [illegible] letters from home had prepared you for this possibility, but even though they may have done so, you cannot have been so prepared that you will not feel the loss keenly, [illegible], with being so far away. May God [illegible] heart and keep you perfectly in

[illegible] with are both well and that the [illegible] generously. I am glad that you have so [illegible] to absorbe your thoughts and heart in these [illegible], when your mind will be turning home to the loved ones [illegible].

[illegible] ng before this we might be able to ship [illegible] which you asked in your letter of [illegible] I wrote to the [illegible] people who [illegible] the [illegible] and received a [illegible] reply, but have heard nothing

[illegible]

I have not been able to get the tanning books for you yet, [illegible] get for you one or two good books.

I have been reading on the trains the last few days, Babody's "Jesus Christ and the Christian Character", and [illegible]'s "The Eminence of God". They are both good [illegible] a good deal from them, but I can criticize [illegible] The ease with which one sees what he regards [illegible] of the wrong emphasis in another man's views, [illegible] very modest about his own. If others manifestly err, [illegible] sure that we are doing the same thing. I think [illegible] for humility applies in the realm of character [illegible] of opinion. The thing that seems to me most real [illegible] pathetic in life is our blindness to our own faults. [illegible] we see, but many others we do not see. If we see, we [illegible] against them. But either we do not see them, or [illegible] see them and went on harboring them, so that they [illegible] settled in our lives. And I have wondered [illegible]

[illegible] orthodox opinion about Him, may not lie in the [illegible] let Him come too near, He lays in too much [illegible] worthiness and unlikeness to Him. How good [illegible] experiences are in which we awake to a real rejoicing [illegible] nearness, searching us with His undeceivable eyes, [illegible] us at the same time, at His gracious hands, [illegible] need in order to conquer the evils which He lays [illegible] achieve the works which He encourages us [illegible] in His strength!

I read this morning some verses in the Church paper published by the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church of Plainfield,

"He had his work [illegible]
[illegible] he went upon his way,
[illegible] he tried to do some service
For God's people day by day,
He had time to cheer the sorrowful,
[illegible] hope was dead;
He had time to help the cripple
Then the time was rough ahead;
He had time to guard the orphan,
And one day well satisfied
With the talents God had given him,
He closed his eyes and died.

He had time to see the beauty
That the Lord spread all around;
He had time to hear the music
In the shells the children found;
He had time to keep repeating
As he bravely worked away,
'Is splendid to be living
In this splendid world today!'

But the crowds - the crowds that hurry after golden prizes,-said
That he never had succeeded,
When the clods lay on his head-
He had dreamed - 'He was a failure,'
They compassionately sighed,
For the man had little money in his pocket when he died."

These lines are not very good poetry, but there is lots of truth in them, of a kind that our Saviour put into the Sermon on the Mount and His other teachings. It is a fine thing that we have the secret of the successful life. Sometimes we get so used to the missionary idea, that we forget what a priceless thing it is and how rich those lives are which possess it, in comparison with those which do not.

I received the other day a letter from a young business man, a graduate of Yale, who is dissatisfied with his business, and is thinking of preparing himself for missionary work. He says, comparing the missionary work with his present occupation, in connection with the business enter-

"If I remain in this country I [illegible]
than do the majority the [illegible]
missionary enterprise being [illegible]
ed altogether upon Christ's teachings [illegible]
literally. In this it differs from oth[illegible]
which are founded upon our temporal need[illegible]
nected with temporal matters and so Chris[illegible]
been modified to conform to what seems prac[illegible]
onable. To feel the call of Christ to go [illegible]
among the raw heathen is treating His [illegible]
then I shall apply it here. Do[illegible]
sistently with my missionary vi[illegible]
that to adhere to high [illegible]
[illegible] are [illegible]
process [illegible] deep plunge. Nor [illegible]
sions like a hermit into seclusion because [illegible]
obedience is easier and more possible. I [illegible]
because there where seems to be the greatest need

Of course this is a wrong view, because the Christians who stay at home in this country ought to live by exactly the same principles as Christians who go out [illegible] the foreign field, but, as a matter of fact, the great majority of them do not and they miss accordingly the great joys and blessings which we know who have realized that principle is the only principle of life. Whenever we [illegible] disposed to be discouraged or to draw away from [illegible]ionary principle to the selfish principle, it is to set clearly in mind the radical difference between our principle and the principle of the world and the [illegible] priority, both for this life and for all the life [illegible] be.

With kind regards to Mrs. Smith and yourself,

Your sincere friend

[illegible]

Mr. Ray C. Smith.

Since writing the above, we have heard from your father, and while he will doubtless have written at once in full to you, it may be that there may be some delay in his letter from Minnesota, so I quote all that he writes to us:-

"I know you would appreciate the liberty I took in [illegible] to your office a telegram yesterday asking you to [illegible], Ray C. Smith, and sending it on Wed- [illegible] You would know how to word it for [illegible] then receive from loving hands a [illegible] bring a sadness to them in that [illegible] than ours. His mother was to her [illegible] all winter and spring. She slept well [illegible] rose refreshed, ate the ordinary [illegible] with me to church, taught her [illegible] engaged in all the dabbed [illegible] [illegible] time for preaching [illegible] the pulpit, I reached to her a [illegible] face & detected a change coming out [illegible] and thought I would take her to the [illegible] there was no response,- unconsciousness having taken place. This was at 11.30 and at 6.45 [illegible] the angels, we trust, conveyed her [illegible] bliss. She had been so hopefully [illegible] return of the dear ones in India, in [illegible] work her interest grew, if possible. [illegible] our other three children, two of whom are married, have arrived. The funeral services will be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock. 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'

We cannot think of the dear ones so far aw[illegible] [illegible] hardly send our son a message by cable. [illegible] own judgment as to its form. You have more [illegible] than we and perhaps have a practical code. [illegible] the expense account?"

[illegible] course written to him expressing our [illegible] with him. But what a beautiful [illegible] rose going home! I can hardly imagine a sweeter way in which life could end.

May 11th, 1906.

Mr. C. . Avey,

American Presbyterian Mission,

Allahabad, India.

My Dear Mr. Avey,-

Your 3rd letter of April 3rd from Allahabad, telling of your safe arrival on March 28th, was received just three and a half weeks after you wrote. I received also your letter of January last, written on ship-board near Queenstown and your postal card from Trieste. It was good to get these various notes from you and I am glad that you are taking up the work in such a spirit and with such good sense. I have received also a copy of the Stockton paper, containing your letter describing your impressions of India on the journey from Bombay to Allahabad and after reaching Allahabad. I could see the thing with your eyes. I never made that journey from Bombay to Allahabad and I did go from Karachi to Jalior just about the same season of the year that you traveled up to your station.

I shall be interested to hear from you in due time regarding the equipment that you need. Mr. Wanamaker has gone abroad and I do not know how soon he will be back. It may be that he has left instructions which will enable us to secure his payment of bills for the purposes needed while he is away, otherwise it may be necessary to wait for his return, but possibly you will not be sending on your orders for water oil until he gets back.

We received from the Young Men's Christian Association at Ainslie Hall which you left behind, and have paid your debt

[illegible]

[illegible] ness to Mr. Janvier was also paid.

In writing about your financial affairs at home, your mother spoke of the advance by your father of the money for the trip from Blockton to New York which I think she said you were going to send back in case these expenses were given you by the Board. In reply, I told her that it had been given you by the Board, but that in the rush of affairs here at the last you had been unable to attend to many things.

I credited you as you will have learned from the Treasurer with one [illegible] outfit as well as with all expenses needed for your travel from Bombay to Allahabad, charging these amounts to Mr. Wanamaker, as a legitimate part of his liability on your account.

The insurance was taken care of as you will see in the statement of account from the Treasurer's office.

I enclose a letter which came for you in my care after you had left and which I held until I should be writing you.

I know that you will like the work in Allahabad and it is my faith and prayer that you may be able to do it with great efficiency and usefulness.

It will always be a pleasure to hear from you. With kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

[illegible].

2.

May 14, 1905.

Mr. Preston M. Edwards,

Allahabad, India.

My dear Mr. Edwards:

I can hardly believe that a year or so has elapsed since I wrote to you last, and I am sorry that I have allowed so much time to pass. I do rejoice that you have gone on with the work in the college and I still hope and pray that you may give your life to this work.

I hope to be able to write Dr. Ewing in a few days some news that will please him and you all with reference to another man for work in the college. I am only waiting a final confirmatory letter from him.

Mr. Avey writes of his safe arrival and I hope he is going to prove to be a strong and useful man. We are eagerly awaiting now the coming of Dr. Lucas, whose ship, I think, is due next week. I shall be anxious to see also, and maybe on the same ship that brings him, an uncle and aunt of mine who are just coming back from a trip around the world. We are rejoicing in the spiritual awakening in India and only hope that it may not subside. I wish the fire might burn till it has warmed the whole church in India ~~spiritu~~ burning out its dross ~~[illegible]~~ giving it to the power by which ~~[illegible]~~ we may enter upon a more earnest life and with which the number of christians now in India, would carry Christianity to every village in the country.

I have never heard anything further about that experiment in [illegible] of which [illegible] I must make some inquiries about it.

C.

[illegible]

[illegible] Preston M. Edwards. -5-

I often think of our talks together at Nashville; four years ago this summer, was it not? I expect to go down again within a few weeks. I think the Conference this year is not going to meet at the school where it met when we were there together, but the boys will still be there at the Conference time this year.

I had a characteristic letter from Dr. Ellingwood from Milton, North Carolina. He has not been in the office since last fall and was here then only for a call. It has been a year, now, since he practically laid down his work and we shall never see him back in the office at work again. His mind is just as clear and penetrating and active as ever and he writes that it seems ludicrous to him to have his poor old body senselessly wabbling and wagging and not obedient at all to its old master. He is certainly one of the noblest, purest and best men in our church. It is fifteen years since I came to work with him and I have never in all these years seen any evidence of meanness or unkind feeling or of pettiness in him. I do not believe he is capable of a malicious or malignant thought and I shall always count it a blessing to have worked so long with one who never sought any-[illegible] for himself and whose thoughts were [illegible] upon the extension of Gods Kingdom and the defense of Gods faith. It has been very interesting to watch the strengthening gain of Dr. Ellingwood's mind and heart upon the simplest evangelical convictions. I could give many evidences of this; the last was in the last letter I had from him before the one that came to-day, in which at the close he said. "[illegible] has [illegible] many years of blessings has brought to

May 14th, 1906.

Mr. Preston H. Edwards. -3-

[illegible] is just [illegible] emphatic in my con-
[illegible], is the [illegible] my hope I may [illegible] rest on
[illegible] outside of myself. I [illegible] no [illegible] in the re-
[illegible] of my life. I only [illegible] I [illegible] clearly that
[illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] salvation. I shall go
down to the tomb resting in this alone.

I am confident that Dr. Billingwood is right in this, and that there is no truth more demanded by the human experience that understands itself than this truth of the saving help of Christ as our hope alone

With warm regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

May 22nd, 1906.

The Rev. A. H. Ewing, Ph.D.,

Allahabad, India.

My Dear Ewing,-

I had hoped to write to you personally long before this, but I have not done so, and I am sorry to say that I am a good deal behind with others as well as with you. I tried to cover in letters to the Mission, however, the various points in your letters of January 17th and February 8th and 22nd, two of the latter date, and I need now take up only your letters of April 26th and March 16th, together with your letter of April 13th to Mr. Wanamaker, of which you sent me a copy. First, with reference to this. Mr. Wanamaker is out of the country. I wrote at once as follows, accordingly,-

"Mr. Arthur H. Ewing, of Allahabad, India, has sent us a copy of his letter of April 13th to Mr. Wanamaker, with reference to the equipment for the industrial plant and electrical laboratory of the Allahabad Christian College, for the purchase of which Mr. Wanamaker has promised to give five thousand dollars.

I presume that Dr. Ewing's letter will have come into your hands. As I understand it, Mr. Wanamaker is in Europe. Dr. Ewing of course did not know of this, and he writes in his letter to Mr. Wanamaker and in a note to us, that unless he hears from Mr. Wanamaker, he will go ahead and order the material to the amount of five thousand dollars, assuming that the absence of any cablegram from Mr. Wanamaker will mean that he is satisfied to have the material ordered by Dr. Ewing.

Are you able to act for Mr. Wanamaker in the matter? If Mr. Wanamaker desires to buy the material called for in Dr. Ewing's lists, will you send a cable, or shall we do so? If, on the other hand, you feel that nothing can be done now, and that Dr. Ewing ought not to order the material until Mr. Wanamaker himself shall have been consulted, will you cable Dr. Ewing to this effect, or shall we do so?"

I received promptly the following reply:-

"Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th, I have to say that the letter from Dr. Ewing arrived here on Tuesday; and I immediately forwarded it to Mr. Wanamaker, in care of our Paris office.

No one here could act in this matter, and we can only trust

Mr. Ewing.

2.

that Mr. Wanamaker will be able to answer Dr. Ewing from whatever place he may be when our 'Personal Budget' reaches him.

"As I mail by Saturday's Steamer all personal matters needing Mr. Wanamaker's attention, I believe the better thing for me to do is to enclose your letter, which may secure for Dr. Ewing an earlier response. Mr. Wanamaker can, if he so decides, forward his draft from our Paris office."

We cabled at once to you, accordingly, as follows,-

"Await Wanamaker's reply."

I was afraid that if we did not send such a message, you might go ahead in the absence of any work from Mr. Wanamaker, and order the goods, only to find that this course did notmeet with his approval. It seems to me much safer to await his formal reply. I trust that he may cable to you authorizing you to go ahead and may send you at once, as his secretary suggest, his draft covering the cost of the apparatus.

I do not know when he will be back. His Paris address, if you should wish to write to him there, is 44 Rue de Petites Ecuries.

Mr. Day is away at the Assembly, but I shall give him your note of April 26th as soon as he returns and I think he will find no difficulty in adjusting satisfactorily the North India accounts. I think you are entirely right in your opinion that the General Treasurer's account is a part of the Mission accounts and that if the former over spends it should not be charged back upon the Missin if the other expenses are compensated by savings in the other accounts of the Mission.

I see you call up the Bransfeldt matter again. I can see a mischievous twinkle in your eye as you did that. You know very well that Dr. Halsey's letter was no plea for the employment of Mr. Bransfeldt and the expenditure, therefore, of savings in class one.

Dr. Lucas got safely home last week. My uncle and aunt were on the same steamer with him from Naples, and also Mr. and Mrs. Delavan Pierson and Sherwood Eddy's mother, and their friends.

had one little talk with Dr. Lucas the following day when I told him the situation with Mr. Wanamaker and I am looking forward to another longer talk with him in the near future. Dr. Lucas will doubtless be a great help this coming year in the work in the home church, and there will be needed help, for the year closed with a deficit of $72,000; added to the accumulated deficits of preceding years and the budget for the new year, that means that we shall have to raise this new year a million, two hundred thousand dollars in order to meet all our liabilities.

I reported to the Board what you said about Mr. Bryan's visit. I am glad to know that you had Mr. Odell with you. I saw an extract from a letter which he had written back to Scranton, telling of his visit to India and declaring that his people would not know him for the same man when he came back home. He is a man with a great deal of ability and if the missionary enterprise has really laid hold upon him, he will be a great power.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillam, as you will have heard, got home safely. I have had a little talk with Mr. Gillam, but not nearly as much as I want. I trust that Mrs. Gillam may get entirely strong and well.

I have a good item of news to tell you now, with reference to the college. Though Mr. Wanamaker would not take the support of a third man for you, we have a third man and his support also, nevertheless. He is Mr. Charles D. Thompson, Jr., a graduate of Princeton. His father is a lawyer in Jersey City and an elder in the Trinity Presbyterian Church in Montclair. Young Thompson has spent the last year teaching in a boys's school and he is ready to put in three years before going on with his professional studies. His father agrees to meet his traveling expenses to India and back and one-half of his salary. The other half has been pledged by Mr. William Childs of the Childs' restaurants. I think that

Mr. Ewing,

Thompson will be of great use to you in connection with the Princeton building and the religious life of the college , and he can help you in many ways in the teaching. He will go out this fall.

I hope that Avey is doing well. Dr. Lucas says that he made a good impression as a modest straight-forward fellow. I trust that he may prove to have been a wise choice.

I hope that you are not overtaxing yourself with all the heavy burdens that you are carrying and I hope that Mrs. Ewing is well. With warm regards,

Very cordially yours,

Pres. RBS/MLM

S.

May 23rd, 1906.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,
1407 South Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Rodney:

I am looking for that same scheme for which you are hunting, by which it will be possible to stick six hours in between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning. Do you think we are ever likely to find it? Do you remember Kipling's story of the man who wanted to live forever and who finally hit on the devise of getting off from the ground and sitting in a chair which swung from the rafters, while he watched the world swing around under him and dreamed that for him time had ceased to move.

I did not know you were present in the First Church when we listened to the dirge from Ireland, the other night. I was not so much sorry for the audience as I was for poor Ireland. To think of that fresh and interesting country having such an old Egyptian mummy for its representative. And if I had known you were at Princeton, I would have stayed over a train. I am sorry they did not get the tablets straight, and there is at least one other case of a tragic death at the hands of man in South China.

I am glad that Mr. Converse gave you the money for Mr. Fitch's support and that you have sent him out to Ewing. You will be glad to know that we have another man for Allahabad; a Princeton 1905 man, named Thompson, whose father will send him out and bring him back and pay one-half his salary for three years, the other half being provided by one of the Child's Restaurant men. He will be a [illegible] man, I think, for the Princeton Building, as well as for gen-

The Rev. C. A. E. Janvier, -2-

eral teaching work. Ewing has written to Mr. Wanamaker enclosing a list of things needed for the electrical work, and saying that unless he gets a cable reply, a few days after his letter will be received, indicating that Mr. Wanamaker desires to order the stuff, he will go ahead and order it himself. I wrote to Mr. Wanamaker's secretary, asking him whether he had authority to act in the matter. He says he has not, and has sent all the correspondence to Mr. Wanamaker in Paris. We have earlier found to wait for word from Mr. Wanamaker. It is a dangerous thing to propose to act on the assumption of prohibitory instructions. I never believed in the principle of, "I will if you don't tell me not to".

It is good to have your favourable word regarding Harris. We ought to send a man to Mexico within the next year, to take Dr. Hubert Brown's place, but he must be a man of real intellectual power. It will not do to just send a good man, who will be a faithful worker. We must have a man who is all this plus. A leader is necessary, a man of constructive and positive power. Where we have a good strong native church set up, as we have in Brazil, Mexico and Japan, there is far less room for the average missionary than there is in some other field. In countries like these there are many native men superior to the average missionary and we must look increasingly for the men of superior intellectual and spiritual power to make up the main staff of such fields.

I hope that Mrs. Janvier and Ernest are both well and with warmest regards, I am,

Very affectionately yours,

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May 29th, 1906.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,

1409 S. Broad St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Rodney:

You can address young Thompson, Charles D. Thompson, Jr., Montclair, N.J., or 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J. Very possibly he might be able to help you some with the Princeton Bldg.

I am writing to the Home Board with reference to Harris and the possibility of their using him in Porto Rico, or Cuba, and I am quoting what you say about him.

I do not expect to be down at Princeton this Commencement. The next "blow out" of my class will be three years from now at its twentieth anniversary.

Very affectionately yours,

Robt Speer

June 18th, 1906.

The Rev. S. M. Gillam,

Dickeyville, Maryland.

My Dear Mr. Gillam—

I have heard from Mr. Converse, who says that he will give one thousand dollars to Cawnpore, if the Board will directly ask him for it. The matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the Board, and if it agrees, the letter which I have dictated to Mr. Converse will be sent.

Very cordially yours,

Robert E. Speer

Later: The Board agreed to ask Mr. Converse for the money and he came to the next Board meeting.

June 12th, 1906.

The Rev. A. G. McGaw,

Etah, N. W. P.,

India.

My Dear Mr. McGaw:-

Your good letters of December 4th and February 19th were duly received. I wrote at once to Minonk, following up the suggestions of your letter, but have had no acknowledgment whatever of my letter. Have you heard anything from Mr. Cooper or from anyone at Minonk?

I am delighted to hear of Miss Prentiss's gift for the girls' school before she left Etah. I am sorry you have lost her.

I was glad to get your reference to the Seminary. I think that is one of the real problems of the India Missions. I do not know any field where the Mission problem is more distressing as it seems to me than in India. There are some hard problems in Japan, but they are problems of life. The Board has before it now a communication from the Church of Christ in Japan on the subject of co-operation which raises very serious issues. But I have said in a reply which I have drafted for the consideration of the Board, we ought to rejoice that such issues are raised. They are the sign of life; and it is far better to have difficulties between the Church and the Missions, growing out of the energy and aggressiveness of each, rather than to escape these issues through having a weak and flabby and inactive Church.

I had an interesting letter the other day from a friend in this country who is a Hindu, and a very interesting, as I believe, an earnest man. I had sent him a pamphlet regarding the National Missionary Society, and he replied as follows with reference to it:

I have read with great interest the pamphlet you so kindly sent me, describing the constitution and plan of work of the "National Missionary Society of India." The idea of self-government which is so prominent in India's political and educational problems has found its counterpart in the church, and is a

Mr. McKay, 2.

part of the evolution of modern progress in India. I hope you will not think I am pessimistic in making a few observations indicative of weakness in this movement.

Nearly two-thirds of the Protestant Christians of India belong to the Dravidian races of South India. In the political history of Southern India foreign domination has been the normal condition of things from time immemorial. Their religious system, moreover, was not self-evolved, but imposed upon them by the Hindoos possessing an Aryan culture. Qualities of self-government, initiative, independence of thought, are not born under such conditions. This is therefore a point of weakness in the new missionary movement.

As for the remaining one-third of Protestant Christianity in India, it is hardly necessary to observe that the great majority of them have come from the down-trodden classes of Northern, eastern, central and western India. Then there is the small number of men and women who have come out of the upper classes which represent the brain of India. In the case of almost every one of these, there has been a complete severance of the ties that knit them to the Hindu homestead and also a loss of ancestral property. In other words, the economic basis that is necessary for the maintenance of their own missionary organization is completely lacking. It must not be forgotten that outside of S. India, the number of Christians who (not being independent on any of the foreign church organizations) depend for a living on independent professions or half response-ible positions in British service, is not large enough to warrant the stability of such a movement. Then there is the almost general lack of missionary enthusiasm among well-to-do Christians, due to reasons and conditions for which they are not altogether responsible.

It is only a cold analysis of facts. God can use in India, as everywhere else, the weaklings of the world to confound the mighty. The Spirit of God can overrule all human weakness and bring to pass great things out of small beginnings, and who can say what might not be accomplished by this movement under the blessing of God?"

To this I replied as follows:-

"I was glad to get your letter of June eighth, with reference to the National Missionary Society in India. I think there is a good deal of force in what you say. But it does seem to me that a way should be found to introducing Christianity into the men so that it may strike its roots in indigenously from the beginning. If Christianity cannot do this, it cannot be accepted unless by immense subsidies or maintenance of immense agencies from outside, then there is something about it inferior to Mohammedanism and Hindu-ism, which have shown themselves able to make their way by virtue of their own inherent life."

I hope that the spiritual awakening which is touching India, here and there, may touch it everywhere, and may be a really powerful and abiding influence, aspiring up the Christians to experience and put forth living power.

I ought to acknowledge your mimeograph letter of last August 30th, with reference to Special Prayer.

I received an interesting letter recently from a business man here, who is a very successful expert in advertising and an earnest Christian man. He said that it often seemed to him that the home churches needed the prayers of missionaries more than the missionaries need our prayers, and he quoted

Mr. McGaw, 8.

to me the following paragraph which he had written to a missionary in his own church in India:-

"I want to ask for deeper fellowship in your prayers. If the home churches are to be of greatest use to the foreign field, it must be through that sympathy and union in prayer than can only spring from a realized nearness to the heart of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Indeed, I do not know but that the home churches suffer from neglect more than the missionaries on the foreign field. By the grace of God you are constantly bringing things to pass. You are among people who are eager to know Jesus and when they know are sincerely willing to accept Him, in many instances at least. Of course, I recognize that there must be among you a number who have mixed motives in becoming Christians, but at the same time the number of earnest seekers and actual converts to the faith of our Lord, must often greatly encourage the missionary and bring him in such vital contact with Christ for greater equipment for the task before him, as that he becomes a true and living channel of God's grace. With us at home on the other hand, in full evangelized communities, among gospel-hardened people, we so seldom see the smile on the face of a new-born soul, that we are apt to become discouraged and to live formally and without that inspiration that is, no doubt, your chief joy.

Do you not see that if we are to support you in any spiritual sense, we need your prayers that we may be truly alive to God's work in the world, whether at home or abroad? Not that we are or ought to be discontented with our lot, even though it appear to be harder from the spiritual standpoint than that of yours, but I repeat it, we need your earnest supplications."

It seems almost wicked at first thought to lay this burden on missionaries abroad. I have often said in speaking of the churches, that it seemed to me preposterous for the church at home to send out missionaries to the foreign field to give their time to evangelization of people there, and then to demand that these missionaries should take time to endeavor to interest the people at home, and to convince them that they ought to take up the missionary enterprise, and yet just such effort as that you know is absolutely necessary, and the men and women who go abroad to represent home churches have to do not only the work for which they go, but work which the home church ought not to need to have done for it at all. In the same way, I suppose it is true that in a real sense, as this earnest business man says, the missionaries need the prayers of home churches even less than the homechurches need their prayers. But which ever way we put the matter, it is certainly true that we ought all to be laboring together with increasing unity and love, in prayer for one another, that we may be strengthened each by the faith of the other, and that we may be enabled, all of us, to fulfill in fruitfulness and power all the will of God.

With kind regards to Mrs. McGaw and yourself and rejoicing that

Mr. McGaw, 3.

your health is such that you are still able to go on with you work, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Robert E. Speer.

June 12th, 1906.

Dr. J. Symington,

Kompa Medical Fund,

Mysore, Southern India.

My Dear Dr. Symington:-

Your letter of April seventh was received last month, and was immediately laid before the Board, and the following action was taken:

The resignation of the Rev. Joseph Symington, M. D., and Mrs. Symington, of the North India Mission, was laid before the Board, Dr. Symington stating that they felt obliged to withdraw on account of the inability of Mrs. Symington and himself to endure the health conditions of the Plains. Dr. Symington reported that he had already accepted a position as a medical officer at Mysore.

It was voted to accept their resignations, with regret that it might not have been possible for Dr. and Mrs. Symington to continue either in North India or the Punjab Mission, finding work under the Mission's assignment at some Station where the health conditions might be more favorable than at Gwalior.

I learned afterwards from Dr. Lucas on his arrival, that you had already left Gwalior, and taken up your work at Mysore. I am very sorry indeed that you have not been able to stay at Gwalior, where, as far as I could judge, you were doing wise and useful work. I trust that God's blessing may rest upon you in your new work, and that you may be of real service to His cause, as I know you will be wherever you go. Perhaps I ought to quote the paragraphs referring to your resignation from the letter which I have just written to the North India Mission:

I have learned from a letter from Mr. Henry Forman, that the Executive Committee is wisely deferring financial adjustment with Dr. Symington until hearing from the Board with reference to any question of return of outfit and travel. With reference to outfit, the Manual Rule states:

"Should a missionary retire from the field after a service of three years or less, for any other cause than that of failure of health, it is expected that an equitable return of the outfit allowance will be made to the Board, due regard being had to the expenses incurred and services rendered. All furniture purchased with the outfit allowance will be regarded as the property of the Board."

In the case of single women missionaries marrying outside of the Mission, the practice now prevailing among Mission Boards, is to consider such

Dr. Symington, 2.

year of service as equivalent to 25 per cent. of the expense of travel and outfit, so that if a young woman from the American Board Mission after one year's service, should join one of our Missions, we would pay the American Board one-half of the outfit and travel. If she had spent three years with the American Board Mission, we would pay them one-fourth. Where the missionary leaves the missionary work entirely, however, it seems to me it would be rare to use the question of a larger payment. Of course if there are admitted meritorious reasons for leaving which are satisfactory to the Board, and which could be certified to by physicians, that would alter the case. The Board would be entirely satisfied to leave the matter to the Executive Committee to adjust equitably with Dr. Symington. He says nothing about the matter in his letter of resignation. Will you kindly report what adjustment is reached?

What is the Koppa Medical Fund? Is it an insurance fund? and what will your new work be? and what opportunities will it give you for direct Christian work. I hope that although you are no longer connected with our Missions, we may still hear from you from time to time, and we shall look forward with pleasure to seeing you when you come back, as I suppose you will in due time, to the United States.

I hope that the interests of Christ and His Church will be, as I am sure they will always, the first interest with you, and with kind regards to Mrs. Symington and Mrs. Wyckoff and yourself, I am,

Very cordially yours,

[signature]

June 12th, 1906.

The Rev. Ray C. Smith,

Fatehgarh, N. W. P.,

India.

My Dear Mr. Smith:-

Your letter of April 19th was received just before the Assembly. As soon as possible I laid it before the Board, together with a letter from Mr. Gould regarding his return with his wife, and have written in reply on the subject in the letter which goes to the Mission by this mail. The exact action of the Board was as follows:

Letters from the Rev. A. B. Gould of the Punjab Mission, and the Rev. R. C. Smith of the North India Mission, with reference to their return with their families on furlough this year, after a half term of service, were presented, and it was voted to reply, calling the attention of the two Missions in North India, to the fact that the Board had not yet adopted the proposed plan of six months' furlough after a five years' term of service in India, but that it still had the matter under consideration; that no provision had been made in the appropriations for the current year for furloughs that would fall due under such a plan, and that, accordingly, until the change was formally made, the previous regulations would apply. Under these regulations, the Mission would have authority to send Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Gould home this year, if required by health conditions, on the basis of Mission action and a proper health certificate. If their health is not in such a critical condition as to warrant such action by the Mission, the matter could be presented to the Board for exceptional action with Mission recommendation and the judgment of the two Missions.

I appreciate the fact that in your case there are special considerations beside the health conditions entering in, and I think it will be fair enough to weigh these in any further decision; but I do not see how the Board is going to be able to take on more financial responsibility this year. Of course the expense involved in one family's return is not great, but Mr. Gould's case would seem to be very much like yours, and there are other cases of the same sort; and multiplying the expense in one family by the number involved would add a very considerable item to the year's liabilities; and everything of this sort means of course, the increased possibility of deficit at the end of the year. If you could undertake to meet the expense for this year, with the understanding that

Mr. Smith, 2.

the items could be included in next year's appropriations, that might be, and I should be glad to bring the matter up in that form. Of course if Mrs. Smith's health simply makes it imperative that she should come, there is nothing for us to do but that she should come, just as Mrs. Gillam did. If, as the year goes on, the receipts greatly increase, the Board may feel ready to take on larger obligations. As a matter of fact, however, the receipts thus far show a decrease as compared with the same period of last year. Under such considerations it would not be right for the Board to take on new obligations, unless they are absolutely necessary to save life and health.

A long time ago I wrote to Alexander, from whom we got the last shoe lasts for you, and he promised to ship some to you soon. Not hearing from them I wrote again to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, and received from them the following reply:

"We are in receipt of your recent favor relative to supplying the Rev. Mr. Smith with some lasts. We take stock the first of January and the first of July, at this time if we are in a position to furnish you with any of the desired numbers, we shall be very happy to do so, and after stocktaking is completed we shall advise you just what we can give you.

If we do not get anything early in July, I shall write to them or to Alexander again. I am sorry for the delay, but in this matter we are simply beggars, and we have to depend on the charity of the manufacturers.

With reference to the tanning books, I wrote to a friend who is in the leather business, and he wrote as follows:

"A few works are: - "The Principles of Leather Manufacture, by Procter, price $7.50. "Practical Tanning," by Fleming, price $4.00. "Manufacture of Leather," by Davis, price $20.00, "Treatise on the Leather Industry," by Villon, price $10.00. Van Nostrand say there is a new work - Vetter's "Tanning of Leather," to be issued within the next week or so, which will cover the subject. But, as I said above, the data H. C. Baird & Co., can give will be the most trustworthy.

I wrote to Baird, accordingly, and have their reply, recommending Flemming's book as the best. I enclose herewith a circular regarding it. I have ordered it to be sent to you, and the charge sent out to the field.

I have no knowledge before your letter of January 4th, with reference to raising 4000 Rupees for the industrial work at Fatehgarh. There is no possibility of the Board's providing this amount at present; and what can be said with

Mr. Smith, 3.

reference to special appeals after what I have written in the letter to the Mission? If you and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gillam and others put forth all your strength and utilize all your opportunities to raise money for special objects not in the budget, however urgent they may be, where is the money to come from with which to meet the objects that are in the budget? If some one could be found who would do just this one thing and nothing else, that would be a different matter; but my experience is that as a rule, that a man who would be willing to do some one thing for us would be willing to do something else if it were shown him to be more important. I have constant opportunities to get money which I could turn into objects outside the budget, which are worthy and important, but which it seems to me is my duty to get, if I can, for the primary obligations of the work in the budget. Saying this, however, I should be sorry if I dissuaded you from doing anything toward raising money, or, on the other, deterred you from getting for this particular thing what could not be secured for anything else.

With kind regards.

Your sincere friend,

Robert E. Speer

June 12th, 1906.

To the North India Mission.

My Dear Friends:-

We have received from Dr. Symington, with great regret, his resignation as a missionary of the Board, and have learned from Dr. Lucas, that Dr. Symington had already assumed the acceptance of his resignation and withdrawn, to take up his work in Mysore. His letterimmediately upon its receipt was laid before the Board, and I quote the following from the Minutes of the Board meeting:

The resignation of the Rev. Joseph Symington, M. D., and Mrs. Symington, of the North India Mission, was laid before the Board, Dr. Symington stating that they felt obliged to withdraw on account of the inability of Mrs. Symington and himself to endure the health conditions of the Plains. Dr. Symington reported that he had already accepted a position as a medical officer at Mysore.

It was voted to accept their resignations, with regret that it might not have been possible for Dr. and Mrs. Symington to continue either in North India or the Punjab Mission, finding work under the Mission's assignment at some other Station, where the health conditions might be more favorable than at Gwalior.

It was after this that we heard from Dr. Lucas that Dr. Symington had already gone to Mysore. I am very sorry the Mission has lost his help. He seemed to be doing tactful and useful work in Gwalior. I trust that someone may be found of the right qualifications for the place. Dr. Lucas thinks it would be well to have a medical missionary there, of strong evangelistic purpose. What is the plan and desire of the Mission? Will you expect to assign someone of the present Mission force to Gwalior? or do you desire the Board to send out if possible a medical missionary with the proper evangelistic spirit and qualifications?

It was a great pleasure to welcome Dr. and Mrs. Lucas. They came on the same steamer with an Uncle and Aunt of mine, who had been journeying around the world, and they sat at the same table together and came into very friendly relations. We are counting on a great deal of help from Dr. Lucas this coming year. His throat has not been in very good condition, due to his having used it over-much after a cold in India, and he is resting this summer. We are hoping that he may be able to give some time and strength next fall and winter to a special campaign among individuals,

North India Mission, 2.

with a view to enlisting large givers."

The Board has been very much interested to hear of the visits of the Japanese brethren and of Mr. Bryan to India. Mr. Bryan, as you know, has written letters home regarding his visit. I think you will be interested in the following paragraph from a letter regarding Benares, in which he speaks with great gladness and sorrow of the idolatry and superstition there, and which he closed with the following reference to Allahabad:

~~[illegible]~~ At Allahabad we found two Christian colleges, the Allahabad Christian College for men and the Wanamaker School for girls. Dr. A. H. Ewing is the head of the former, and Miss Forman is a t the head of the latter.

Both of these schools have been built with American money, Mr. Wanamaker having been the most liberal patron. They are excellently located, are doing a splendid work, and are affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

Fifth dollars will pay for the food, room, clothes and tuition of one boy, while $50. will provide for one girl, and interested Americans are already establishing several scholarships, but money is needed to enlarge the facilities of both schools.

We spent the Sabbath at Allahabad and visited both these schools, and our appreciation of their work was enhanced by our observations at Benares. It seemed like an oasis in the desert. Surely those who have helped to create this green spot - may it ever widen - will find intense satisfaction in the good that these schools are doing and will do.

I hope that Mr. Bryan may be able to bear some good testimony to Missions in public speech. There is need of such testimony constantly, as against the criticisms of Missions. For my part I think the critics do us more good than harm, especially the modern critics, who are really growing angry at Missions because of their success and power. In the last number of the North American Review, there was an especially vicious article entitled "Our Missionaries and our Commerce."

I understand that Mr. Mitchell has the full amount needed for the training school for district workers. Mr. Gillan is working to get the money for Cawnpore. So far I think he has about $3000. pledged. Mr. Converse has written that he would give $1000. which is part of the $3000. referred to, if the Board would directly ask him for it. A good many home givers are very restive under these special appeals. We have recently had letters from several of the most generous supporters of Missions, making complaint, and one of our best missionary pastors has written expressing the hope that the Board would distinctly forbid any more with appeals. This is an extreme view, doubtless, but there is a great deal of reason in it. And we-

North India Mission, 5.

pecially now, when, as you know, the Board faces the new year with the necessity of providing a total budget of nearly $1,200,000. - $1,085,000. covering the work of the new year, and the balance or deficits of the last three years. We must all pull together to get this amount, instead of putting our strength out in special appeals, or the year will close with a still heavier deficit, which will necessitate actual reduction on the appropriations of the next year.

I am both glad and sorry to report that Mr. Kellogg has won the fellowship of Apologetics at Princeton, and will spend the coming year in Oxford. He is going to be a most valuable addition to the Mission, and I ought to include Mrs. Kellogg in the statement. She is a young woman of very rare gifts and character. Mr. Kellogg himself is a real genius like his father. And if the full glow of the evangelistic fervor burns in him, he will be a mighty power in India. The delay of Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, however, will leave no reinforcements for the North India Mission this year. I regret this the more in view of your having lost Dr. and Mrs. Symington.

An impression seems to prevail in the two North India Missions that the Board has adopted the plan of the addition of a six months furlough at the end of a five years term of service . That plan has not yet been adopted by the Board. It was a plan that would seem to call for application from some other missions, as well as in India, and the Board was not prepared this last winter to adopt it. The appropriations for the current year were not made out so as to cover the travel expenses in cases which would fall under the proposed rule. The appropriations, as you know, aggregated $1,085,000, and the deficit of last year of $72,000, and the deficits of the two preceding years of over $40,000, involve a total liability of $1,200,000 for the fiscal year. With such a heavy budget and the importance of keeping down the expenses of the year, in the hope of going to the next Assembly without deficiencies, the Board does not feel that it can add special appropriations, except where these are absolutely necessary. Accordingly, in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Gould of the Punjab and Mr. and Mrs. Smith of the North India Mission, the Board feels that action must be taken on the basis of the existing regulations and not on the supposition that the new furlough rule is

in effect. If Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Smith should return on health needs, the Board will, of course, approve of their doing so, on the basis of Mission action and health certificate, although it would hope that Mrs. Gould and Mr. Smith might be able to continue their work, unless the condition of Mrs. Gould or Mrs. Smith should absolutely require their return, or the return of one of them to the United States.

I reported to the Board the interesting plan for the oversight of the work of the Lalipur Station of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The Board was very much interested in it, and stated that it would like to know later of the results.

I have already reported to Dr. Ewing the appointment for three years, of Mr. Charles D. Thompson, Jr., a graduate of Princeton University for work in the Allahabad College. Mr. Thompson does not go out under Board funds. The money for his going has been specially provided, and would not I think have been available for any other purpose. Half is supplied by his father, and the other half by another individual.

The question of the date of the Mission meeting has been raised this year here in connection with the time of sailing of the missionaries at home from India on furlough. Oftentimes the men who are at home from the North India Mission do not know what Station they are to go to on their return from furlough, and this will not be determined until the annual meeting of the Mission. With a Mission meeting held at a late date, this means that they will reach India some weeks before they will know what Station they will be assigned to, or they will be kept in this country, still further prolonging an already long absence from India. What would be the objections to holding the Mission meeting earlier, say about the middle of October, so that missionaries might return from furlough as soon as practicable after the summer, and go at once to the Mission meeting, where their location would be determined?

I have learned from a letter from Mr. Henry Forman that the Executive Committee is wisely deferring financial adjustment with Dr. Symington until hearing from the Board with reference to any question of return of outfit and travel.

North India Mission/ 5.

With reference to outfit, the Manual Rule states:

Should a missionary retire from the field after a service of three years or less, for any other cause than that of failure on health, it is expected that an equitable return of the outfit allowance will be made to the Board, due regard being had to the expenses incurred and services rendered. All furniture purchased with the outfit allowance will be regarded as the property of the Board.

In the case of single women missionaries marrying outside of the Mission, the practice now prevailing among Mission Boards, is to consider each year of service as equivalent to 25 per cent. of the expense of travel and outfit; so that, for example, a young woman from the American Board Mission after two years service, joining our Mission, we would pay the American Board one-half of the outfit and travel. If she had spent three years with the American Board, we would pay one-quarter. Where the missionary leaves the missionary work entirely, however, it seems to me it would be fair to open the question of a larger payment. Of course if there are health reasons for leaving which are satisfactory to the Mission, and which could be certified to by physicians, that would alter the case. The Board would be entirely satisfied to leave the matter to the Executive Committee to adjust equitably with Dr. Symington. He says nothing about the matter in his letter of resignation. Will you kindly report what adjustment is reached?

We were glad to receive Miss Prentiss's wedding cards, although very sorry to have her taken away from the Mission. I hope that all the members of the Mission are well, and with kind regards, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Frederick E. Hoy

June 12th, 1908.

The Rev. Henry Forman,

Jhansi, N. W. P.,

India.

My Dear Norman:-

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission, but wish to send with it an acknowledgment of your letters of November 30th, April 16th and February 11th. It was very helpful to have your detailed and more suggestive comments on the last Mission meeting. I have seldom received a more helpful and satisfactory letter than that of yours of November 30th. I only wish it had been possible for the Board to do what the Mission needs, but, as the heavy deficits of the last three years indicate, the Board has already gone far ahead of the gifts of the churches, which means that the Board has done for the Missions more than the Church has as yet been prepared to sanction and support. The difference between what the Board has done and what the Church has been prepared to sanction, is the amount of the deficit which the Board has to carry, in the hope that the Church can be led to cover it during the coming year.

What ought to be done, do you think, with reference to Dr. Symington's place in Gwalior? I suppose the matter will come up at the fall meeting of the Mission, and you will then let us know whether it is desirable to try to find a man having both the evangelistic and the medical qualifications to take Dr. Symington's place.

I wish the money you want for Sipri Bazaar was somewhere available, and of course the Church has money enough; but is that more necessary than the $1,200,000, absolutely necessary for the year's assumed obligations?

And that raises the point of the Abingdon Sunday School gift. Surely it will not be necessary for us to take every special object gift and apply it [illegible] for the

budget, since about one-third of this amount is special object gifts and would go to the work outside of the budget to which such a gift would be applied, different from the work inside the budget. It is exactly the same kind of work, with the exception that the work inside the budget is more important, and is placed inside the budget by the Mission and the Board. The fact that it is inside the budget does not deprive it of the specific object characteristics which an object outside the budget would have. The fact that it is in the budget does not mean that the Board has the money for it. It simply means that it is judged by both Mission and Board the kind of an object for which money could be got in preference to any object outside the budget. Such gifts as the Abingdon Sunday School gift, are not just thrown into the hopper to be ground out nowhere. They are entered upon Mrs. Wood's specific object books, where they are to be expended. We want to get for each Station enough special object gifts to cover the work of that Station. No more will be received for the regular budget of course of that Station. If more could designated for the special Station than the regular budget, it would have to be appropriated extra, or the donor would have to be consulted as to its transfer.

I received from the Outlook the most interesting article, with photographs, which you sent to it. I was afraid the Outlook would not be able to take it. When it came from the Outlook I asked Dr. Halsey whether he could not make use of it, either as a publication of the Board or otherwise, and I shall ask him to report directly to you what he has done; and have also given him a memorandum of your request with reference to having copies of the article sent to various friends.

We have had within the last few weeks some correspondence with the Yale University with reference to their missionary gifts. They say they want to take one of the recent graduates as their representative. It is the same old question which we had up in connection with Princeton's support of John. We have had it up with a great many others, too. I have argued with the colleges that the support of a recent graduate means constant change, inasmuch as any graduate will

Mr. Foreman, 3.

be overcome in a message after four years, and that this subordinates the real [illegible] of missionary interest and giving. But it is hard to dissuade the colleges. Mrs. Wood has been corresponding with Hoosier for some time, but instead of taking one of its graduates this spring. She has also corresponded with Dr. Doyle's church with regard to their taking your entire salary; they have responded cordially to the idea of your becoming their missionary, but as their pledges have all been made for this year, and they feel they cannot increase them this year, but hope to give the full amount next year, Mrs. Wood has written that church that they may have the privilege of having you as their missionary, in the hope that very soon they may undertake your entire support.

Our hearts were saddened a few weeks ago by the tidings of the death of Dr. Labaree, of Urumia. He had not been well for some time, and the doctors of Urumia thought his trouble was some intestinal stricture, which would call for operation here. He was reluctant to come, but as his furlough was due, and as he was urged both by the Station and by us here to come home for a rest, he left with his son Robert, who took his brother's place in Urumia after the latter's tragic death. Robert intended to leage his father at Hamburg, and return but his father's condition was such that he could not do so. It was well that he did not, for Dr. Labaree died on the steamship, crossing the Atlantic. The body was embalmed and the autopsy showed that the death was caused by cancer. A wireless message was sent, informing of his death and all the friends were notified and all the arrangements made for the funeral, before the ship was sighted. How unbelievable anything of this sort would have been ten years ago. There was a truly Christian little funeral service in the Fifth Avenue Church. It was one of those little services where nothing was said or done that was not in entire consistency with our Christian faith and hope. As I came away, Professor Lockhart, of Columbia University, a Nestorian from Urumia, who has known Dr. Labaree for years, came up to me to speak in the most affectionate and grateful way of Dr. Labaree's character and life and said that the two qualities in Dr. Labaree which had most impressed the people in Persia were his

[illegible] fulness and his [illegible]ence. It seems to me that was [illegible] tribute. What [illegible] could ever desire: I [illegible] during the [illegible] of a letter which Dr. Labaree wrote me ten years ago, when I was [illegible] to visit the missions. He expressed the hope that Mrs. Speer and I might [illegible] some spiritual comfort to weary and burdened workers, and then he said:-

"You can carry no greater boon to them, you can give no [illegible] no staunch needed impulse, as the impartation of higher [illegible] intense loyalty to the person of our Lord.

I have been set thinking by ——'s letters from the Chicago Bible Institute. The atmosphere of the place has set him afire. I will [illegible] a copy of one of his letters that you may judge of the effect of the course of Bible study upon him. Now the question arises in my mind, why didn't he [illegible] in this way on mission ground? Why should not missionary [illegible] high tone as this at Bible Institute? Some allowance of course must be made for the exceptional men in charge of the Institute, [illegible] this special work. But why not expect that entrance upon missionary work is ever to make men exceptionally devout and Christlike? I must say I look back upon my own missionary life with regrettings that it was not keyed [illegible] spiritually."

I have often thought of these words of Dr. Labaree's since. Two years later he did return to the mission field and I think everyone would testify that his life was "keyed" on a higher note spiritually. I loved Dr. Labaree with the love that a man might bear to his father. While he was in this country, we [illegible] together in the most intimate and unreserved friendship, and since he went back to Persia, our correspondence had been one of my constant joys. It is a great thing to have had the privilege of such friendship and as I think about him, I recall the words of the holy Romaine regarding the Saviour:

"Methinks that I [illegible] his great [illegible], 'Come, come, [illegible], nearer yet. I will bring you into the circumstances that you cannot do one moment without me."

And I have been thinking this morning also as the holy and tender memories of Dr. Labaree's life come [illegible] to the [illegible] ness and reality of a life of inward fellowship with Christ, of the lines of Lyte

> [illegible]ng [illegible] and knew no [illegible]
> [illegible] and found no [illegible]
> At last I sought them in His sweet retreat,
> [illegible] and bids the weary come.
> With Him I found sweet rest divine,
> And [illegible] from His side [illegible]
>
> [illegible] have in frail life stores [illegible]
> [illegible] only what He deems the best,
> He for my friend, I'm rich with naught to spare,
> The poor without Him, the of all possess[illegible]

Changes may come, I take or I resign,
[illegible] his, while He is mine.

What e'er may change, [illegible] change is seen,
A glorious sun that wanes not [illegible] nor declines.
Above the clouds and storms He walks serene,
[illegible] darkness [illegible] us.
All may depart, I fret not, nor repine,
While I my Saviour's am, while He is mine."

Is it not one of the strangest and, at the same time that [illegible] shows us that it is one of the most natural things in the world, that with such a treasbilliny waiting at the very door of our hearts, we lose it.

I hope that Mrs. Parman and little John have had a good supper at Ai-norsh, and may come back to you quite well and strong.

Very affectionately yours,

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July Fifth, 1920.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.,
37 Mt. Carmel Way,
Ocean Grove, N. J.

My Dear Dr. Lucas:-

I was glad to get your notes of July second and fourth, and to know a little more fully about your plans. I have spoken to a number of people about your hope that something might be arranged for, so that you and your family might be together next year. Thus far nothing definite has emerged. I think that if you were to take up the special work of which I spoke to you in connection with Mr. McDonaugh, it might be possible to arrange through the Forward Movement Committee for your temporary support through that Committee, as one of the Secretaries of the Forward Movement, in which case it would be possible to make some special provision that would cover, I think, the extra needs which you have in mind. Mr. McDonaugh was willing to take this up with you, and I suppose that if he could have seen you for sufficient time, he would have taken the matter up at length with you. I am just writing to him now, and shall ask him to communicate with you.

Very affectionately yours,

July 11th, 1906.

Miss M. E. Rogers,
West Mills,
Chemung County, N. Y.

My Dear Miss Rogers:

Your note of June 26th was duly received, and I have delayed answering until I could present your letter at the meeting of the Council this morning. We can but think that you are wise in deciding that you do not return to work in the North India Mission, and I believe that the judgment of the Mission is that your health conditions there and the prospect of their recurrence if you should return, would make it inexpedient for you to think of resuming work in any of the Stations of that Mission. With reference to the Punjab Mission, I think the only wise thing to do is to make a full report of the case to the Punjab Mission, and ask it to take action at its Mission Meeting this fall. We could request the Mission to cable us immediately, so that there would be no unnecessary delay in learning its judgment as to your return to work within its bounds and your location at Ambala. Could you have sent to me a medical certificate from your Elmira physician, explaining matters fully enough to enable the Mission to act intelligently? and how would it do to have this certificate of your Elmira physician examined by Dr. Kinney, with a view to ascertaining his judgment also?

If this plan meets with your approval, Mr. Day has been authorized to continue your home allowance until we hear from the Punjab Mission, and if its judgment is favorable to your return, until the expiration of your furlough and your return to India. I shall delay writing to the Mission until hearing from you again and from your physician.

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible] E. Ellis,

M.

July 26th, 1898.

Miss M. E. Rogers,

Webb Mills, Chemung Co., N.Y.

My Dear Miss Rogers,-

Your note of July 20th had been received. I think that if you are to be in New York the first of September, that it will be better to wait until we could get them and send to the Punjab Mission Dr. Kinney's and Dr. Baird's, as well as Dr. Robbin's opinion. I shall be away from New York then, perhaps, however, so that I think I had better write to the Punjab Mission on the subject, promising that the judgment of the physician's will be sent on in ample time to reach the mission before the annual meeting.

Very cordially yours,

Robert E. Speer

July 24th, 1906.

The Rev. A. B. Allison,
[illegible], India.

My Dear Mr. Allison,-

I have three good letters from you to answer, bearing dates of August 24th, April 4th and June 5th. It was a great pleasure to receive these as it always is to hear from you. I am glad the work is going on well and trust that there maybe an increasing power in it, that you may get hold of your brethren with a very [illegible] hand and be able to win in your own field the men to be your leaders, who will help you best. I was writing on this subject just today to Mr. John Lowman, and I cannot say better some things that I should like to say to you than to repeat some of the things which I have said to him. If there is one great need, it is this, to have high spiritual expectations and great spiritual attempts open the way in the churches that we are building. I was thinking of this matter this morning, in connection with our Lord's call to the first disciples. He did not offer to make them great or rich or [illegible], nor did he, at the first, say anything about making them better or holier men. He promised to make them influential and to give them power to help others. There was a great lesson in this, it seems to me, a great believe in his mission to the possibilities of human nature. He confidently expected that the men to whom he made this proposition would respond to it and he got what he expected. There is a great principle of character and service here. Many men disappoint us because we expect them to. In all work for men, the more we count upon from them, the more they feel we trust them to show largest capacities, the better results we shall secure from them. In foreign missionary work, I believe many a native church is weak and dependent and unheroic simply because nothing else has been expected of it. Many a native Christian has undone his reformation because he was expected to undo it. On the other hand, again and again men did even the impossible under Jesus' encouragement that they could, and that miracle has not been confined to Jesus' day. Our Lord believed that the [illegible] great he held out would draw men, the kind of men he needed and the world needs. He was confident that no other inducements were required and the issue justified his faith, with no offer of money or honor or ease,

Mr. Allison, 2.

with the great assurance that behind there would be poverty and shame and pain and death, he still put his son and gave the world its salvation. I believe that the same method can be operated still. One of our best men in China wrote me just the other day on this same point:-

"I believe far more than ever in the tremendous potential power of the Chinese student, and that the future salvation of China is still his rather than it is foreigners. They must have their eyes opened. Just what we can do to see visions of what God can do for China through them, and then they must do it, as a natural rule, without financial help from us. We must apply them with the tools of education, give them the call, show them the vision, and then send them forth from us, without a penny, further from our regular schools, stand alongside, pray the Spirit to bless and save souls. And I have many splendid proofs of what I say, [illegible] experience and proofs from the experience of others."

I believe that an ideal like this would simply transform our work. I hope in that of all of the mission fields, India is the hardest to think in this way, but even there surely it can be done, and I do not see why we cannot do it in the church, without waiting for other churches and without surrendering the idea of a national spontaneity to the new Indian Missionary Society.

I am glad to know that your little boy got well of his severe attack of the croup. My heart goes out to all of you so far away from the kind of help and nursing that can be got here in these hours of need and anxiety.

I was glad to hear of the baptisms. I trust you will look at these people and pour out your life on them and in them and find in the midst of all the disappointments here and there a heart that responds.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

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M.

July 24th, 1906.

Miss Reubina M. Cuthbertson,

American Presbyterian Mission,

Etawah, U.P., India.

My Dear Miss Cuthbertson,-

I cannot believe that I have allowed so much time to elapse without having written to you and yet the evidences that I have before me are irresistible. I can only express my regret and hope that I may not be so delinquent again. It was delightful to get your letters and I am glad that you could be with Miss Forman. I hope that, hard as the language h as been to you, you are beginning to find your way through some of its mazes and intricacies now and even if you never do become a great scholar of it, I hope you may learn it sufficiently well to preach with persuasive love to the women of India the gospel of our dear Lord, Jesus Christ.

I hope that as the years of your first term of missionary service lengthen out, the springs of your own personal spiritual life may steadily deepen, so that instead of less, you may have more to give to needy souls. I was much struck by a paragraph in a paper by Mrs. Baird, one of the best of the missionaries in Korea, entitled "First Words to the New Missionary from One on the Field", which I was reading the other day. She wrote,

"One of the first things that you will discover on reaching the field is that you have heretofore depended largely for spiritual inspiration upon church services and religious gatherings of all sorts, and also that what you have been accustomed to consider the joy of the Lord as experienced by you, has in reality, consisted largely of self-satisfaction, based on the successful exercise of your natural powers, and on the approval of admiring friends. Now you will have the opportunity to learn the ineffably sweet and precious lesson of drawing strength and inspiration directly from God himself. You will learn what it is to work along from day to day and month to month and year to year

unknown and unpraised of men, yet more than rewarded by the thought of that time when 'every man shall have the praise of God'. And these lessons once learned, will bring you more real joy and strength and satisfaction than you have ever know before."

I suppose we little know here at home how much we have been dependent upon extenal helps. They seem so natural and near that we take them as a matter of course and are hardly able to sympathize with those far away from all these assistances, who have to find all their strength in their own separate fellowship with Christ. At the same time, it must be just this necessity which brings God so near and constitutes the peculiarly rich spiritual joy and strength which is found in the best missionary lives. I remember something that a young banker in St. Paul, a converted Jew, said to me with reference to a sister of his, who was a missionary in China, and who had written to him that the loneliness was something terrible, but the joy of it is in the fact that it brought God so near and simply threw the soul, by the desperate necessities of the case, upon the great supplies of God. I hope that you are finding it so in your work.

I suppose you hear from many people at home of the missionary conditions and there is very much in them to encourage our hearts. There is of course much to discourage too, when we measure what is actually done over what ought to be done and what the church is so abundantly able to do. I think there is a steady advance, however, and in our own church happily in the last few years, there has been a real advance in the per capita giving, which is I suppose the real test.

I feel less concerned, however, as to what the church as a whole is doing, than I feel as to myself, and it seems to me that the supreme thing is the matter of our own personal duty doing and faith and devotion on the one hand, and our own personal readiness to accept the richness of God's loving grace and his willingness to help us to be loving and faithful, on the other hand.

Please do not be discouraged by my long delay in writing and please do not imitate my bad example. With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

July 27, 1906.

Rev. S. M. Gillam,
Morenci, Arizona.

My dear Mr. Gillam:

I enclose herewith a copy of the letter to the Mission which I sent to Mr. Mitchell and which he has just returned thinking that you might wish to read it. When you have read it, will you forward it to Dr. Holcomb at Clifton Springs?

I am very glad that Mr. Mitchell has succeeded so well in getting the money for the Training School. I hope he can turn to now and help us on the regular budget and I hope that with your special interest in Cawnpore you will not overlook the prior duty of getting the fund needed for the work of the first necessity. I might quote the paragraph I have just written to Mr. Mitchell on the subject.

"I wish you could turn in now and raise as much money on the regular budget for the Mission. The Board will have to be borrowing money within a few weeks to care for the current necessities of the Mission and more than $1,000,000 is necessary beyond the amount already received for the obligations of the current year. Do you not think that missionaries at home on furlough ought to help to raise this as well as objects outside of the budget? The budget for the year for the North India Mission calls for over $50,000 (all classes) from the Board which should be provided by specific object givers who can be given shares in the support of the stations in amounts as much as they are willing to provide. I enclose herewith a new leaflet on the subject which may be of interest."

I hope that Mrs. Gillam gains steadily and that you are quite well.

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

Enclosure.

July 27, 1906.

Rev. W. T. Mitchell,
Middletown, Ohio. R.F.D. #1.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your good letter of July 25th came yesterday. It was very thoughtful of you to send back the mission letter which I am sending on to Mr. Gillan, with the request that he send it to Dr. Holcomb.

I am glad that you have got along so well in the matter of funds for the Training School. I think the Training School is a need and trust that it may be a great blessing and success. I wish you could turn in now and raise as much money on the regular budget for the mission. The Board will have to be borrowing money within a few weeks to care for the current necessities of the mission and more than $1,000,000 is necessary beyond the amount already received for the obligations of the current year. Do you not think that missionaries at home on furlough ought to help to raise this as well as objects outside of the budget? The budget for the year for the North India Mission is over $70,000 (all classes) from the Board which should be provided by specific object givers who can be given access to the support of the stations in amounts as much as they are willing to provide. I enclose herewith a new leaflet on the subject which may be of interest to you.

It was good to have your judgment with reference to a six months' furlough after the five year term of service. The Board has by no means rejected that idea. We are simply waiting until the whole question can be more maturely considered. There are missionaries in India who are not in favor of the plan. I might quote a paragraph or two on the subject that I wrote recently to Mr. John Foreman:

"You wrote in one of your letters in behalf of the mission, with reference to the proposed five year term of service and six months furlough. Some who have written on the subject have expressed their disapproval, on the ground that it will be very hard to have a question of going home at the end of five years and six months to stay two eight, while at the same time the 18 months furlo-

lough has its drawbacks, because if it is taken in our summer, it means that the missionary loses the bracing effects of our fall year, with the changing seasons, or, on the other hand, it means that the missionary leaves India after the heat to arrive in America at the beginning of the winter and leaves America at the end of the winter to plunge into the heat, while another missionary wrote that in his opinion, this would be very disadvantageous and dangerous to health, whichever choice was made. The subject is under consideration, however, only it seems to me it ought to be thoroughly thought out by the Missions, before any change is made, and while the change would be in the form of presenting an alternative, yet the probable consequences need to be thought of, inasmuch as there will be a strong tendency to choose the shorter term, and then, under the pressure of the difficulties of that plan, to make changes which will even more disrupt the continuity and persistence of the work."

With kind regards to Mrs. Mitchell and yourself, I am,

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

Enclosure.

August 13, 1906.

Miss M. E. Rogers,

Webb Mills, N. Y.

My dear Miss Rogers:

Your letter enclosing Dr. Case's certificate is just received. I wish that it were more favorable, but I am glad that it is as favorable as it is.

Dr. Bovaird's address is Dr. David Bovaird, 126 West 58th Street, New York City.

I am writing to the Punjab Mission; indeed I have already dictated a letter and shall add a postscript reporting Dr. Case's opinion.

Mrs. Speer and I are very grateful for your kind word at the end of your letter. Only those who knew our little girl can know how great our loss is, but our hearts are very thankful to all our dear friends, both those who knew her and those who did not, for the depth and tenderness of their loving sympathy at this time.

Very cordially yours,

August 10, 1906.

To the North India Mission,

My dear Friends:

I am rejoiced to be able to report the appointment of Dr. Anna Young to the North India Mission.for the work in the Sara Seward Hospital for which the Mission has asked the Board to find a successor to Dr. Norris. Dr. Young was for a little while in South India under the American Board and the American Board would be rejoiced to have her back in its service, but it has become possible for us to secure her for our Mission as there is no vacancy at present in the American Board Missions. The family of Mrs. Delano in New York desires to support Dr. Young as Mrs. Delano supported Dr. Norris. I think that Dr. Young will be found to be an especially capable and fine-spirited woman. It has been a great blessing that Dr? Binford has been able to look after the work during these long months since Dr. Norris laid down the work.

You will have heard from Mr. Mitchell of his good success in the matter of the District Workers' Training School. Mr. Gillam has been working diligently also in the interest of Cawnpore. He saw Mr. Converse and Mr. Converse offered to give $1000 for the fund in case the Board should specifically request him to do so. The Board, of course, did this. It is a large amount of money, however, that Mr. Gillam needs and I fear that my faith is not great enough to believe that it can be secured.

Miss Rogers writes that she does not think that her health would ever allow her to return to the work under climatic conditions such as those of the North India Mission. She thinks that she could undertake work at Dehra or Ambala however, and we are referring the matter to the Punjab Mission with the suggestion that it act in the light of any knowledge it could secure from the North India Mission. Dr. Henry Forman calls attention to the fact that I erred in my letter of April 7th in stating that the majority of those members of the Mission who voted on the question of Miss Rogers' return favored her return. I have no doubt that Dr. Forman is correct; but the law-

guage of the Minutes, I think, justifies the statement of my letter. The copy of the Minutes before me now states "

"It was decided that the vote of Miss Rogers' return be taken on the simple question as to the return rather than on the resolution with qualifications presented by the Executive Committee."

"The vote was as follows: yeas 8; nays 7; excused from voting 12."

It seems to me that the only natural interpretation of this language was that the yeas were favorable to Miss Rogers' return to India.

Several members of the Mission have written with earnest and just feeling regarding the matter of emergency medical expenses. I do not think that the action of the Board in the matter was in the least intended to imply any unwillingness on its part to recognize these as legitimate expenses. The simple point was the Board felt that if these expenses could be cared for by the Mission within its regular appropriation this ought to be done. At the beginning of the year the Board apportions among the Missions the entire amount that it seems possible to expect from the churches. The Board has no money which it is holding back which it can use for emergency expenditures whether for medical or other purposes. It does have reserve funds of course, but these are funds that it needs to use for banking purposes in order to carry the expenditures of the Missions which are not emergency expenditures during the months of the year when the receipts from the churches each month fall so far below the expenditures of the Mission. Surely it is right for the Board to ask each Mission to try to make its appropriation cover all its necessities for the year and that these necessities which the Mission believes to be most urgent or imperative, whether they are expenditures upon the work or medical expenditures, should be placed first and cared for first by the Mission in the use of its available funds. As you know, the Board has striven earnestly for some years to reduce all special appropriations during the year. It realizes that these appropriations cannot be entirely avoided and it recognizes the fact that one of its most important functions is to stand behind the Mission and to cover emergency necessities which the Mission cannot meet. A serious illness may come towards the end of the year after the Mission has committed itself for all of its budget. In such cases there is nothing to do but to report the matter to the

Board and the Board is entirely willing, I think, to take up the matter on this basis, but if in any one year or the following year the Mission itself can handle these emergencies, it is far wiser and better. If this is not done is simply means so much increase of the Board's deficits and a proportionate diminution of the Board's ability to make appropriations during the succeeding year. With reference to the particular emergency expenditures in question, if they cannot be cared for by the Mission within its appropriations, even when given that place in the order of the Mission's expenditures which the Mission believes they are entitled to, I think you need only report them again to the Board and the Board will provide for them, altho it can only provide for them by reducing the amount subsequently available.

I hope that all the members of the Mission are well and trust that the work of the coming winter may be happy and peaceful and fruitful in every Station.

With warm regards to all,

Your sincere friend,

Dict. on Aug. 10, but not transcribed until Aug. 20.

Dict. but
not read.

August 10, 1906.

The Rev. A. G. McGaw,

Almora, India.

My dear Mr. McGaw:

Your good letter of May 30th came sometime ago and I was glad to have all the most interesting items regarding the work in it.

In reply to your questions as to the efforts and influence of Missions in meeting social evils and the best sources of information you cannot do better than consult Dr. Dennis' Christian Missions and Social Progress. Two volumes have already appeared published by Revell and the thrid will be out this fall. It is the best thing of the kind in existence and is a regular encylopedia of facts just such as you are looking for.

I have heard nothing further from Minsk/ altho I have written there in accordance with your suggestions. The $2000 was appropriated for Etah as I wrote you long ago and Dr. Ewing must have received official notification from the Treasurer of the appropriation. I am a little surprised at your expression of surprise at the effort of the Board to be financially honest. I know that the matter did not strike you in this way, but that is the only way that I can look at it. Here is the Board with a deficit of $110,000 representing work done by the Missions the last three years and still not paid for and with obligations of nearly $1,100,000 for the current year. If I were personally in debt and somebody offered me money with which to buy something, I should say "My friend, I appreciate very much your generous interest but I feel that my first duty is to pay my debts and if you are my true friend and wish really to help me, I hope you will allow me to take this gift which you offer and use it to meet my debt. I would rather pay debts which I have incurred than incur the expense of something more, however much I may want it." That is the way I look at the matter and it seems to me that it would hite scarcely been honorable on the part of the Board not to have sought to secure this money for the discharge of these just obligations. Of course when the money cannot be secured for such purposes there is nothing to be done but to decline it or apply it

The Rev. A. G. McCaw.....2.

as the donors designate.

I hope that Mrs. McCaw is quite well again. I am sorry that at the date of your writing she had been so very ill.

I wish you would write again to Minonk and see if you cannot induce them to do something more there either for the work in general or the special property needs in Etah. I trust that your own strength is steadily increasing. I rejoice in the faithful struggle you are making and earnestly pray that God may crown it with success and enable you to go back to work on the plains again and spend a long life there. You remember how George Bower was even urged by the doctors to go home on the ground that he could never hope to live in India but he did live in India for fifty years or more and left an indelible impression not only on India but on the deeper spiritual life of the whole Christian Church. I hope it may be so with you.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

Robert E. Speer.

Diet. but
not read.

August 10, 1906.

Mrs. G. H. Bandy,

Fategarh, U. P. India.

My dear Mrs. Bandy:

You will be giving me up as a baf correspondent in view of my long delay in answering your two splendid letters of September 4, 1905 and Last February 28th. It was delightful to have them with their fresh pictures of the work. I sent your one letter to Mrs. Weitzel as you requested. At least I think I did. It is so many generations ago since it was received I would not like to be a witness on the strength of my memory now, but I find it marked in a way that encourages me to think that I did. Your other letter I am giving to Dr. Halsey and Mrs. Wood that they may use some incidents in it.

Please do not give me up as a hopeless correspondent. I shall trust that I may hear from you again.

Very cordially yours,

Dict.but
not read.

August 10, 1906.

The Rev. C. H. Bandy,

Fategarh, U. P. India.

My dear Mr. Bandy:

Will you please give the enclosed note to Mrs. Bandy.

I thank you with all my heart for you admirable letter of June 25rd. I wish it were possible to get some help for you and shall not despair yet of doing so, but in the first place the Board properly cannot and will not act except on Mission recommendations. I have strongly the same feeling of which you speak that it is wicked to lose the most splendid opportunities simply because we have not a very little money added to what we already have. It is in this work just as it is in life, the little more accomplishes so disproportionately much.

I have been reading lately Winchester's Life of John Wesley. If you have not read it, I think you would enjoy doing so. It is written with Methodist sympathy and understanding, but with a freedom from narrow prejudice and with genuine critical helpfulness. This life will show you Wesley as the great man he was and yet lays out very clearly those limitations which perhaps were the condition of his intense power and immense influence. There is a passage in a chapter on Wesley's private life, which brings this out. I have had a copy made of a section from this chapter and enclose it herewith. Can it be that such a price has to be paid for the highest influence and the largest power? St. Paul certainly moved about in this same tireless way; so did David Livingstone and Henry Martin. I was impressed this summer in reading Livingstone's Life over again, with the tremendous sacrifices of home and family that the man made, in order to do his work. Perhaps these men just face this sacrifice and undergo it once for all, as a great crucifixion, so that they do not have to do it again, but perhaps on the other hand, they feel it as a constant agony of torn life. At any rate, how much more eager we ought to be who have our homes with all their loving associations

and who believe that in having them we are not disobeying the will of God, but are only fulfilling His high and loving purpose for us.

With kind regards,

Your sincere friend,

Dict.but
not read.

August 10, 1906.

Mr. Sam Higginbottom,

Allahabad, U.P. India.

My dear Mr. Higginbottom:

I have never written to congratulate you on the birth of little Gertrude. I do not wonder at the enthusiasm with which you describe her and the sight of her and her mother. I hope that they are both well now and that your home is full of that heavenly light and love which such a gift brings.

I never have answered directly Mrs. Higginbottom's good letter of December 3rd and acknowledged it in a letter to the Mission and answered there the inquiry which her letter contained.

Where are you living? On the Compound? I remember the property very well as it was ten years ago. Was the house in which you are living standing then or is it a new house built since?

I wish you could have been up at Northfield this summer at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary. It was a really great occasion and I think will mean much to the School and to all the old fellows who came back, hundreds of them, to express their gratitude and love. McDowell preached the sermon on Sunday morning. The Student Conference was in session at Northfield at the same time so that I did not get over to hear it, but it was a good time.

I should be glad to hear from you sometime fully about your work, what you gather from it in the way suggestions as to our method of operation and in the way of hope as to the prospect of raising up in India a strong autonomous Christian body.

With kind regards to Mrs. Higginbottom and yourself,

Very cordially yours,

Robert E. Speer

Dict. but
not read.

August 10, 1906.

Miss Nellie Binford, M.D.,

The Sarah Seward Hospital,

Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Binford:

I never intended to let so long a time pass since getting your good letter last year. You have had a very busy time since then and I imagine must have been well tired out when the hot season came and you had an opportunity to rest. I shall be very much interested to see your report of the work for the past year and to know whether you found its opportunities and responsibilities pleasant or burdensome.

As you will learn from the accompanying mission letter a woman missionary has at last been found to send to the Mission to succeed Dr. Norris. I know that you will like her and am glad that the Mission is to have again two women physicians.

I hope that you have been able this past year and that you will always be able to make the fullest use of the spiritual opportunities which the work presents, and that you will never be satisfied with simply repairing the house in which souls live, but will do your best to reach and mould the souls within.

I hope that as the years of your first term of missionary service lengthen out, the springs of your own personal spiritual life may steadily deepen, so that instead of less, you may have more to give to needy souls. I was much struck by a paragraph in a paper by Mrs. Baird, one of the best of our missionaries in Korea, entitled "First Words to the new missionary from one on the field", which I was reading the other day. She wrote:-

"One of the first things that you will discover on reaching the field is that you have heretofore depended largely for spiritual inspiration upon church services and religious gatherings of all sorts, and also that what you have been accustomed to consider the joy of the Lord as experienced by you, has in reality consisted largely of self-satisfaction, based on the successful exercise of your natural powers, and on the approval of admiring friends. Now you will have the opportunity to learn the ineffably sweet and precious lesson of drawing strength and inspiration directly from God Himself. You will learn what it is to work along from day to day and month to month and year to year, unknown and unpraised of men, yet more than rewarded by the thought of that time when 'every

man shall have praise of God." And these lessons once learned, will bring you more real joy and strength and satisfaction than you have ever known before."

I suppose that we little know how much we have been dependent upon external helps. They are all so natural and now that we take them as a matter of course and are hardly able to sympathize with those far away from all these assistances, who have to find all their strength in their own separate fellowship with Christ. At the same time, it must be just this necessity which brings God so near and constitutes the peculiarly rich spiritual joy and strength which is found in the best missionary lives. I remember something that a young banker in St. Paul, a converted Jew, said to me once with reference to a sister of his who was a missionary in China and who had written to him that the loneliness was something terrible, but the joy of it lay in the fact that it brought God so near and simply threw the soul, by the desperate necessities of the case, upon the great supplies of God. I hope that you are finding it so in your work.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Dictated but
not read.

August 21, 1906.

The Rev. Charles Mattison,

Fatehpur, India.

My dear Mr. Mattison:

I enclose herewith Mr. Speer's letter to the Mission. Will you kindly send your copy to the Rev. J. S. Woodside, Landour, U.P., India?

Sincerely yours,

(signed) [illegible]

Secretary to Mr. Speer.

August 10, 1906.

The Rev. A. H. Ewing, D.D.,

Allahabad, India.

My dear Ewing:

Your letters of May 25th and June 28th have both been received. Avey also writes that you have gone ahead and ordered some equipment for the electrical department. I am sorry to say that I have grave misgivings over your having done this as we have as yet no word from Mr. Wanamaker, Altho all the papers were sent to him in London, I received no reply and a month ago nearly I wrote to him again fully on the subject and I have had no reply to that, altho I know that he is back in this country. I trust that he may furnish the money, but if he does not, I am confident that the Board will not feel that any action which it has taken in recording his promise to give and reporting that promise to you involves any assumption of financial responsibility on the Board's part. The Board has always been careful to explain that no expenditure is justified save on the basis of actual appropriation by the Board, so that this ordering of the goods must be a matter between the College and Mr. Wanamaker. I cannot but hope that you yourself have received before this approving word from him authorizing you to go forward.

Mr. Wanamaker is a careful man about the conditions he attaches to his gifts. Janvier tells me that he has just refused to pay all of his subscription for the Torrey meetings in Philadelphia on the ground that others did not give as much as he had a right to expect that they would. Perhaps Dr. Lucas can arrange to see him. Janvier is willing to do so, but Janvier has done so much prodding during the last two or three years I think that he perhaps feels a little disinclination to take it up again, altho he is entirely willing to do so. Doubtless you will have written to Mr. Wanamaker, explaining your course and justifying it to him and will have had his approving reply together with a remittance for as much as you need to cover the pledges which you are making.

The Rev. A. H. Ewing,D.D....2.

I was away from New York when the sight-drafts came. They caused a great deal of concern. One day after sight or a few more days would have made matters a little better, but all this is outside of my province and doubtless Mr. Day will be writing you.

As to Avey's salary, it seems to me it ought to be the same as the other unmarried men in India and not any other amount. We are paying Carter who was the last unmarried man to go out to the Punjab a salary of $648. I think Avey's should be the same amount.

I was very glad to get the Prospectus and Report and diagram of theCollege.

Mr. E. O. Emerson of Titusville, Penna., received some time ago your mimeographed financial appeal of May 25th. Toward the end of June I received a note from him as follows:-

"I enclose a letter received from Arthur H. Ewing, in which you will see that he has asked me for aid in his work, but I am not taking on anything new, my being already pledged to so much in one way and another and so wrote him, but unfortunately I omitted to put a five-cent stamp on the letter. This mistake will cost me just (10) ten dollars, so I enclose my check for that amount for you to send to him. I send this to you, because he did not give me any address, except what was upon the letter enclosed. I directed my letter to Allahabad Hindostan, India, but you will kindly send this to him with my apologies, on account of the omission of postage."

I enclose herewith a money order for ten dollars. Mr. Emerson is a very warm friend of the work with a vein of playfulness which appears in his letter. He is fining himself for his thoughtlessness.

Avey writes of your trip in the Himalayas. I hope that it was refreshing and invigorating and that you are well strengthened now for a good year's work, only don't drive the machinery too hard.

Very affectionately yours,

Dict.but
not read.

I shall look forward with great interest to the reports which shall come after the Mission meeting with their full story of the work of the year.

With warm regards from Mrs. Speer and myself,

Your sincere friend,

Dict.but
not read.

August 10, 1906.

Miss Emily W. Forman,

Etawah, India.

My dear Miss Forman.

I have taken up again and again your two letters of December 29th, 1904 and of October 27th, 1905 and your letter of January 12th, 1905 to Mrs. Speer to answer, then have laid them down again because it seemed that I could not write until there was something that could be said to you that would hold out hope of the fulfilment at last of your long and patient expectations. But we have not yet found anyone who would do for the work and there has been such pressure financially, as you well know that it has seemed impossible to undertake any more than just keep along with what had been already assumed. Still I do not believe in looking despondently upon the fact and I feel confident that God in His great goodness intends to do great things for us, greater things than we have ventured to think for ourselves and I hope and pray and work for the coming of the day when there shall be great enlargement of the Mission work in India.

At the same time I do often wonder whether God may not mean by allowing the limitations under which we have to work to drive us to new ways. Can He intend much as we long that He should to have the world evangelized by the method of our providing so many missionaries for so many people and each missionary with so much native help? Perhaps He means to work as He worked in the days when St. Paul single-handed undertook the evangelization of the Roman Empire. I long to see the day when here and there on the Mission field there will be raised up men of his gigantic spirit who will have power to achieve such results as he achieved.

But how hard it is for each one of us who is trying to do his best to be best worthy for such power or for the upraising of men and women with such power and yet unable ourselves to do more than just faithfully and simply fulfil our own task?

I hope that you are very well and I know that whatever work you put your hand to is work on which God's blessing rests.

see P. 404.

August 10, 1906.

The Rev. Henry Forman, D.D.,

Jhansi, India.

My dear Forman:

Your good letter of May 30 was duly received. I have touched upon the two chief points in it in my letter to the Mission and only write a personal note besides to thank you for it and for your thoughtfulness and faithfulness. Mrs. Newton wrote the other day with the thermometer standing at 100 I think at midnight at your house in Jhansi. I should not like to live and work under conditions like those. We have had some trying weather here this summer, but nothing like that. I did not notice it for myself, but the two hottest days of the summer thus far were the two last days of our little three year old daughter Eleanor's life. She had had a long illness, culminating in pneumonia and her little lungs were just fighting for sufficient breath and the sultry heat was almost like a hand on the little life pressing it down. I can enter now more deeply into the experience through which many missionaries have passed, as they have watched over the lives of their dear little children and have know that if only they could be transfered to other conditions their dear lives might be saved. I hope and pray that Mrs. Forman and your little boy are both well and that they have had a good rest this hot season in the hills.

With reference to the manuscript regarding Chitrkot, I would say that the Outlook people sent it to me saying that they could not use it. And I turned it over to Dr. Halsey with a copy of your instructions regarding it asking him to make use of it. I am asking him now to send word to you directly as to what he has done with it.

With warm regards,

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

Dict.but
not read.

August 21, 1906.

The Rev. W. T. Mitchell,

Middletown, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I enclose herewith a copy of the letter which Mr. Speer is just sending to the North India Mission. After you have read it, will you kindly forward it to Dr. Holcomb at Clifton Springs, N.Y.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Robert E. Speer

August 21, 1906.

The Rev. S. M. Gillam,

Lornezi, Arizona.

My dear Mr. Gillam:

I am sending herewith a copy of the Mission letter which Mr. Speer is just sending to the North India Mission.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Robert E. Speer

August 23, 1906.

The Rev. S. M. Gillam,

Moqeemi, Arizona.

My dear Mr. Gillam:

After you have read Mr. Speer's letter to the North India Mission which was sent you yesterday will you kindly send it to the Rev. James J. Lucas, D.D., 97 Mt. Carmel Way, Ocean Grove, New Jersey?

Yours sincerely,

(sd.) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I just returned to New York [illegible] morning and found your kind note of [illegible] Instructions had been already given to Mr. Day with reference to your mail. If you were in the office yesterday, I am very sorry to have missed you and especially as that was the last time [illegible] in New York. It has been good to see [illegible] while of you on your voyage and I congratulate you have succeeded so well in providing for some of your needs which lay most heavily on your heart. I [illegible] may have a very pleasant voyage back to India [illegible] kind regards, I am,

Your sincere friend,

September 18, 1926.

The Rev. J. P. Holcomb,

Clifton Springs, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Holcomb:

Your note of September 5th was answered in my absence. I write as soon as possible after returning to confirm what was written. I hope to be here until October 1st when I must leave for California. I shall then not be back until the end of October or the first week in November.

I hope that you may continue to improve. With kind regards to Mrs. Holcomb and yourself, I am,

Very cordially yours,

September 16, 1926.

The Rev. William T. Mitchell,

S.S. Friesland,

American Line, Philadelphia.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am very sorry to have missed you yesterday. You had first claim and I would rather have talked with you than anyone else. I did not think that you would have to be leaving at noon. I wish that you didn't have stayed to the Board meeting in the afternoon. Mr. Whitney of Lake and Mr. Gillan were both there and, being on the Board, the $200 which you left with the Treasurer for the Village Workers' Training School was reported to the Board and immediately appropriated by it, for the purpose designated.

I hope that you have made a great blessing and success.

I trust that you may have a very comfortable and pleasant voyage and with the warmest prayer for God's richest blessing upon you and your family, I am,

Your sincere friend,

September 18, 1906.

This will introduce the Rev. J. M. Gillan one of the missionaries of our church from Cawnpore, India. Mr. Gillan is endeavoring to secure with the thorough approval of his Mission and with our earnest hopes for his success, the money necessary to provide a missionary plant in Cawnpore. Cawnpore is one of the great manufacturing cities of India. Young men come thither from far and near and are both peculiarly open to temptation and peculiarly open to Christianity. The Mission believes that a strong self-supporting church can be built up out of material in Cawnpore and the energy and devotion with which Mr. and Mrs. Gillan have carried on the work justify the conviction that Mr. Gillan can be entirely trusted to make the most out of the great opportunities.

September 18, 1906.

The Rev. S. M. Gillam,

156 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

My dear Mr. Gillam:

I enclose herewith the general note of introduction which you wished.

Very cordially yours,

P.S.

I have just succeeded in bringing the question of your furlough being extended before the Council. It was voted to extend it for a further period if that can be accomplished for Dampoze. The exact time was not fixed, but I shall hope to get this fixed next week. But I am sure that it would not be for less than six weeks or two months and, it may be for the three months proposed by Mr. Lucas.

September 18, 1906.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D.D.,

97 Mt. Carmel Way,

Ocean Grove, N. J.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

Your note regarding Mr. Allison has been received. I had a letter from him only a few days ago but he said nothing in it regarding his desire to return with Mrs. Allison at the present time.

Mr. Gillam was in yesterday and had with him your note regarding a continuance on his stay. I will bring the matter up at the first opportunity. I wish money could be got for Dampoze, but currently as I wish this I feel even more pressingly the need to clear off the solemn obligations of our fathers and to meet the urgent obligations of the present year's budget.

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible] 16, 1[illegible]

The Rev. E. [illegible] Gilliam

Care of the Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D.

[illegible]

My dear Mr. Gilliam

I am sending you herewith ten copies of the letter of introduction. I am very glad to hear of Mrs. Turner's generous contribution.

I will bring the matter of the extension of your furlough up again this week and it can be definitely settled at the meeting of the board next Thursday. I trust that there may be no difficulty.

Very cordially yours,

September 24, 1906.

The Rev. J. F. Holcomb,

Clifton Springs, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Holcomb:

I am sorry to learn from your note of the 21st that you were again disappointed. I hope that this may be the last time and that you may soon be able to leave the Sanitarium entirely well.

I was very sorry indeed to learn from Mr. Andrews' letter to Mr. Woodside that Miss Mitchell has been so ill. I cannot but hope that she is better for in a long letter received from Mr. Andrews a few days ago he says nothing whatever of Miss Mitchell's illness. This speaks with concern of Mrs. Andrews' health. Possibly Mr. Andrews letter to Mr. Woodside was written later than his letter to me. There is no date on the former, so I cannot tell.

Mr. John S. Kennedy has offered $2500 toward the [illegible] Alaska the new Woodstock building, if anyone else will give $2500. I did [illegible] condition might be met, but I do not know where the money can be found.

With kind regards to Mrs. Holcomb and yourself,

Very sincerely yours,

October 5, 1906.

The Rev. J. F. Holcomb,

Clifton Springs, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Holcomb:

We were very sorry to receive the letters giving the judgment of the physicians adverse to your return to India this year. I know the disappointment that this will have brought to you and Mrs. Holcomb, but I know also that you will peacefully accept what is clearly the will of God. At the meeting yesterday your letters and medical certificates were presented and the following action was taken:

"That the furlough of the Rev. J. F. Holcomb and Mrs. Holcomb of the North India Mission be extended for one year on account of ill health, and on the basis of medical certificate, with extension of home allowance if it should be found to be necessary."

The question was raised as to whether you would need the extension of the home allowance for the full year. [illegible] only [illegible] I knew that no one would be more willing to relieve the Treasury in this particular than yourself, if there was any possibility of it. The letter was, therefore, put in the form indicated in the Minute.

I shall hope to see you when I return from the Coast and trust that you may soon be well enough to come out from the care of surgeons and that it may have grown to be a tiresome experience, the days of hospital life.

With kind regards to Mrs. Holcomb and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

Robert E. Speer.

The Rev. C. H. Bundy,

Fatehgarh, U.P.,

India.

My dear Mr. Bundy:

I have just received from Mr. W. R. Moody of Northfield a check for $250. given by an anonymous donor for evangelistic work in your field. This donor saw a copy of one of your letters to me regarding the opportunities and needs of the field and sent this money for this purpose. It was specially appropriated at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, October 2nd, and the Treasurer will at once notify the Mission Treasurer. We shall hope to hear fully as to its use.

I have only time for this note now as I must leave in an hour or two for a five weeks' trip in the far West attending Synods and various conventions. I pray that God may richly bless the work and that He may direct you and the Mission in the wise use of all available resources to the end that the Gospel may be brought speedily to as many waiting hearts as possible.

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

October 3rd, 1903.

The Rev. S. H. Gillam,

Care of the Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D.,

Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Penna.

My dear Mr. Gillam:

At the meeting of the Board yesterday the following action was taken:

"That the furlough and home allowance of the Rev. S. H. Gillam of the North India Mission be extended three months in view of the good prospects of Mr. Gillam's [illegible] in the secure [illegible] special individual [illegible] the amount needed [illegible] the purchase of the [illegible] property [illegible]."

Very cordially yours,

[illegible]

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November 21 1904.

Miss M. E. Rogers,

Neth Hills, N. Y.

My dear Miss Rogers:

I was out on the Pacific Coast all last month. On returning the end of last week I found a cablegram had been received from Indiana, reading "Rogers writing." We shall have to wait accordingly the receipt of these letter before knowing just what the desire of the Mission is. I will let you know as soon as we hear.

Very cordially yours,

Robert E. Speer

November 10, 1906.

The Rev. S. M. Gillam,

Care of The Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D.,

Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

My dear Mr. Gillam:

I enclose herewith a letter addressed to Mr. Severance. Will this cover the ground do you think? If not, let me have any suggestions and I will be glad to make the correction instead.

Very cordially yours,

014

November 10, 1906.

The Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D.,

[illegible]

New York City.

My dear Dr. Miller:

[illegible] days ago I received your letter of [illegible] in the Board's [illegible] Gordon Dunn. I am glad that you have seen and had [illegible] in Toronto. It seems to me [illegible] your service [illegible].

I had a long talk with Mr. Gillam yesterday afternoon. He is much pleased by being [illegible] from [illegible]. He has been putting in some of his time, however, on the Forward Movement and working up the contributions of the churches for the work already undertaken which I think was wise.

I am very glad to have your son taking up work out in Englewood. I was glad to see him with the young man [illegible] last Sunday afternoon. I hope [illegible] make it a little greater for us to see [illegible] if you go to Englewood.

Very affectionately yours,

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December 5, 1906.

The Rev. A. H. Ewing, Th.D.,

Allahabad, India.

My dear Ewing:

This is just a brief note to you as Mission Secretary to tell you that Dr. Annie Young expected to sail from Liverpool for India on the 28th of December on the steamship Olympia of the Cunard Line. It might be well to have a note waiting for her in Bombay giving her any instructions. She is going out supported by the friends here who supported Dr. Norris and we had in mind in her appointment, of course, the Mission's desire to take up Dr. Norris' place in order that Dr. Binford might return to Fatehgarh or do other work that the Mission might assign to her, but I have made it plain to Dr. Young that her assignment is in the Mission's control and that we have not made any promises on behalf of the Mission.

Very affectionately yours,

December 5. 1906.

Miss M. H. Rogers,

Cicero, N. Y.

My dear Miss Rogers:

Your note of December 3rd is just received and we have just received also a letter from the Punjab Mission as follows:

"In your letter to the Mission, [illegible] 10th, 1906, referring to the case of Miss Rogers' return to India, you ask the Mission to decide whether, assuming that their guidance [illegible] favorable, the Punjab Mission desires Miss Rogers to return to it. You also ask the Mission to take up the matter as early as possible in the Mission meeting, and to cable 'Rogers Yes', if the Mission wish her to return, and 'Rogers No', if they do not. The Mission after a full consideration of this letter decided that if certain conditions were fulfilled, the Mission would favor her return, but neither of the two [illegible] suggested by the Board fully expressed the views of the Mission on the [illegible] the Mission in reply sent to the Board the following cablegram: 'Rogers [illegible].' The Mission likewise adopted the following resolutions:

'Resolved that we approve of Miss Rogers' return to [illegible] Mission on the following conditions: (1) That in the opinion of the physicians her health is fully restored, and that the probability of a [illegible] which she has been suffering is removed. (2) That [illegible] to do any work which the Mission may deem [illegible] in India.'

'Resolved also that the Mission [illegible] write to the Board, [illegible]'

From these resolutions it is [illegible] have expressed the views of the Mission, [illegible] doubtless from the physicians [illegible] arose in the minds of the members of the Mission [illegible] return to India, even though [illegible] fear a return of her trouble [illegible] Miss Rogers [illegible] that would be [illegible] is worse in [illegible] Institutional work, we may say [illegible] the Mission, nevertheless the Mission [illegible] in case Miss Rogers should return [illegible] willing to go wherever the Mission may [illegible] work that may be assigned to her.

"On these conditions the Punjab Mission [illegible] for Miss Rogers to return to the Punjab, and they assure her, in case [illegible] way for her to come, of a hearty welcome."

I am just leaving the city this evening and shall be back next [illegible]

Miss [illegible] AC [illegible]

now Irg and should be very glad to have [illegible] information as to what is best to do in view of this letter from the Mission.

Very cordially yours,

Robert E. Speer

December 14, 1906.

Miss M. E. Rogers,

Cicero, N. Y.

My dear Miss Rogers:

I was very glad indeed to get your letter of December 10th with its cordial assent to the second of the two conditions suggested by the Mission and with its expression of your judgment that you are perfectly well and able to comply with the first condition also. On the first point, however, as you say, the Board and Mission would both rely only on the physician's certificate. The only certificates we have from doctors with reference to you are Dr. Kinney's certificate of May 7th, in which he says,

"I do not think that Miss M. E. Rogers should go back to India under the same conditions as formerly. Her eyes will certainly get worse again, if she does. I have advised her not to do so."

And Dr. Case's certificate of July 21st, in which he says

"Miss M. E. Rogers, one of your Missionaries called on me relative to trouble of Eyes and Nose. I find that the eye-trouble aside from need of glasses is secondary to the irritation in the Nose. The Nasal trouble arises from a Hypertrophic condition of the Turbinal bodies, especially on the right side of Nose. While an operation to remove the hypertrophic tissue will do much toward relief of nasal symptoms, it cannot be said that will absolutely cure the disease. Climatic conditions, and irritating effects of dust in the air, are prolific sources for causing return of the disease. Without an operation for removal of diseased tissue I am confident she will suffer under the slightest irritation.
P. S. "In the management of cases of "Hypertrophic Catarrh", time is an element in the cure. So I should not advise her return until the last of the year at the earliest."

and Dr. Bovaird's certificate of September 26th in which he says,

"I would advise her return to India but to a part of the country where she shall be less exposed to dust storms which seem to have been the cause of her trouble."

If these are the certificates on which the decision must be reached, I am afraid that neither the Mission nor the Board would feel that the first condition was complied with. If Dr. Bovaird's certificate had not limited your fields of work in India it would be entirely satisfactory. But if every place in the Punjab is worse in the matter of dust storms than Fatheghar all the doctors agree that you

Miss Rogers.....M.

ought not to return to Fatehgarh and I do not see how the Board could regard the first condition suggested by the Mission as met.

I am writing to Dr. Bowdre, however, sending him a copy of this letter to you and sending him also the Mission's letter and asking him for his judgment.

I can appreciate your eagerness to have the matter definitely settled and I trust that it soon may be brought to a conclusion and shall grieve with you if it is not possible for you to return.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

December 17, 1906.

Miss M. E. Rogers,

Cicero, N. Y.

My dear Miss Rogers:

I have just received Dr. Bozaird's reply to my letter in which I sent him your letter of December 10th, the Mission's letter of November 6th and a copy of my letter of December 14th to you. He replies:

"I have gone over all the papers in this case of Miss Rogers, and I recall the facts set forth. So far as it is possible for the human mind to see Miss Rogers, in the event of her return to India, would incur the return of her old trouble. If she did, she would not be able to remain long. Since it is apparently impossible to secure for her conditions which would tend to protect her, I would not advise her return."

I shall defer presenting the matter to the Board until hearing again from you.

Very cordially yours,

January 2nd, 1907.

S—J

Miss M.E. Rogers:

Cicero, N.Y.

My Dear Miss Rogers:

Your note of December 20th with a quotation of Dr. Carleton's cordial words, has been duly received. I should think that it would be entirely possible for you to work in the Hill Out Stations from Sabathu as a center, and I wish that you might go out to do this, but as I understand it was not the idea of the Mission that you should return to India with a possibility of service only in some specified stations. The Mission's action approved your return on condition that your health would allow you assignment to any service within the bounds of the Mission. Was not this your understanding, and if that was the Missions thought is there any course open to the Board in view of the Mission's letter and Dr. Bovairds judgment, except the course of advising against your return?

I can appreciate your distress of mind at the long delay in getting the matter decided. I sympathize with you in this, but I do not see how it could have been settled any more expeditiously. The next meeting of the Board is on January 7th and I shall take up the matter at that time and shall be glad to present any further word from you.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Very sincerely yours,

January 7th, 1907.

S--J

The Rev. J.W. Lucas,

357 West 115th St.

New York City.

My Dear Dr. Lucas:

I have read with moistened eyes the story of "Little George." It is almost too pathetic to print and offer promiscuously to be published. One feels it is so sacred that it ought to be told with such sympathy and love as you have told it with. At the same time I suppose such hesitation should be set aside and the little story be used.

With reference to its publication, I am a little in doubt as to what would be the best thing to do. It is so small that it will not make very much of a booklet. If it is printed expensively the sale will be slight and it cannot be used very freely for gratuitous distribution. If, on the other hand, it is not printed expensively, there would be practically no profit from its sale. I am inclined to think that the best thing to do would be for you to take it down to the American Tract Society and see Dr. Kerr. I should be very glad to speak to Mr. Revell about it , but the Revell Co. does not publish tracts, and I think it is as a little tract that the story would be most useful. If, however, you feel that it would be better to have it as a comparatively neat and expensive little booklet, then I think that Revell would be as good a person to publish it as any one. I shall hold the story until hearing from you again as to your judgment.

With warm regards,

Ever affectionately yours,

January 1st, 1907.

The Rev. J.J. Lucas, D.D.
327 West 113th St.
New York City.

My Dear Dr. Lucas:

I herewith return the enclosed at Mr. Speer's request.

Yours very truly,

(Miss) Hildred I. Pierce

Secretary to Mr. Robert E. Speer.

January 12, 1907.

Miss M. E. Rogers,

Cicero, N. Y.

My dear Miss Rogers:

I was in hopes that there might be some further word that could be laid before the Board at its meeting this last Monday that might suggest some possibility that would enable the Board to approve of your return without inconsistency with the action of the Mission. No such solution of the problem occurred to us however, and as I have to leave this coming Monday for Mexico to be gone some weeks and as it seems unjust to you not to lay the matter before the Board we reported the facts to the Board and I have regretfully to report that the Board felt constrained to take the following action:

"In view of the report of Dr. Bowaird, and the action of the Punjab Mission, advising against her return unless entirely restored to health, it was deemed inexpedient to advise the return of Miss M. E. Rogers, and a retiring allowance equivalent to two months' home allowance was voted."

It was understood in the Council also that I should write to you with reference to the latter point so that in case there is any way in which financially we could be of service to you, you would not hesitate to let us know of it.

With kind regards and sincerely regretting the health conditions which have necessitated the action of the Board, I am,

Very cordially yours,

[illegible]

January 12, 1907.

The Rev. A. B. Allison,

Etawah, India.

My dear Mr. Allison:

At the meeting of the Board last Monday the following action was taken with reference to the Mission's action approving your return to the United States with Mrs. Allison in the spring:

"The return to America of the Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Allison of the North India Mission in the spring of 1907 was approved on the basis of a medical certificate and the request of the Mission."

I am very sorry indeed for the occasion of your coming, but it will be very nice indeed to see you when you come.

I have reported to Mr. Day Dr. Ewing's request to you, that money should be sent out to cover your travel expenses and Mr. Day will undoubtedly furnish Dr. Ewing with funds which will enable him to care for all the ordinary payments as well as for the special ones.

I wish that there were time for a long letter now, but there is not as I have to leave in a few hours for Mexico to attend the meeting of the Mission there. But I wanted to get this note off at the earliest date so that you would have the Board's approval of your coming. Will you kindly send word to Dr. Ewing of this action of the Board, of which he will hear, of course, on the financial side directly from Mr. Day?

I was very much pleased to read Mr. David's letter to you.

With warm regards to Mrs. Allison and yourself, I am,

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

February 15th, 1907.

S--J

The Rev. J.J. Lucas, D.D.

357 West 115th St.

New York City.

My Dear Dr. Lucas:

We have received the following letter from the Rev. R.F. Coyle, D.D. of 3650 Sherman Ave. Denver, Colorado:

"We have in this city two women from India, one of whom, Miss J.C. Johnson, tells us that five years ago she went out to India under the auspices of our Foreign Board, that she continued to labor for two years under the Board and then took up an independent work. The other lady is Miss Eva Clarke, a native of India. Miss Clarke has spoken to our Ladies' Missionary Society and to our young people on two or three occasions, and some money has been collected for her. They seem to be all right, and yet we want to be sure about it, and therefore, I write to inquire whether you have any knowledge of these women. Miss Clarke brought with her letters from ministers in India, one from the Rev. Mr. Forman, whom I know very well, and all speak of her in the highest terms of commendation. A line from you as to these women will be greatly appreciated."

I enclose herewith a copy of my reply. Will you write directly to Dr. Coyle correcting or confirming what I have written?

Very affectionately yours,

Robert E. Speer

March. 4th, 1907.

THE MEXICO MISSION,

My dear friends:-

The Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Mission were received January 9th., just a day after the first meeting of the Board in January.

I had to leave on Jan.14th for Mexico to attend the Annual Meeting of the Mission, where there were problems of greatest importance which needed to be settled, and did not get back to New York until the first week in February. At the first meeting of the Board thereafter the Minutes were laid before the Board, but I had to leave the same evening to attend the Presbyterian Men's Convention, in Omaha, and am writing now at the first opportunity after returning from Omaha.

I am happy to be able to say that we reached an almost unanimous solution of the problems in Mexico, and that the Convention in Omaha was one of the most remarkable missionary meetings I have ever attended. It is the first Men's Foreign Missionary convention of which I have ever heard in this country. Instead of being attended by only a few hundred, as some supposed would be the case, so many men came that there was not a church or a theatre in Omaha that could hold the [illegible] and the auditorium had to be taken, which will seat [illegible] thousand men. Of course, this immense hall was not filled, but there was a great [illegible] of men, more than a thousand coming from outside of Omaha. There was no nonsense or wasted time in the meeting, but it sat down at once to an earnest consideration of the greatest missionary responsibility of the Presbyterian Church. I was not present at the close, but Dr. Alexander, President of the Board, told me that it ended in a remarkable way, and that that company of sober and influential men, after a quite self-sacrificing resolution, [illegible] their measure of the home responsibility. Of course, such conventions do not always yield the results which they promise, but such a meeting is a great sign of

C. India [illegible] 4th, 1917

what I believe to be the beginning of a sober sense of responsibility on the part of the laymen of the Church for the Foreign Mission enterprise.

[illegible] appointed to prepare a reply to the Board's letter of last July on the subject of a comprehensive missionary policy for the Presbyterian Church. The responses of the various Missions to that letter will constitute a remarkable showing; and it is impossible to see how the General Assembly can refrain from summoning the Church to respond to such a definite and imperative call. If the enterprise were impracticable or of formidable magnitude, it would be different; but an average of five or six dollars per member from the entire membership of the Church would probably supply the funds necessary for a measurably adequate fulfillment of our distinct missionary responsibility. Such an amount as this is not impracticable; it would undoubtedly mean sacrifice on the part of many, but the Church as a whole could contribute this amount to the evangelization of the non-Christian world [illegible] difficulty.

There were not very many of the actions of the Mission which called for any specific action by the Board.

The plan which the ~~Men's~~ Missionaries Forward Movement Committee have worked out for the use of the home papers seems to be very [illegible], and I hope [illegible] beneficial results may follow such a systematic educational campaign. We shall be glad to co-operate in any way in securing the publication of the articles.

In view of the strong requests from India, especially as expressed in the minutes of the annual meetings last fall of the West India and the [illegible] Missions, the Board has voted to accede to the request of the Missions to [illegible] be allowed to try the alternate plan of furlough of six months, with [illegible] and from the Treasury at the Board's expense, after [illegible] years' service. This allows still the old plan of furlough to those who prefer it, but allows also the alternate plan to those who prefer it. The Board is by no means sure that the alternate plan will be found satisfactory. If the six months' furlough gives the

summer months at home, then missionaries will miss the bracing effects of the home winter. If, on the other hand, the winter months are chosen, missionaries will leave India at the end of one hot season and get back at the beginning of another. The Board is cordially ready, however, to give the plan a trial.

The propositions of the Mission that the various members be authorized to raise sums of money for special purposes at Fatehgarh and Etah, were presented to the Board and I have to report the following action. See page [illegible] You will see from the enclosed financial statements that the contributions have not come in as encouragingly as the opening months of the year had led us to suppose that they would. It will require a large advance in contributions between now and the end of the year simply to provide for the budget of the current year. But on account of the deficit of [illegible], which is the accumulation of the past few years. We have been making a very urgent effort, through personal solicitation, to cover this deficit and also the budget of the year; and have far about fifteen or twenty thousand dollars been specially contributed toward the deficit. The Board feels that it is absolutely essential that we shall meet the obligations honorably incurred. It is as eager as the Missions are for an advance movement, and for the provision of the money needed for the various special needs, permanent and otherwise, of the various Missions; but it feels that the honor of the cause is involved in the prompt discharge of all existing obligations, and that for the rest of this year every penny that can be got forth by any one should be directed toward this end, so that we can go into the new year unencumbered by any debt obligations, and with every energy bent toward a really progressive movement. It is the earnest desire of the Board and your influence which they can use to secure contributions, which has not been thus far forward meeting the obligations of the year.

I do not for a moment believe that we are at the end of our missionary movement. I believe that the Church is entirely capable of discharging the full missionary duty, and that it is not in the least chimerical to hope that it intends to do so; but a sure way, as it seems to us, to weaken the movement is to scatter

[illegible] Missionary [illegible] Oct. 4, 1907

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in the first column of the estimates.

The Board recognizes also the fact that giving to Missions is likely to be productive of more giving, and it is not only not averse to the proper equipment of the work, but is cordially desirious of seeing that equipment secured; only, as I have stated, for the rest of this year it feels that every energy should be turned in this one direction, in the hope that we may be able then to move forward with real enlarged development.

The following action was taken by the Board with reference to the new arrangements regarding the Saharanpur Seminary:-

> "The reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Saharanpur Seminary and the joint control of the Seminary by the Punjab and North India Missions was approved, with the expression of the Board's hope that in the time [illegible] Church in India may be able to take over the administration and the financial support of the Seminary."

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, on the basis of special health certificate [illegible] Mrs. Allison, has been approved by the Board.

[illegible] of the adoption by the Mission of the rules proposed [illegible] Committee, and I hope that the Committee, with the powers and duties indicated, may be found really helpful in the effective administration of the Mission's work.

With reference to the [illegible] through the [illegible] would say that we have on hand [illegible]

[illegible] given for this very purpose. The Punjab and the [illegible] India Missions have been drawing on it for sometime, and we should be glad if the North India Mission desires to take advantage of it.

The Mission Minutes indicate that you need thirty scholarships at $15. each for the Barpur Christian Boys' School, and 20 scholarships at $15. each for the girls' [illegible], and fifty scholarships of $15. each for the [illegible] Boarding School. I presume that all these are famine orphans. If so, you are [illegible] through the Mission Treasurer on the Board's [illegible] one hundred (100) scholarships at $15. each. If [illegible] find that [illegible] the amount of this account to be inexhaustible, and we shall have to make some restriction for the support of these orphans, but so long as this fund exists and it is available for such use. I hope that the Christian church may be able to continue some aid in reply to the communication which the Mission's Committee is sending to it, and if it is, the amount drawn from the Board for this purpose can be to that extent reduced.

We shall await with deepest interest the answer from the Mission's Committee to the Board's letter regarding the Distinct [illegible] Responsibility of the Presbyterian Church. The Convention in Omaha indicated that the time is ripe for the discussion in the Church of our missionary duty in the fresh practical possible form, and it was evident there that the Church had to make be a reconsideration and assumption of her missionary duty, if it is put before the Church in a clear, specific way.

Sometime before I went down to Mexico, a special appropriation of $150. was made for evangelistic work under Mr.Sandy's care in the Pittsburgh Station. This money was specially given for this purpose, through Mr.W.R.Moody, of Northfield. It was entrusted at once to Mr.Sandy and by the Treasurer of the Board to the Mission Treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs.Holcomb have been unable to return to the field, as you [illegible], on account of Mr.Holcomb's health, but they will expect to go out this

Allahabad Mission--2--Apr.4th,1927.

Gamble Hall. You will have welcomed Dr.Gillespie back before this. It was really, you. I am glad he met with such good success in his efforts to interest donors in Cawnpore. I had a long talk with Dr.Lucas yesterday with reference to efforts to secure help for the Allahabad College. He has kept Dr.Ewing fully informed of all that he has been able to do. He went to see Mrs.Sage the other day, but was unable even to get into the house, an assistant secretary meeting him at the door and explaining to him that there was no hope of any help from Mrs.Sage. Very generous assurances, however, have been given to Dr.Lucas by Mr.Wanamaker in behalf of himself and the Bethany Church.

Miss Atherton has got back safely to the United States, and has already talked with a college friend of hers who she hopes may be able to go out to Allahabad to help in the Wanamaker School this fall. We have sought in various directions for help for the school, but thus far without avail.

Mr.Edwin Kellogg and his wife will be going out as reinforcements this fall, and I think another man might be appointed to reinforce the Mission, in view of its loss of Dr.Simington.

We have not yet received all the station and personal reports. I have read carefully all that have come in, and trust that the others will be here soon, so that the report can be made complete for the General Assembly.

I am sorry for the various reservations and conditions with which the Executive Committee have made it necessary to fill this letter. I hope the day may come when the Church at home will adequately support the enterprise, and I believe the day is coming when the Church will undertake to deal with it in a generous and effective way. It is not in the least impossible for us to lay out a missionary project commensurate with our responsibility, and that project is entirely within the ability of the Church.

With most cordial regards to all the members of the Mission, and the earnest prayer that God's grace may be near to each member of the Mission in every need, I am

Your sincere friend,

[illegible] Mr.[illegible].

P.S. I have a memorandum from Mr.Day in which he states that last fall [illegible] with him a check for Two Hundred Dollars ($200.) to cover the [illegible] (IC) orphans at Fatehgarh, which Mr.Tooker had been supporting since 1900. Mr.Day adds in his memorandum,

"He states now that this may be the last remittance he will make for this account. He informs me that he first made the arrangement for the support through Miss Mary Norman, but since then has had practically no word regarding the orphans."

Perhaps a few letters to Mr.Tooker might secure the continuance of this support, which would be just so much clear gain. I wish we had a few score men like Mr.Tooker in their missionary giving.

P.S. At a meeting of the Board, held since this letter was written, an inquiry was presented from the Punjab Mission in the following letter from Mr. Gould:- "At the last annual meeting of Lahore Presbytery the question was raised as to the right of the Home Missions Committee in applying a portion of the money received from the Board in Grant-in-Aid to erect a house for a pastor whose salary is being paid by the Home Missions C.

"I was appointed by the Presbytery to write to the Board to ascertain if there is any stipulation whatever in the disbursing of the Grant-in-Aid. May it be used for building (pastors houses) as well as for rent and salaries, etc., as at present?

"May I ask the favor of an early reply, as the next meeting of Presbytery will be about the first week in April?"

The Board took the following action:-

"It was voted that the Board understands that its arrangement with the Presbyteries in Northern India, known as the Grant-in-Aid scheme, is not a direct arrangement, but an arrangement made through the Punjab and North India Missions. That the payment of these Grant-in-Aids to the Presbyteries must be made within the limits of the total appropriations which the Board is able to provide for these Missions, as the Board has already rules, and that the question of ~~grants~~ including another Grant-in-Aid made on church properties, in addition to salaries, etc., the Board is prepared to leave entirely to the Missions."

✗ P.S. Through an oversight, the letter referred to in the several lines of [illegible] was not quoted. It was as follows:

"In view of the special financial conditions, and the urgent necessity of economy on the effort to meet the deficit and cover the budget for the year, the Board felt unprepared at this time to sanction the request of the [illegible] Mission for permission to raise various special funds for the Fabergeh [illegible]. If, however, all the obligations of the year are met, and any provision for new property can be made under the budget of the new year, the Board will be glad to consider these objects and the needs of Utah, and of other missionaries."

With reference to the famine fund of which I have written, what is on hand will not of course last very long; and if it is in the power of anyone to influence individual givers, who would give for the support of these famine orphans and for nothing else, it would be well to use that power, so that the fund may be replenished.

March 4th, 1907.

[illegible],

Allahabad, India.

My dear Ewing:-

I enclose herewith a copy of the letter to the Mission, and would seize the opportunity to acknowledge personally your notes of Aug.22nd, Sept.24th, Oct.5th, Nov.20th, Dec.13th, and 31st, and your note to Mr.Day accompanying the estimates. I note your desire to have the names and individual salaries, even of native workers, copied out in full in the appropriation sheets as they are returned to you.

I am glad that Thompson is fitting in well, and trust that both he and [illegible] may prove to be good strong men. I have just discovered that the note which I have acknowledged above as under date of Dec.13th is addressed to Mr.Day, in which you make the same request with reference to the estimates as you make in your other note. Both of these he turned over to me, as the estimates are all handled by the Secretaries. The Manual states that they should be sent to the Secretaries, but of course it is a matter of no consequence as letters are at once turned over in the offices to the proper persons .

With reference to Dr.Symington, I would say that I think I shall write to him on the subject of a refund to the Board whatever the Board might deem equitable, in case he withdrew from the work within five years. We have never heard anything from Miss Prentiss with reference to any refund on her account, and perhaps, as you suggested in your letter last fall, we had better handle that direct with the Y.M.C.A.

Dr.Young writes of her safe arrival in India. I note in your letter of [illegible] that you had no notification of her probable date of arrival,

but I hope you got this in ample time from the Treasurer's office, from which it is customary to send such notification.

With reference to the grant-in-aid scheme to which you refer again in your letter of Dec.31st, I do not see what other position the Board could have taken. It cannot agree to increase its appropriations to native churches in proportion to their advance in self support; otherwise fields like Brazil and Japan and Korea would receive an utterly disproportionate share. It could not agree to diminish the appropriations to other Missions in order to increase the appropriations to those Missions where the native church is able to give, for it may be the very fields where the native church is not yet able to give where the money is most required. I did not know that the Board had made any independent agreement with the Presbytery. I understand that it had made an agreement with the Presbyteries only through the Mission. The only relief I can see is for a general increase of appropriations, and the way to get that is for everybody to pull together to get it, and not for us to scatter our energies and have all the missionaries who come home on furlough to come with special projects and spending all their strength while on furlough furthering those projects.
I know that more ought not to be expected from human nature than is possible, and that there is such a thing as an overwhelming sense of personal responsibility which has to be given room for action, and I do not think the Board has shown itself narrow or hampering in its readiness to co-operate in special enterprises. At the same time, I think there is a duty of co-operation on the missionary side in providing for the obligations of the budget, which is always a budget made out on faith and required to be redeemed by subsequent effort.

I had a long talk with Dr.Lucas yesterday, and he told me of his conversations with Mr.Wanamaker. Mr.Wanamaker used language in one of them which seemed to indicate that he would send you money the next day to enable you to pay for the apparatus for Grey's department. Did he do this? How are you clearing that obligation? and how are you carrying the new property across the road which [illegible]

Dr.Swing--5--Mar.4,1907.

Zauzmaker authorized you to buy but for which, as I gather from Dr.Lucas, no money has been sent?

You will have heard, of course, of the destruction of his country place at Jenkintown by fire. I understand that he was to go out to Eastern Asia this spring, but have not heard anything further of his going, and perhaps the report was a mistake or he may have changed his plans since the fire. His immense business enterprises go right on expanding.

One of the Bishops of the Reformed Episcopal Board was in last fall to speak about their employing Dr.McCombe during Mr.Van Horn's furlough, and I did not discourage their doing so, but have not heard anything further of it.

I hope that you are well and that God will give you strength for all the burden that you are carrying.

Ever affectionately yours,

Dictated Feb.26th.

March 4th, 1907.

Rev.Henry Forman,

Jhansi, India.

My dear Forman:-

I enclose herewith copy of a letter to the Mission, and must not let the opportunity pass without thanking you for your most helpful letter of [illegible] 14th, [illegible] of November 8th, and the admirable reports on Jhansi, [illegible], and Gwalior, which I have read. Especially would I thank you for your [illegible] of sympathy in the letter of Nov.8th. These experiences through [illegible] our sense of the mystery of life do not exactly throw light on the great [illegible] of the incarnation, but they do make the darkness of those mysteries less [illegible], so that the whole idea of the incarnation and the atonement becomes [illegible] to one just in proportion as he has felt the fathomless depths of the problems of life, which find their only solution in the greater problems of God in Christ.

With reference to Dr.Symington, I would say that I have a letter from him written in good spirit, and shall write to him soon myself, pointing out to him that in the application blank he promised to refund such portion of the money expended upon him by the Board as the Board might deem equitable, in the event of his leaving the missionary service before the end of five years.

Mr.Lucas is doubly interested in Gwalior, and has conceived the idea of [illegible] for two women of means, who might be able to go out to live at Gwalior at their own charges, and who would be women of such social influence and character [illegible] them to make a place for themselves as missionaries.

I am sorry to hear of the wretched disregard of Mission comity of the part of the S.P.G. in Sapri Bazar. While the S.P.G. people hardly regard us as

belonging to the Church, they feel themselves to be much more akin to the Roman Catholics.

Who is to take up Mr.Van Horn's work while he is gone? One of the Bishops of the Reformed Episcopal Church was in not long ago to ask about Mr. McCombe. I told him fully regarding the matter and did not discourage the idea of their employment of Mr.McCombe during Mr.Van Horn's absence, but I have heard nothing further of it.

I hope that you and Mrs.Forman and little John are all well now.

With warmest regard, I am

Ever affectionately yours,

Dictated Feb.26th.

March 4th, 1907.

Dr. Mary Young,
Mary Wanamaker School,
Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Young:-

Your note of January 25th, telling of your safe arrival in All Inhind, was received a few days ago. Your previous note from London and your card from Port Said were also duly received. I am glad you had a pleasant voyage, and trust that you may not have a trying time with the language. I enclose herewith a note for you.

I am working at home to-day, in order to catch up with all the work that has accumulated during my recent absences. I am not going to make anywhere near succeeding, but I shall certainly make some headway, and shall breathe just a little bit easier to-morrow.

Elliott and Margaret are both down with a little fever to-day. Elliott's is caused by a touch of tonsilitus; the cause of Margaret's fever the doctor has not been able to discover. I hope they may be all well in a few days. They both remember you and have a warm place in their hearts for you.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Dictated Feb. 26th.

[illegible]

March 4, 1907.

Rev. J. G. McGaw,

Etah, U.P., India.

My dear Mr. McGaw:-

When you wrote last you were not sure as to how long you would be in Etah, so I am venturing to send this letter to you there, knowing that it will be forwarded to Ahera, in case, as Col. McLaren told you, you would have to go up to the hills for the full eight months.

I have three good letters from you to acknowledge, dated Aug. 15th, Sept. 19th, and Dec. 15th, and also your note accompanying the article for "The Herald and Presbyter", which I shall send on at once to the paper and which I have no doubt they will be delighted to have.

I am sending by this mail a letter to the Mission, covering the various points which I need not refer to here, as you will of course see that letter.

I have heard nothing further from Minonk or from the Bloomington Presbytery regarding any further special gifts for Etah. There is, as you know, a great deal of interest there, and I have lost no opportunity to put in as strong a word as possible.

I can well appreciate the feeling expressed in your letter of Sept. 19th, that you think the Board hardly realizes the difficulty of your financial experiences. Very probably that is true; yet, on the other hand, the Board has financial experiences which it feels, I suppose, almost as deeply as you on the field can feel yours. Again and again the members of the Board speak of their feeling of positive anguish as they hear the appeals from the various Missions and are simply prevented from doing anything through inadequate resources, while, at the same time, they feel the terrible burden of heavy deficits. What you feel is the pinch

of the current year; what the Board feels is that pinch plus the accumulated shortages of past years.

Still, I would not speak discouragingly because I do not feel that way. I believe that we are on the eve of greater things, and that by prayer and faith and effort we may hope for great advance movements which will actually make possible the evangelization of all the peoples for whom we are accountable.

I received sometime ago the enclosed wrapper, the contents of which had disappeared. I notice oftentimes in the mails from India, unless steel paper is used, the contents of wrappers are very likely to be lost out.

I shall await with greatest interest the report of the committee, of which you are chairman, to answer the Board's questions regarding a real forward movement.

I was glad to see the feeling of encouragement in your letter with reference to your health. I hope you will not hesitate to follow out literally the advice of the physicians and the judgment of the Mission.

I have been thinking lately of an expression in the first chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, where we are told that when our Lord "had of himself purged our sins, he sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high." That is the old version. The revised version omits the words "by himself"; yet the thought that is suggested by them is perfectly true, namely, that what Christ did he did by himself; that is, with no tool nor implement nor agency save his own life. Is not that the one essential of all Christlike service? that men must render it by the use and the outputting of their own lives? Somebody asked Quintin Hogg, founder of the London Polytechnic, who spent a large fortune in providing for the needs of poor boys through the institute, how much it cost to build up such an institute. His reply was, "Only one man's life-blood". It cost life-blood to redeem the world, and it costs life-blood to render any Christlike redemption service. I am sure that no one knows this better than

missionaries, who feel that all their living is a dying, as Paul put it, a passing out of their lives into other lives, a pouring out of their souls upon other souls. Would that we all felt this more intensely; that it entered more into our prayer as wells as into our work.

With warm regards,

Your sincere friend,

Robert F. Kelly

Dictated Feb. 26th.

Do you know anything about the American educational Christian Union and Elder Joel ben Joseph? What is it and is it worth. It has sent me some [illegible] and I want to know [illegible] for me.

March 22nd, 1907.

The Rev. J. Symington, M.D.,
Margaddie, Sallebie Post Office,
Kadur District,
Mysore, India.

My dear Dr. Symington:-

I am sorry to have been so slow in answering your good letter of last fall, received about Thanksgiving time.

I was glad to hear from you and to know about your new work. It would seem to be a very interesting field with many opportunities for doing good. I believe that such positions ought to be filled by Christian men, and wish that a larger number of young Christian men at home, who do not go into directly missionary work, would press out over the world to fill the business positions which are opening and the number of which will be sure to increase in the next few years.

I hope the change has already proved beneficial to Mrs. Symington's health.

It is hard to think of Gwalior without a missionary, and Mr. Henry Forman's account of the work there in his report is very appealing. Dr. Lucas, who is now at home on furlough, has been anxious to find, if possible, two women of means and culture who could go out at their own charges to live in Gwalior, but he has not found anyone, and it is not, of course, easy to find the type he has in mind. I trust that within a year or two we may be able to have some new men on the field, who will make it possible for the Mission to occupy Gwalior again.

With reference to the matter of any return of your outfit and travel and expenses, I would say that in the personal application blank, which you filled

out and signed on March 12th, 1902, occur the following questions:

"Do you now propose to enter the foreign missionary service for life?"
and
"If, however, you should within five years resign for other than physical or other disqualifications approved by the Board, do you promise to refund such a proportion of the expense incurred on your account as the Board may judge equitable?"

You answered both of these questions in the affirmative; and it does seem to me that, having left the work of the Mission in less than four years from the time you entered it, and having left it for secular employment, much more remunerative, I suppose, than the frugal missionary salary, [illegible] Board being at the expense of sending out someone else to the Mission who will have to spend time in learning the language to take your place, [illegible] only be fair for you to make some equitable return to the Board.
I must frankly say that I think that, if the new position which you have taken is a very profitable one, the right thing would be to return the entire outfit and traveling expenses. If, however, there is no possibility of doing that, I should think that there should be as large a return as possible.

I am not saying that you did not do the right thing in resigning and taking up your present work, but I think that you will wish, if it is within your power without undue sacrifice, to return to the Mission treasury what was expended in providing you with your outfit to India and meeting your traveling expenses.

I am working at home to-day, in order to escape the interruptions of the office and catch up with back correspondence, and, before beginning work, was meditating for a little while on Christ's mastery of the heart and mind and life of Paul. I found among some notes which I had made the two following quotations, the first from Somerville's book, "St.Paul's Conception of Christ", and the second from Stalker's "The Preacher and His

Models",

"To the mastery of Christ Paul had fully surrendered. yielding to His personality, a personality so intense, so vivid as to excite the most ardent affection, for 'Never man,' as one has said, 'loved Christ with so absorbing a passion as did Paul.' His love for Christ is indeed without a parallel in the history of religious emotions. He never lost the vision of Him whom he saw but once, on the way to Damascus. Dedicating his whole being to the Christ 'who had loved him and given Himself for him', he had no thought but to please Christ, no aim but to advance His glory."

"What may be called the inner or spiritual life of St.Paul may most of all be said to have been all Christ. His own theory of this innermost life is that it is a kind of living over again of the life of Christ. . . . . He is the very soil in which this life grows, and the atmosphere which it breathes. St.Paul loves to say that he is filling up that which is lacking in Christ's sufferings for the sake of His body, the Church. He says that the heart of Christ is yearning after men in his heart; that the mind of Christ is scheming for the kingdom of God in his brain."

I found, also, a little longer quotation, a copy of which I enclose, from Frederick Denison Maurice, whose life I have been reading recently on the trains. I do not think it is an especially well written biography, but it is very interesting, and it gives one a new desire to be loving-hearted and to find the whole centre and circumference of one's life in Christ. I have been thinking how much of unhappiness and self-consciousness, with its poisonous influence, of uncharitableness, of discontent with one's one limitations and failures would disappear if our hearts were wholly filled, as Paul's was, with the consciousness of Christ, so that we could say of ourselves with any measure of truth what he said, "to me to live is Christ". The work here in the offices at home would be very, very different, I am sure, if we could do this.

With kind regards to Mrs.Symington and yourself,

Your sincere friend,

Dictated Mar.21.

March 25th, 1907.

Mr. Sam Higginbottom,
Allahabad Christian College,
Allahabad, India.

My dear Mr. Higginbottom:-

Your letter of December 24th received a few weeks ago, and at the first opportunity I brought it before the Executive Council of the Board, in order to get the opinion of the Council on which you asked my advise.

The feeling of the Council was that it would not be well for you to cut short your first term of service in India. It certainly will be well, when you are home, to put in all the time that you can in such studies as your experience will have shown you would be especially helpful to you in your work. At the same time, I do not know that even then, if I were you, I would stay home longer than the regular furlough. The India furlough is longer than that of any other field, when you have spent a full term of service, and it would give you a full year of special study with ample time to rest besides. You would not want to take a full Seminary course. It would not be worth while I should think, in your case to take either the Hebrew or the Greek; and one year of study, with the experience you have already had on the field, would enable you to accomplish as much as the ordinary student just out of college and preparing for the mission work would be likely to accomplish in two years.

Furthermore, why would it not be well for you to raise with the Mission the question of the assurance which Mr. Forman gave you when you went in? I know very well how difficult it is to carry out such plans as were then made, because, when I left the Seminary and went into the work of the Board, the understanding was that I could return, if desired in the future, to complete the Seminary work. The opportunity for the return has never come, and if it

had I do not think I would have accepted it. I would rather follow lines of study of my own outside; and I should think that you could by the use of some vacations and by claiming a little time each day for the purpose, carry out a regular course of reading and study, which, with a year or two of good work in hand, would give you what you ought to have.

Have you talked the matter all over with Mr. Henry Forman?

I do not wonder at all at the way you men in Allahabad are driven with the tremendous load that is on you, and I am thankful that you have not any of you collapsed because of the over pressure. But a great deal can be done by small bits of time persistently applied to a given end.

I suppose that you almost despair at times of doing the reading that you would like and the study with which you would be glad to underpin your work if you could find time for it. I often long for time, unhampered by the pressure of routine work and hard tasks, in which I could revel in the reading I would love to do. I suspect, though, that all the reading and study that the most of us are going to have any opportunity for will have to be done in the odds and ends of time, without ever being able to lay aside the pressure of exacting duties. And if we ever do the reading and study we long for, it will be simply because the spirit of perseverance and frugal use of time carries us through. I was reading this morning some extracts from one of Robertson Nichol's articles in "The British Weekly". It was entitled, "Perseverance--Right and Wrong", and these were the extracts which I had found and had cut out and preserved:

"It is good to know that there is such a spirit as this, and that if we do not have it in the heroic measure, each one of us can have it in a little measure and accomplish things by it."

I think I never acknowledged your good note of July 15th, which accompanied your letter reporting the action of the Allahabad Station regarding

the need of a new missionary in view of Miss Tracy's prospective return on furlough. We have felt this need keenly, and have sought far and near for a worker as Dr.Lapas and Miss Atherton have done also, but thus far without avail. A new missionary man has been appointed, however, who will go out in the fall, but we failed to get anyone who could go out this past winter.

We have just had a visit of several days from Miss Atherton and seemed to have been brought very near to you all.

You will be interested to know that Mr.McCloskey has given up his work in Princeton. He seems to be devoting all his time now to missionary work in behalf of the new universal language, esperanto.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Dictated Mar.21st.

N.L.

April 22nd, 1907.

The Rev. C. A. R. Janvier,
1409 South Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Rodney:-

The same mail which brought your letter brought one from Mrs. Carleton on the same subject. I can appreciate your perplexity, and also the perplexity of Dr. and Mrs. Carleton. Perhaps the best thing is for her to go back to her mother. No one else can bear responsibility in such matters as parents can.

With reference to your questions, I would say,

1st; That Mr. Day says, with reference to Alice's allowance money that the Wooster Homes have drawn her allowance up to the 31st of March.

2nd; That the Board does not meet until May 6th, but that, as Alice has had only one trip at the Board's expense, we have no doubt the Board will provide for her return to India.

3rd; Mr. Day says that there are no missionaries sailing next month with whom Alice could travel; and that the Methodist Board with whom he has communicated, will not be sending any one out next month.

I do hope and pray that everything may work out well, and that Alice may grow up into a life of large usefulness.

It occurs to me to add that Cam White is going over to England sometime next month in connection with the Layman's Missionary Movement; but my impression is that he is not going until later in the month, and does not expect to arrive on the other side before the 20th of May.

I will see if I can find out from him over the telephone just when he expects

to sail, and, if I can, will add the information as a Post script.

Very affectionately yours,

P.S. Mr.J.Campbell White states that he expects to sail from New York May 17th on the "Cedric", of the White Star Line; that there are to be several ladies in the party, and that they would be very glad to have Alice accompany them.

[illegible] 1[illegible]

The Rev. S. J. Lucas, D. D.,
[illegible] Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

I return herewith Mrs. Kirk's letter, having written to Dr. Mears regarding her. I will let you know what I hear from him.

Very affectionately yours,

[illegible]

April 30th, 1907.

To the Members of the NORTH CHINA MISSION,

My dear Friends:

I enclose herewith the detailed appropriation sheets for the fiscal year 1907-1908. They provide for all that the Mission needs in Classes I and II and for Classes IV. to IX. provide the same amounts provided last year, namely - 67,332 Rupees. The figures given in the Summary sheet enclosed, for Classes I and II. differ slightly from those given in the printed letter sent you some time ago, and the former are, of course, authoritative.

It has not been possible, as the printed letter explained, to make any appropriations for new property, nor has it been possible to appropriate anything for Column 4 of the Ultimate sheets. The amount appropriated, however, namely - 65,652 Rupees - is a little in excess of the amounts asked for in Column 3 in the Estimates, which are the only amounts copied on the appropriation sheets. Of course, the Mission has authority to transfer from class to class and from station to station, and to readjust the appropriations as it may deem wise, within the limits of the authority conferred by the Manual.

The estimate sheets made no appropriation for Miss Tracy's furlough, and as I understand that she was coming home this Spring, the appropriations have been made out on that basis. If this is incorrect, and she is not expecting to come, it will be a simple matter to transfer the amount of her Field salary from Class II to Class I.

The estimates contained no mention at all of Mr. Allison, and in the cases of several missionaries returning on furlough, the estimates seemed to assume that both travelling expenses and salary were paid at the same time, whereas during the period of travelling, the Board meets all necessary [illegible],

but, according to the Manual, the salary allowance ceases.

The item for Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb's travel is omitted as that was included in last year's appropriations and will be carried over by the Board [illegible].

I wish that it had been possible for the Board to provide large additions to the appropriations for the Native Work, but I rejoice that, if unable to do that, the Board has still felt able to provide not less than was provided a year ago.

You will be glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Kelling when they come to us this Fall, and I rejoice to be able to confirm the report in the printed letter as to the appointment and assignment of Miss M. E. Robinson. Miss Robinson has had experience as a teacher and has also had special evangelistic training. I saw her at the Annual Meeting of the Women's Board of the Northwest at Detroit last week, and was very much pleased with her.

I wish to report that $3,767.70 of the amount specially raised by Mr. Gilliam for property at Concord, now in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board, has been appropriated for the object designated.

I am sorry to have to say that no station reports were received from Allahabad, Fatehgarh and Fatehpur, so that the reports from these stations sent up to the General Assembly, are not wholly satisfactory, and had to be pieced out quite a little, with quotations from "Sowing and Reaping."

Dr. Lucas has been very greatly interested in trying to find workers for Gwalior, hoping, especially, that some capable young women might be found who could go out at their own expense. We are conferring now, with Mrs. Hirst of Albany and her friend Miss May, of the Women's Union Missionary Society, with a view to the possibility of their going to Gwalior as honorary missionaries of our Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison arrived safely this week, and have gone on to Pennsylvania. I had a good talk with Mr. Allison who is looking very well, but

As reported some May, Allison was very much tired out by the journey which [illegible] partially land from India to England, but very comfortable across the Atlantic.

To-day is the last day of the fiscal year, and we are still hoping that it may be possible to close the books of the year without deficits, so far as the current expenses are concerned, though we shall still have the heavy accumulated deficits of the preceding three years to report to the Assembly. I hope that the Mission will use every effort in this with the suggestion contained in the printed letter and the leaflet on "The New Plan of Special Objects," which should have been sent to you with the letter, and which I enclose herewith, as co-operation with the Board in providing, first, all of the large amount needed for the regular budget of this year, and to remove the deficit. I have noticed one of the objects which seem here and there, especially to home friends, who seem to assume that the entire responsibility for raising the budget is on the Board. Is it not, however, a common responsibility, which we must all share and which can only be discharged as we all co-operate earnestly ?

I hope that all the members of the Mission are well, and with kind regards and the earnest prayer that the coming year may be the best that the Mission has ever known, I am

Your sincere friend,

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NORTH INDIA MISSION.

1907-1908.

ALLAHABAD.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:

Dr. J. J. Lucas	(6 mo.)	$ 540.00	
Rev. A. H. Ewing		1080.00	
Mr. Sam Higginbottom		1080.00	
Miss M. P. Forman		540.00	
Miss N. Binford, M. D.		540.00	
Miss Anna Young, M. D.		540.00	
			$4320.00

CHILDREN:

Mr. Higginbottom (2)		200.00
		$4520.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:

Rev. J. J. Lucas	(5 mo.)	$ 416.66	
Miss Jean Tracy	(11 mo.)	458.33	
FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:			
Rev. J. J. Lucas		600.00	
Miss Jean Tracy		300.00	
		$ 1774.99	
			$1774.99

CLASS V. EVANGELISTIC.

NATIVE MINISTERS:

	Rupees	Rupees
Rev. E. F. Fitch	1440.00	
Receipts on field	840.00	
		600.00

LICENTIATES:

Five licentiates	948.00

BIBLE WOMEN:

6 Bible women	408.00

ITINERATING:

For the station	300.00

ANY OTHER WORK:

Jinrickshaw men	120.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC (Continued)

	Rupees		
ANY OTHER WORK:			
City Church and Reading Room	120.00		
Expenses	450.00		
Thomas Barrow	480.00		
		1170.00	
			3326.00 Rupees

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:			
Mary Wanamaker High School			
8 teachers	4188.00		
Food, servants, etc.	4850.00		
	9038.00		
Receipts on field	5038.00		
		4000.00	
Jumna Boys' High School			
7 teachers	7396.00		
Servants	228.00		
	7624.00		
Receipts on field	4884.00		
		2740.00	
Christian B. Boarding House	3000.00		
Receipts on field	2400.00		
		600.00	
DAY SCHOOLS:			
Katra Boys' Middle School			
Teachers	2400.00		
Receipts on field	1700.00		
		700.00	
City Church School			
Mrs. K. Brown		72.00	
			8112.00 Rupees

CLASS VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

ASSISTANTS:			
Matron and compound	1500.00		
Head nurse	480.00		
Nurses	144.00		
	2124.00		
Receipts on field	970.00		
		1154.00	
MEDICINES:			
	1000.00		
Receipts on field	1000.00		
EXPENSES:			
Servants, furnishings, etc.		946.00	
			2100.00 Rupees

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

	Rupees		
RENT:			
Katra land rent	150.00		
Jumna land rent	144.00		
Edmonstone Rd. rent	50.00		
Hospital land rent	34.00		
Preacher's house rent	360.00		
	648.00	Rupees	
Receipts on field	480.00	168.00	
TAXES:			
For the station		759.00	
REPAIRS:			
For the station		1200.00	
ATTENDANTS:			
Watchmen	240.00		
City Church servants	86.00	326.00	
LIGHTS AND HEATING:			
City Church lighting		25.00	2478.00 Rupees

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:		
Annual meeting	52.00	
STATIONERY AND POSTAGE:	50.00	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	200.00	
SANITARIUMS (7):	315.00	
PERSONAL TEACHERS:	200.00	
CLERK:	180.00	997.00 Rupees

SUMMARY FOR ALLAHABAD

	Gold	Rupees
CLASS I.	$4520.00	
CLASS II.	1774.99	
CLASS III.		5336.00
CLASS V.		8112.00
CLASS VI.		2100.00
CLASS VII.		2478.00
CLASS IX.		997.00
TOTAL	$6294.99 ...	17013.00 Rupees

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ETAH

1907-1908.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:			
Rev. A. G. McGaw	$1080.00		
Rev. J. H. Lawrence	1080.00		
		$2160.00	
CHILDREN:			
McGaw (3)	$ 300.00		
Lawrence (1)	100.00		
		400.00	
			$2560.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

	Rupees		
LICENTIATES:			
40 licentiates	3933.00		
Extra childrens' allowance	50.00		
	3983.00		
Receipts on field	978.00		
		3005.00	
BIBLE WOMEN:			
Mrs. Devi Din		72.00	
ITINERATING:			
For the station		300.00	
ANY OTHER WORK:			
Bicycles for preachers	100.00		
Keep of horses for D. Din	72.00		
Books	50.00		
Preachers' travel	100.00		
		322.00	
			3699.00 Rupees

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:			
Christian Boys Boarding School			
5 teachers	648.00		
Food	1952.00		
	2600.00		
receipts on field	540.00		
		2060.00	
Christian Girls' Boarding School			
Teachers	360.00		
Food	820.00		
		1180.00	

CLASS V. EDUCATION (Continued)

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES:			
Training School			
2 teachers	408.00		
Stipends	792.00		
		1200.00	
			4440.00 Rupees

CLASS VII. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

MEDICINES:			
For station			50.00 "

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:			
Compound and preachers' houses		140.00	
REPAIRS:			
For station		250.00	
			390.00 "

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:			
Annual meeting		90.00	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:		250.00	
SANITARIUMS:		208.00	
			548.00

SUMMARY FOR YEAR

	Gold	Rupees
CLASS I.	$2560.00	
CLASS IV		3699.00
CLASS V.		4440.00
CLASS VI.		50.00
CLASS VII.		390.00
CLASS IX.		548.00
TOTAL ...	$2560.00	9127.00

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ETAWAH

1907-1908.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:	Rev. E. A. Enders	$1080.00		
	Miss E. N. Forman	540.00		
	Miss F. M. Cuthbertson	540.00	$2160.00	
CHILDREN:	Enders (3)		300.00	$2460.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:	A. B. Allison	$1000.00	
CHILDREN:	A. B. Allison	100.00	$1100.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees		
NATIVE MINISTERS:	Rev. Param Sukh	396.00		
	Receipts on field	396.00		
LICENTIATES:	4 licentiates		894.00	
BIBLE WOMEN:	Mrs. Chatri Lall and helper		72.00	
ITINERATING:	For the station		200.00	
ANY OTHER WORK:	Keep of horse, etc.		210.00	1376.00 Rupees

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:	Mohalla School	60.00	
	2 teachers	240.00	300.00

CLASS V. EDUCATION (continued)

		300.00	
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES:			
Training Class		350.00	650.00 Rupees

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:			
Mission Compound	139.00	Rupees	
Preachers' houses	78.00		
		217.00	
REPAIRS:			
For the station		500.00	717.00

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:		50.00	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:		250.00	
SANITARIUMS:		220.00	
PERSONAL TEACHERS:			
Personal teacher	240.00		
Mr. Ender's transfer	50.00		
		290.00	810.00 "

SUMMARY FOR EWAWAH STATION.

	Gold	Rupees
CLASS I.	$2460.00	
CLASS II.	1100.00	
CLASS IV.		1376.00
CLASS V.		650.00
CLASS VII.		717.00
CLASS IX.		810.00
TOTAL ...	$3560.00 ...	3553.00 Rupees

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FATHGURH

1907-1908.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:			
Rev. C. H. Bandy	$1080.00		
Rev. R. C. Smith	1080.00		
Miss M. Fullerton	540.00		
Miss M. J. Morrow (11 mo.)	495.00		
		$3195.00	
CHILDREN:			
Smith (2)		200.00	
			$3395.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:			
Miss Morrow's travel			$ 300.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

NATIVE MINISTERS:		Rupees	
6 native ministers	1428.00		
Receipts on field	948.00		
		480.00	
LICENTIATES:			
5 licentiates	624.00		
Receipts on field	444.00		
		180.00	
23 preacher teachers	2492.00		
Receipts on field	1763.00		
		729.00	
			1389.00 Rupees

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:			
Rakha Girls' Boarding School			
boarding department	4120.00		
Receipts on field	2800.00		
		1320.00	
9 teachers	2640.00		
Expenses	200.00		
	2840.00		
Receipts on field	240.00		
		2600.00	

CLASS V. EDUCATION (Continued)

BOARDING SCHOOLS:			
Barhpur Boys' Boarding School			
Boarding Department	5500.00		
Coaching	400.00		
Books and stationery	700.00		
	6400.00	Rupees	
Receipts on field	3000.00		
		3400.00	
Farrukhabad Boys' High School			
6 teachers	5744.00		
Expenses and servants	422.00		
	6166.00		
Receipts on field	3840.00		
		2326.00	
DAY SCHOOLS:			
City Girls' School			
7 teachers	1071.00		
Expenses	472.00		
	1543.00		
Receipts on field	25.00		
		1518.00	
Village Vernacular School		300.00	
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES:			
Training School		1200.00	
			12,664.00 Rupees

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:			
Barhpur and Rakha rents	122.00		
House for missionary	450.00		
Preachers' houses	72.00		
	644.00		
Receipts on field	36.00		
		608.00	
REPAIRS:			
For the station		[illegible]	
ATTENDANTS:			
Watchmen		84.00	
			[illegible] Rupees

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS	92.00
STATIONERY AND POSTAGE:	35.00

MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES (Continued)

	Rupees	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	200.00	
SANITARIUMS:	240.00	
PERSONAL TEACHERS: Clerk	120.00	667.00 Rupees

SUMMARY FOR FARRUKHABAD

	Gold	Rupees
CLASS I.	$3395.00	
CLASS II.	300.00	
CLASS IV.		1389.00
CLASS V.		12664.00
CLASS VII.		1832.00
CLASS IX.		667.00
TOTAL ...	$3695.00	....16552.00 Rupees

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FATEHPUR

1907-1908.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:	Rev. C. H. Mattison	$1080.00	
CHILDREN:	Mattison (1)	100.00	$1180.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees	
LICENTIATES:	2 licentiates	564.00	
ITINERATING:	For the station	175.00	
ANY OTHER WORK:	Books and tract	15.00	754.00 Rupees

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:	Vernacular school	60.00	
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES:	Training School	250.00	310.00 "

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:	Mission compound	39.00	
REPAIRS:	For the station	100.00	
ATTENDANTS:	Watchmen	30.00	169.00 "

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:		100.00

MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES (Continued)

STATIONERY AND POSTAGE: For the station	10.00	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	125.00	
SANITARIUMS:	84.00	
PERSONAL TEACHERS: 1 personal teacher	60.00	379.00 Rupees

SUMMARY FOR FATEHPUR

	Gold	Rupees
CLASS I.	$1180.00	
CLASS IV.		754.00
CLASS V.		310.00
CLASS VII.		169.00
CLASS IX.		379.00
TOTAL	$1180.00 ...	1612.00 Rupees.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GWALIOR

1907-1908.

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

	Rupees	
NATIVE MINISTERS:		
Sukh Pal	156.00	
ITINERATING:		
For the station	30.00	
ANY OTHER WORK:		
Books and tracts	20.00	
		226.00 Rupees

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:		
Girls' School		60.00 "

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

REPAIRS:		
For the station	100.00	
ATTENDANTS:		
Watchmen	108.00	
		208.00 "

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

STATIONERY, POSTAGE, etc.: For the station	3.00 "

SUMMARY FOR GWALIOR

CLASS IV.	226.00 Rupees
CLASS V.	60.00 "
CLASS VII.	208.00 "
CLASS IX.	3.00 "
TOTAL	497.00 Rupees.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR JAMMI

1907-1908.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. Henry Forman	$1080.00	
Rev. J. T. Holcomb	540.00	
		$1620.00

CHILDREN:

Forman (1)		100.00
		$1720.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

HOME ALLOWANCE:

Rev. J. T. Holcomb	$ 416.66	
		$ 416.66

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

NATIVE MINISTERS:

	Rupees	
3 native ministers	1026.00	
Receipts on field	294.00	
		Rupees 732.00

LIC EVANGELISTS:

1 licentiate	216.00

OTHER HELPERS:

9 other helpers	1428.00

LITERATURE:

For the station	200.00

ANY OTHER WORK:

Timekeeper	87.00
	2723.00 Rupees

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

DAY SCHOOLS:

City Girls' School

2 teachers	1160.00	
Time keeper	87.00	
	1247.00	
Receipts on field	240.00	
		1007.00

CLASS V. EDUCATION (Continued)

		Rupees	
DAY SCHOOLS:			
Barwa Sagar Boys' School		102.00	
Ranipur Boys' School		120.00	
Naw Boys' School		102.00	
			1331.00 Rupees
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES:			
Training School			360.00 "

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:			
Miss Williamson's and Miss Fresham's house	360.00		
Preachers' houses	54.00		
		414.00	
TAXES:			
Compound tax	20.00		
Miss W.'s house tax	21.00		
Miss F's house tax	18.00		
Municipal tax	36.00		
		95.00	
REPAIRS:			
For the station		200.00	
ATTENDANTS:			
Watchmen		108.00	
			817.00 Rupees

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:	30.00	
STATIONERY AND POSTAGE:	10.00	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	50.00	
SANITARIUMS:	100.00	
		190.00 "

SUMMARY FOR JHANSI STATION

	Gold	Rupees
CLASS I	$1720.00	
CLASS II.	416.66	
CLASS IV.		2723.00
CLASS V.		1691.00
CLASS VII.		817.00
CLASS IX.		190.00
TOTAL	$ 2136.66	5421.00 Rupees

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LANDOUR

1907-1908.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:

Rev. J. S. Woodside	$1080.00

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:

During Winter	400.00 Rupees

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:	30.00 "
BOOKS, PRINTING, etc:	10.00 "
STATIONERY AND POSTAGE:	10.00 "
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	80.00 "
SANITARIUM:	
Rent	400.00
	400.00 Rupees

SUMMARY FOR LANDOUR

	Gold	Rupees
CLASS I.	$1080.00	
CLASS VII.		400.00
CLASS IX.		[illegible]
TOTAL	$1080.00	800.00 Rupees

APPROPRIATIONS FOR KAMETURI

1907-1908.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:			
Rev. J. N. Forman	$1080.00		
Rev. W. T. Mitchell	1080.00		
		$2160.00	
CHILDREN:			
Mitchell (3)		300.00	
			$2460.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

CHILDREN:			
Forman (1)			$ 150.00

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

NATIVE MINISTERS:			
2 native ministers	624.00	Rupees	
Receipts on field	264.00		
		360.00	
LICENTIATES:			
5 licentiates	1344.00		
Receipts on field	372.00		
		972.00	
12 preachers teachers		1167.00	
BIBLE WOMEN:			
8 Bible women		560.00	
ITINERATING:			
Including preachers' travel, etc.		550.00	
ANY OTHER WORK:			
Tracts and books	30.00		
Oxen for Bible women	120.00		
		150.00	
			5359.00 Rupees

CLASS V. EDUCATION.

BOARDING SCHOOLS:		
Boys' High School		
Teachers	5060.00	
Expenses	452.00	
	5512.00	

CLASS V. EDUCATION (Continued)

Boys' High School (Continued)

	Rupees		
	5512.00		
Receipts on field	3164.00		
		2348.00	

DAY SCHOOLS:

Vernacular Boys' School	192.00		
Mrs. Henry Amos	54.00		
Mrs. B. Amos	60.00		
	306.00		
Receipts on field	12.00		
		294.00	

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES:

Training School		600.00	
			1242.00 Rupees

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:

Rent of compound and preachers' houses	210.00		
Receipts on field	120.00		
		90.00	

REPAIRS:

For the station		350.00	
			440.00 Rupees

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:			
Mission meeting		60.00	
STATIONERY AND POSTAGE:			
For the station		10.00	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:			
For the station		250.00	
SANITARIUMS:			
Sanitarium	220.00		
Transfer J. N. Forman	60.00		
		280.00	
			600.00 "

SUMMARY FOR MANIPURI

	Gold	Rupees
CLASS I.	$2460.00	
CLASS II.	150.00	
CLASS IV.		3359.00
CLASS V.		3242.00
CLASS VII.		440.00
CLASS IX. .....?.....		600.00
TOTAL ...	$ 2610.00 ...	7641.00 Rupees

NORTH INDIA MISSION

MISSION TREASURER.

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

		Rupees	
Furrukhabad			
Presbyterial grant		2792.00	
Allahabad			
Presbyterial grant		2669.00	5461.00 Rupees

CLASS VII. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

HILL HOUSES:			
Upper Woodstock			
Taxes	40.00		
Repairs	200.00		
Watchman	72.00	312.00	
The Firs:			
Taxes	40.00		
Repairs	200.00		
Watchman	72.00	312.00	
Rent of additional space		300.00	924.00 Rupees

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND EXCHANGE	250.00	
CLERK	180.00	
EXPENSE OF MISSION COMMITTEES	100.00	530.00 Rupees

SUMMARY

	Rupees
CLASS IV.	5461.00
CLASS VII.	924.00
CLASS IX.	530.00
TOTAL	6915.00 Rupees

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SAHARANPUR

1907-1908.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:			
Rev. W. F. Johnson	$ 720.00		
Miss M. Johnson	540.00	1260.00	$ 1260.00

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:	50.00	
STATIONERY AND POSTAGE:	10.00	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	125.00	
SANITARIUM:	40.00	225.00 Rupees

SUMMARY FOR Saraharnpur Station

	Gold	Rupees
Class I	$1260.00	
CLASS IX.		225.00
TOTAL	$1260.00 ...	225.Rupees

[illegible] FOR NORTH INDIA MISSION

[illegible]-1908

ALLAHABAD	62904.99	17013.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ETAWAH	[illegible]	5553.00
MATHURA	[illegible]	[illegible]
FARRUKHABAD	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
JHANSI	[illegible]	[illegible]
LALITPUR	1980.00	300.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		8915.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]76.65	69356.00 Rupees

The total appropriations for the North India Mission are [illegible],[illegible]6.65 Gold for Classes I and II, and 69,852 Rupees for Classes IV-X. The above detailed appropriations for the various Stations are approved so far as they can be covered within the amounts just designated. The Mission has liberty to re-adjust the appropriations under paragraph 48 of the Manual, but no expenditure beyond the amounts just indicated is authorized. All special [illegible] for the Mission are included within the [illegible] total estimated by the Board on the basis of a different [illegible] dealing with the [illegible].

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CAMIPOOR

1907-1908.

CLASS I. MISSIONARIES ON FIELD.

SALARIES:		
Rev. S. M. Gillam		
1/2 at $720		
1/2 at $1080	$900.00	
CHILDREN:		
Gillam (1) - 1/2 yr.	50.00	
		$ 950.00

CLASS II. MISSIONARIES NOT ON FIELD.

CHILDREN:		
Gillam (1/2 yr.)	50.00	
WIVES:		
Mrs. Gillam (5 mos.)	208.33	
FREIGHT AND TRAVEL:		
Mrs. Gillam and Ruth	450.00	
		$ 708.33

CLASS IV. EVANGELISTIC.

NATIVE MINISTERS:	Rupees		
Rev. M. C. David	696.00		
Receipts on field	696.00		
LICENTIATES:		Rupees	
Preacher teachers		320.00	
BIBLE WOMEN:			
1 Bible woman		60.00	
			380.00 Rupees

CLASS VII. PROPERTY IN USE.

RENT:		
House rent for Mr. Gillam	315.00	315.00 Rupees

CLASS IX. MISSION AND STATION EXPENSES.

MISSION MEETINGS:		
Annual meeting	7.00	
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE:	50.00	
SANITARIUMS:	40.00	
		97.00 Rs.

SUMMARY FOR CAWNPOOR

	Gold	Rupees
CLASS I.	$ 950.00	
CLASS II.	708.33	
CLASS IV.		380.00
CLASS VII.		315.00
CLASS IX.		97.00
TOTAL	$1658.33	792.00 Rupees

SUMMARY FOR NORTH INDIA MISSION

1903-1904

	Gold.	Rupees.
ALLAHABAD	$6294.99	17013.00
AGRA	2560.00	9127.00
BEAWAR	2040.00	3563.00
BERHAMPORE	6596.00	16552.00
FATEHPUR	1160.00	1612.00
GWALIOR		427.00
JHANSI	2126.86	5421.00
LANDOUR	1080.00	900.00
MAINPURI	7610.00	7641.00
MISSION TREASURER		6915.00
MUSSOORIE	1860.00	336.00
CAMPORE	1658.33	792.00
	26034.98	76148.00 Rupees

Correct footings is 26034.98 - Treasurer of Bd. notified Mission Treasurer of clerical error.

The total appropriations for the North India Mission are $26,034.98 Gold for Classes I and II, and 69,872 Rupees for Classes III-I. The above detailed appropriations for the various stations are approved so far as they can be covered within the amounts just indicated. The Mission has liberty to readjust the appropriations under Paragraph 48 of the Manual, but no expenditure beyond the amounts just designated is authorized. All special object gifts are included within these amounts unless excepted by the Board on the basis of a different understanding with the donor.

May 9th, 1907.

To the Members of the NORTH INDIA MISSION,

My dear Friends:

Through a clerical oversight, the Cawnpore appropriation sheet was omitted from the sheets sent to you. I enclose that sheet herewith. The total appropriation for Classes I and II for the North India Mission should be increased by the amount of the Cawnpore appropriations for these classes; namely - $1558.35 - so that the total appropriation for the Mission for Classes I and II is $26,034.98. For Classes III to IX, the appropriation is the same as reported in my last letter; namely - 69,852 Rupees. The omission of the Cawnpoor appropriation sheet did not effect this amount, inasmuch as it was determined not primarily by the amount asked for by the Mission for the new year, but by the amount received by the Mission for the year 1906-1907. I am sorry that this sheet was omitted from my last letter, and trust that you will not be inconvenienced at all.

The printed copies of the Mission's reply to the Board's circular letter on the Distinct Missionary Responsibility of the Presbyterian Church have been received. I have read the reply through with the deepest interest, but have not had time to study it carefully. We are collating the replies from all the Missions, and I hope the matter may be in shape to lay before the Assembly this month. The Church is certainly to have the facts now, and then the responsibility will rest upon her.

With warmest regards to all, I am

Your sincere friend,

Robert E. Speer

May 20th, 1907.

The Rev.J.J.Lucas,D.D.,
334 No.Limestone St.,
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Dr.Lucas:-

Your good note of May 2nd was received last Saturday morning--just before Miss May and Miss Kirk came in for a talk.

I went over the matter with them and gave Miss May your letter with its enclosed suggestions, telling her that I saw no difficulty whatever in the way of such arrangements on the part of our Board. She and Mrs. Kirk, I think, were very much disposed to accept, although not still entirely clear that it was the will of God. Miss May went that afternoon to see Miss Doremus and Mrs. Broadwell, however, and writes as follows of her interview:

"I am returning the papers you were kind enough to lend me. I had a talk with Miss Doremus and Mrs.Broadwell on Saturday afternoon. They feel strongly that Miss Todd needs aid in Fatehpur in the work she has undertaken there, and they look upon the situation as so difficult that they would not at this time endorse my going to Gwalior, either as honorary member of the W.U.M.S., working with the North India Mission, or as fully recognized representative of the Society (W.U.M.S.) even, should such a position be made possible through the invitation of the North India Mission. In other words, were I now to persist in the desire to respond to the need in Gwalior, I would have to sever connection with the W.U.M.S. Under present conditions, I would not think this right,-for I love this Society in its work in India and in its representatives here. In February, I thought myself free, because of the attitude in India and a lack of agreement here as to methods of work; but during the last month there has been a change both in the attitude on the field, and here at home. Mrs.Broadwell and Miss Doremus are ready to come to an agreement with me in methods of work, which will probably be ratified by our Board at their June meeting. I feel, therefore, that it is best to yield to their wishes, to see in this the Will of God, and go to Fatehpur.

However, I made the proviso in my talk with Miss Doremus and Mrs.Broadwell that when the Rescue Work is fairly started in Fatehpur, and the needed helpers secured for Miss Todd, I may be released if God still seems to point onward.

I want to thank you for your readiness to make it possible for me to work with your Mission in Gwalior. I shall continue to pray with

you all that the situation in Gwalior may be met. I return to Boston today. I shall write Dr.Lucas a little more fully."

Perhaps it might be worth while for you, when you come back to New York, to see Miss Doremus yourself.

Dr.Ewing got in safely last Sunday, looking well but evidently in need of a thorough rest.

Very affectionately yours,

Robert E. Speer

Dictated May 11th.

June 12th, 1907.

The Rev. J. C. Woodside,

Fairview,

Landour, Mussoorie, U. P., INDIA.

My dear Mr. Woodside;

I ought to have reported to you, before this, the result of my correspondence with Mrs. Leavitt, but I assumed that she would have reported directly to you. Your letter came while I was away on the Pacific Coast, but as soon as possible after returning, I wrote to Mrs. Leavitt and received the following reply :

> "Your communication of November the thirteenth was received yesterday, and I wish to thank you for same. I have decided that I cannot let my little girl go to India without me. In case I should decide to go with her, I shall write to you again for further information.
> Again thanking you for your kindness, etc."

I want to thank you and Mrs. Woodside, in behalf of Mrs. Speer and myself for your loving expression of sympathy. As you know, such sorrows do not vanish with time. That is, I think, one of the blessed things about them. I think it would be pitiful if these things, representing our best life, had not more reality to them than which the passing of a few months or years would suffice to dissolve, but the very continuance of such sorrow is itself a joy, because it has in it the assurance that the sorrow itself is only a profession of reunion.

As you will have learned long before this from letters to the Mission, Miss Rogers cannot return to India. Doctors here declare that any return to the same conditions which brought on her eye trouble before, would produce its return. I am very sorry that this was the case, as I

should have rejoiced to see her go back.

In your letter you speak of your purpose to return to America next Spring, if not earlier, to remain here. I am not surprised at the decision, and can sympathize with the reasons which have lead you to it. You have spent a long life in India, far beyond the ordinary term of missionary service,, far beyond the active period of service in most lives, and have assuredly well won the few years' rest, which at the most, will remain before you go up to the infinitely richer and more glorious service. It will be a very great pleasure to see you and Mrs. Woodside whenever you come. All our relations during these past years have been relations of pleasantness and friendship. I recall, with much satisfaction, our intercourse during your last visit, and shall look forward with the greatest pleasure to seeing you again when you come.

We have just finished our conference with our newly appointed missionaries, which has been one of the best we have had. Some very good young people were in the company. As I look over this and the last two or three years, I think we have sent some of our best to India - Dr. Scheen, Miss Carter, Miss Games, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Wellogg, and Dr. Innes' son, Edmund. I only wish there were many more to send.

Do you see any prospect of a growth of the spirit of self-supporting independence in the Indian Church? It seems to me that one of the most pitiful things in missionary work to-day is the dependence of the Indian Church on foreign Missions and missionaries, for its financial support, its ecclesiastical administration, and its aggressive evangelistic effort. I wish that some of the strong men, like Dr. Chatterjee, would lead in a movement of true independence. We have in the Presbyterian Church, or the Church of Christ in Japan, to-day, some forty or fifty self-supporting churches, with a body of strong Japanese leaders, entirely independent, financially, of the American Church. The church in Japan is indigenous now, firmly rooted, and doing its own work courageously - the

church in India still an exotic, with very few self-supporting churches, some of those really deriving their support, indirectly, from the Missions, with very few native leaders who are not supported by the Missions. I hope that a better day may come.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Woodside and yourself, I am

Your sincere friend,

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Rev. Henry Forman,

Jhansi, INDIA.

My dear Mr. Forman:

Your good letter of April 12th was received early in May, just before I went out to the General Assembly. I did not know Mr. Colton's initials, but forwarded your letter with one from myself endorsing your application. That was some time ago, and I have not had any acknowledgment or reply. I trust something may come of your letter.

You will be sorry to hear that the two ladies whom Dr. Lucas hoped might be willing to go out to Gwalior find that they cannot come. One was Miss May, formerly of the Woman's Union Mission, and the other somewhat older woman, Mrs. Kirk of Albany, who has had experience in Christian work, has a very profound and earnest character. Miss May felt unable to break her connection with the Woman's Union, however, and they were anxious to have her go back to one of their present stations, [illegible] approve of [illegible] to Gwalior, [illegible] the Woman's Union Mission [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Lucas [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] so anxious to have Mr. Gobeen, of the Western Indian Mission sent to Gwalior, but I do not suppose that the West Indian Mission would be willing

The Rev. Henry Forman - 2.

to surrender him, and what knowledge he may have of Marathi would be wasted in Gwalior. On the other hand, I suppose Mrs. Goheen, who is Dr. Ewing's daughter, would be glad to be in North India. It seems to me, however, that there would have to be very strong arguments in favor of such a transfer before it would be just for the West Indian Mission to even consider releasing Dr. Goheen.

I was very glad to get your letter of March 6th, and to hear of the Jhansi District Conference. I do not see any reason why, with even our Presbyterian system, we cannot have the Methodist's enterprise and aggressiveness. We have it in Korea, where our Mission is far and away the most aggressive and fruitful Mission in the land.

I can understand your feelings with reference to the problems of the native church and the native workers. I should think at times you would be almost in despair. What I long to see is a spirit of real independence and aggression in the church, and I think there is too much truth in the view expressed in a letter from one of my correspondents who writes:

"I wonder if there is a mission field in the world like India. A week ago Mr. Mansell, Principal of the Theological Seminary in Bareilly (M. E. Mission) paid us a visit in order to compare notes with us regarding courses of study and other matters. I had a talk with him in the evening regarding the outlook in India. Mr. Mansell represents a Mission which, of all Missions in India, had most reason for rejoicing in what has been accomplished. Their results have been - am I exaggerating ? - five times what ours have been. Yet, even he had to confess to partial failure - a strong word to use, perhaps not just the right word. At any rate, he admitted that the real India was yet far from being won or conquered, and Christianity had not yet become, as in other Mission countries, an indigenous plant. It was a foreign institution, and our whole system of work seemed to tend to keep it in this condition. With a Christian community of 3,000,000, of whom over 600,000 are Protestants, the Christian community ought, by this time, to have developed a life of its own, but it is doubtful whether it has done so. Why should this be so ? Is it altogether due to the condition of things which prevail in India, or are we also to blame ? Is there something wrong in the work itself ? Mr. Mansell thought there was no hope of any change, no prospect of the Indian Church doing any more than she is doing now, until a large, or a considerable number of the better classes, the more well-to-do Hindus and Mohammedans accepted Christianity. But the efforts of this Missions, and also of ours at present, are directed, to a very large extent, to the low castes. Their great aim is to bring these in, and they have brought them in by scores of thousand. The other classes stand off, often are scarcely touched, and so there seems to be no immediate prospect of winning them. And as

regards the low castes, the policy has been for the Missions to assume the whole responsibility of educating them, of providing them with teachers and pastors, and continuing to do so for an indefinite length of time. In fact, it is doubtful whether there is, in all this work among the low castes, any movements towards growth from within, and so towards self-support. I believe the statement just made is correct; at least it is in our Mission. Of other Missions I will not speak definitely, but my impression is that this is true nearly all over India. The only agency is the paid agency, this is multiplied or increased from year to year, or at least the effort is made to increase it, for it is the only way in which we can get work done.

"Growth from Within." If I had the time I should like to write on this subject at length, but I believe that this lack of growth from within represents the weakest, the most vulnerable spot in our work. Growth from without we have, thank God for this - the last few years have been years of growth, more or less. Some numbers have been gathered in, but it has been (shall I say altogether ?) growth from without, growth due to the efforts of the Missionary and his paid agents, while the Church has been standing by, almost idle, looking on, often taking little interest in the work, still looking to the Mission for its supply of pastors, teachers, etc."

This is, doubtless, the dark side, but alas ! there is too much truth in it. What is it that we can do, or is there anything we can do, to bring in this spirit of living action ? We have it in Japan - we have it in the superlative degree in Korea. There, of course, things were begun right. The Gospel was presented, from the beginning, free from all entanglements, and every Christian was taught from the beginning that evangelization is one of the primary Christian privileges, and that a candidate was not prepared for baptism if he had not already told somebody else about Christianity. The leaders, there, were raised up from among the people, and no support imposed upon the people, and the people themselves built their churches and paid all expenses. The consequence is that we have in Korea a real, living Church, spreading the Gospel by its own efforts, far and wide. The missionaries are not being required to do pioneer evangelistic work, but are only following up what thousands of native Christians are doing, - they go everywhere preaching the Gospel. Is it too late to hope for anything of this kind in India ? How did Buddhism spread when it was an Indian faith ? ? The Arya movement spreads

from within. It is not fed by foreign support, or directed by foreign supervision. Why can we not develop in the native church what we see in the Aria Movement ?

I have a friend who is the editor of "The Toronto Globe," and he sent me, a little while ago, some copies of a Hallowe'en Address which he delivered last year. I have enjoyed it so much, - perhaps because I know the rugged personality back of the speech - that I am sending you a copy herewith.

We had a very good meeting of the Assembly last month, at Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Fring and Dr. Lucas were there to represent India, and they did it well. There was a great missionary spirit present. Dr. Fring expressed himself as greatly impressed with the advance of the spirit of the Church since he was here last. I believe there is a far deeper feeling, and a more widespread interest than ever. I only wish, however, that we might get it all into some practical expression soon. I believe that we shall, and that there will be immense advances in the missionary work.

With warmest regards, I am

Your affectionate friend,

Dictated June 8th.

June 11th, 1907.

Miss Mary Fullerton,

Fatehgarh, U. P.,

INDIA.

My dear Miss Fullerton:

Your good letters of December 5th, March 23rd, April 4th and 11th, and May 2nd, have all been received. I am very grateful for them. It was not long after a number of these had come that we received the printed letters containing the reply of the Mission's Committee to the Board's enquiry. I do not think that the Board would regard it as a final and definite policy of the Mission, but only as a generally accurate suggestion as to the reinforcements in men and money the Mission would need. If we are really to make the Gospel known to the people, we must reach them, if they are ever to be reached. A number of the Missions have sent very remarkable replies, and I think, on the whole, the reply from your Committee is worthy to be classed with the best answers, with the qualification, of course, which you suggest, - that such a statement cannot be regarded as a conclusive outline of policy, but only as a definite expression of need.

I was glad to learn from your letter of last December, with reference to the Mission meeting, of the more considerate treatment of the unmarried women. We had a nice letter from Miss Atheron some time ago, and heard a great deal from her, and I hope the way may open in due time for her to return.

I am ashamed to find, among my unanswered letters, yours of April 25rd, 1906. I can hardly believe that I have not written to you since that date, but the last year has been more broken up than any year I am remember since

my connection with the Board, with the exception, of course, of the year I was abroad in Asia. I do not see that things will be any different, either, for five or six months, and it will take a positive effort to make them different after that.

We have just finished our Conference with New Missionaries. This was one of the best we have ever held. One of the best things in the Conference, as has usually been the case, was a talk to the missionaries by Dr. A. S. Schauffler. He is full of humor and good common sense, and the fact that he is a missionary's son and grew up, as a boy, in a missionary community, furnishes him with a great number of most telling incidents and anecdotes. In his address this year, he told a great many good stories about Cyrus Hamlin. It quite whetted my appetite to read Cyrus Hamlin's life again, and since taking up his autobiography called "My Life and Times," it has been almost impossible for me to lay it down. I have been very interested and entertained and stimulated by it. If you have not read it, or have read it so long ago that you have forgotten it, I think you will be grateful to have it brought to your mind. He was a typical New England boy, poor but ingenious, and tirelessly industrious. The missionary purpose came to him while he was in Bowdoin College, and laid hold of him absolutely.

"I acknowledged," he says, "the reasonableness of the missionary claim, and I said to my conscience and my Lord, 'Here am I, send me.'

When I went home I told my dear mother. She broke down and wept as I had never seen her before. Her emotion was transient. She recovered herself and said with a tremulous voice; "Cyrus, I have always expected it and I have not a word to say, although I would have been so happy if I could have had my youngest son with me.' The others shed many tears, but not a word of opposition came from brother or sisters.

I early chose Africa for my prospective field. I read Mungo Park and Denham and Clapperton, and some other African explorers, and the idea of penetrating the interior took strong possession of my mind. It lead me to recast my views of life pretty earnestly and solemnly. I resolved I would never lay up any money. I would try to square up my accounts each year and there should be nothing over. I also resolved that I would sacrifice all my ambitious ideas of great learning and would give myself just those things that my work and my environment seemed to call for. I have kept this vow also. If I could choose life's sphere of labor over again, I would not change. I bless God who has guided all my path."

That was a pretty heroic resolution, and it was no soft and easy life that he led, but it was certainly a very rich and wonderful life, and he says at the close:

"I have received innumerable kindnesses from many sources. If I have been in any exigency, it was sure to be relieved by some unexpected check, whether for $10 or $50, or some intermediate sum. It always seemed as though spirits unseen walk among us, and have means of suggesting thought to others without revealing themselves to consciousness. Whether by this or some other way, 'Our Father's' care, 'who knoweththat we have need of these things,' reaches us always and at the right time. I have neither wealth nor poverty, but I have all things needful for a quiet and happy life while I await the Master's call. In the unmerited and unbounded kindness of innumberable friends I have received the promise, 'hundredfold more in this present life.'

For ingenuity, for utterly unselfish devotion to what he believed to be right, for unhesitating courage, it would be hard to find a nobler life than old Dr. Hamlin's. It gives one a feeling of gratification to remember that he has seen that type of man with his own eyes.

With kind regards to Dr. Fullerton and yourself, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Dictated June 8th.